"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,927. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT PREPARES DEMANDS UPON GERMANY; ASKS GUARANTEES FOR SAFETY OF NON-COMBATANTS; MESSAGE READY AND APPROVED BY THE CABINET

FRENCH PUSH ON IN ARRAS DRIVE; OFFER ITALY MORE

Capture Important German Positions on the Lorette Heights and Farther North.

BRITISH CHECK GAS ATTACKS

Masks Protect Trench Fighters East of Ypres, Who Beat Off Germans with Loss.

GERMAN GAIN NEAR RHEIMS

Berlin Reports the Capture of 400 Yards of Trenches and Successes East of Ypres.

LONDON, May 11.—The allied offensive against the German lines to the north of Arras is losing none of its momentum. Today, after violent fighting and in the face of a heavy cannonade, the French carried the German trenches guarding the road from Loos to Vermelles, and, further south, took by assault the strongly fortified position on the Lorette heights, of which a big blockhouse and the chapel of Nôtre Dame de Lorette were the key. French gains were also made at Souchez and Carency, the scene of the first successes of the drive which began several days ago.

The British have apparently learned how to defend themselves against the asphyxiating gases used by the Germans. To the east of Ypres, where several attacks were made by the Germans, they employed masks for protection, and their artillery and musketry fire inflicted heavy losses upon the assailants, who advanced in their favorite close formation.

The Belgian troops have been violently assailed north and south of Dixmude, but have beaten off the Germans and gained some ground in the latter quarter.

German official reports insist that the new French attacks north of Arras were failures, but admit that the French maintain their hold on the trenches between Carency and Neuville which they captured at the beginning of the drive.

On the other hand, the Germans captured a line of French trenches about a quarter of a mile long near Berry-au-Bac, to the northwest of Rheims, and report "further progress" east of Ypres:

German Communications Menaced.

The greatest importance is attached to the French operations north of Arras, as they threaten the German lines of communication for the armies of the Oiseand the Aisne. The result of this battle, which doubtless will not be decided for days, is awaited with deep interest.

According to the French report, the Germans, their railway lines having been damaged by allied airmen, have brought up reinforcements by motor cars. These have ben met by the concentrated fire of the French artillery. In fact, the artillery is becoming more and more the determining factor in the war.

Around Ypres the Germans, before launching their attacks, which have been delivered on successive days, thoroughly searched the ground with heavy and light guns, subjecting the British to a bombardment such as they themselves received at Neuve Chapelle. Officers and men who have escaped from it say that the trenches were utterly destroyed and the ground churned up by the shells.

Nevertheless, the British found some kind of shelter, and when the German infantry trie dto advance they were mowed down. There are no signs, however, of the German attacks slackening. The Germans are reported to be concentrating more levies in Belgium, ready to take the place of, or give support to, those now on the firing line. Indeed, many believe that the biggest effort yet undertaken to reach the French coast ports is now under way.

The French official account of the various gains of the Allies is as follows:

(Night Report:) To the north of Dixmude the Belgian troops, who have succeeded in throwing up a bridge head on the right bank of the Yser, were subjected to violent attacks by three German battalions last night. The Belgians repulsed these, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses and taking about fifty prisoners. Another Belgian division has gained ground to the south of Dixmude.

British Repulse Gas Attacks.

To the east of Ypres the British troops have been attacked again with the aid of asphyxiating gases. They allowed the fumes to pass over, under the protection of masks recently put into use, and by rifle and machine-gun fire they annihilated, at the very point of their guns, the German columns which had advanced in close formation.

Our success to the north of Arras was sensibly enlarged today in the course of the fighting. In an engagement of extreme violence in front of Loos we captured, after a desperate struggle and despite an intense cannonade, an important German work constructed along the road from Loos to Vermelles.

Further to the south we captured by assault the big blockhouse and the Chapel of Nôtre Dame de Lorette. This position had been vigorously defended for months by the Germans, who had turned it into a veritable fortress. It was surrounded and invested and was taken this afternoon by our troops.

We have, without pause, pursued our success in pressing the enemy energetically between the Chapel of Nôtre Dame de Lorette and Ablain-St. Nazaire. All the German trenches to the south of the chapel have fallen successively into our hands, and in them we found several hundred dead bodies.

The Germans debouching from

Continued on Page 9.

ZEPPELINS EXPECTED; LIGHTS OUT IN PARIS

Inhabitants, Unruffled, Watch Defending Aeroplanes Manoeuvering Over City.

PARIS, May 11.—The police issued strict orders to all the residents of Paris, at 7:30 o'clock tonight, to extinguish all lights or cover windows with heavy curtains, as the approach of Zeppelin dirigibles had been signalled.

The people did not appear to be in the least afraid, and crowds gathered in all the open places to watch the French aeroplane flotilla performing evolutions. As each aeroplane carried a strong searchlight, the effect was striking, the white path of the light resembling the tail of a comet.

Parisians have christened the aeroplanes, which fly at night, "shooting stars."

A German aeroplane passed over St. Dennis, a suburb of Paris, a little after 7 o'clock this morning and dropped five bombs.

One bomb fell through the roof of an apartment occupied by Mme. Bolleker, bounced from the bed where her 9-year-old son Andre was sleeping, and then struck the floor, where it exploded. Fragments of the bomb slightly wounded the boy.

Another missile on exploding wounded five men who were sleeping in a shed. Two other bombs damaged an apartment house.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 11.—The Telegraaf says that two Zeppelins passed over Ameland, an island of The Netherlands in the North Sea, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

They were traveling westward, in the direction of the English coast, at high speed.

WILDING, TENNIS STAR, KILLED BY THE TURKS

Former Champion of Great Britain Meets His End in Dardanelles Fighting.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—Anthony F. Wilding of New Zealand, former lawn tennis champion of Great Britain, and who several times has been a member of the Australasian team in the Davis Cup matches, has been killed in the fighting in the Dardanelles. Mr. Wilding was a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marines.

Josiah Wedgwood, member of Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyne, is among the wounded mentioned in the latest casualty list received from the Dardanelles.

Anthony F. Wilding, with Norman E. Brookes, competed in the Davis Cup matches here last year. The two representing Australasia defeated [illegible] taking the trophy after defeating teams representing Canada, Germany, England, and the United States. Wilding, who had defeated McLaughlin in 1913 for the British championship, was defeated by McLaughlin in the final match here after having defeated Williams.

Mr. Wilding was champion of England for several years. He lost the championship last year to Brookes just before he came to this country to compete in the Davis Cup matches.

AMERICANS TORTURED BY MEXICAN TROOPS

Consul Investigating Reported Death of Rancher by Maytorena's Soldiers.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 11.—Frederick Simrich, United States Consul at Nogales, today began investigating a report that Clarence Fisher, foreman of a ranch near Saric, Sonora, had been tortured to death by troops serving under Governor Jose Naytorena.

Fisher was first arrested two months ago, but was released. Subsequently a soldier was killed and Fisher was accused of the murder. Ten days ago, it is alleged, Fisher was hanged to a tree, being jerked up and down until he pleaded to be shot.

DID NOT BAR HUERTA.

Spanish Government Denies Statement Made by Blanco.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Spanish Government did not ask General Victoriano Huerta to leave Spanish territory, had nothing to do with his recent departure from that country to the United States, and has imposed no restrictions whatever on his coming or going to or from Spain. This statement is made at the request of Señor Don Juan Riano Gayangos, the Spanish Ambassador to the United States. The denial thus given was made by Señor Riano under instructions from the Spanish Government.

Señor Riano tonight explained that the denial was based on the statement given out last Friday in New York by the Mexican Bureau of Information and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 8. According to that statement, the assertion that General Huerta was compelled to leave Spain was founded upon a version given by Señor Pedro Gonzales Blanco, a Spanish author visiting New York.

Senor Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent here for the Villa movement, announced today that he had received a telegram from General Villa that he has engaged General Obregon south of Leon and destroyed the latter's left wing. This, however, was denied in a statement issued by the Carranza agency tonight.

TO REOPEN PLANT FOR WAR.

American Locomotive Co. Will Make Fuseheads at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11.—The American Locomotive Company announced tonight its intention of reopening the plant in this city which has been idle since the discontinuance of the manufacture of automobiles, two years ago.

The company is to employ at least 1,000 hands in the manufacture of brass fuseheads for shrapnel.

Bretton Woods Hotels, White Mts., N. H. The Mount Pleasant, The Mount Washington. Booking Office, 243 5th Av. Tel. 9230 Mad. Sq.—Advt.

RIOTS ALL OVER ENGLAND

London Crowds Bombard Shops and Chase "Alien Enemies".

BEAT INTERFERING POLICE

Germans Barred from Trade in Markets of Covent Garden and Smithfield.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BAN, TOO

Throng Marches to the House of Commons to Demand the Government Act.

RECRUITING MAY BE HALTED

Report That It Will Be Opposed if Appeal for Internment of Germans Is Denied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—Widespread disturbances occurred in the East End last night as a result of public anger caused by the Lusitania crime. They took form of demonstrations against German shopkeepers, and in certain districts it seemed there was hardly a shop which bore above its windows a name suspected of Teutonic origin that escaped unscathed.

Large and boisterous crowds collected in Poular and Limehouse and overran these houses and shops. They smashed every bit of glass and furniture, chased suspected aliens as terrier chase rabbits, and injured several policemen who tried to stem their progress. Poplar has seen many lively nights, but few which exceeded this in excitement.

The trouble began in earnest in Blair Street and North Street, minor thoroughfares off East India Road, when children came out of school. They began collecting and jeering outside various shops. One shop in Blair Street owned by a man named Katstergger came in for early attention, and soon there were stones flying about briskly.

Boy Scouts In Action.

Then a detachment of boy scouts came unofficially into action for the first time in their history. Shop windows were soon smashed with bricks and scout poles, and the first two casualties were slight wounds on their heads suffered by two lads who were in the thick of the fray. One boy was hurt with flying glass, and it was alleged that a chopper was thrown at the other by a woman who lived in the house.

It is certain that a woman bolted out of the shop and ran to an adjacent house, chased by an angry crowd, made up mostly of boys and women. She got in safely but a shower of bricks followed her through the windows.

Meanwhile the crowds had rapidly increased in size. This particular store was a confectioner's. It has been entered, and all the fittings had been torn away. The contents were thrown into the street, and the whole place was completely stripped of movables.

There was an exciting affray at the end of Upper North Street in Poplar, where an angry crowd attacked the shop of a man named Kessler. First came a hail of stones and brickbats with an overture of hoots and catcalls. When all the glass had been scattered on the pavement a rush was made for the interior.

Four policemen stood on the pavement and tried to force the crowd back. They at length arrested one man who seemed to be particularly aggressive and tapped him briskly over the head to stop his resistance. A constable attempted to march him off. This made the crowd thoroughly angry.

Woman Attacks Policeman.

"You call yourself an Englishman," crlew one brawny wife. "Why, you're a 'un yourself," and with that she threw her whole considerable weight at the officer and attacked him with Amazonian ferocity.

His colleagues who went to his rescue were quickly overpowered, and all of them were rather badly handled. Three of them were taken to a police station in East India Road, where they were treated by a divisional surgeon. Two had stone cuts on the head and one was treated for a bad kick in the abdomen.

With Kessler's house unprotected the crowd became very busy. Women, men, and, of course, boys swarmed over one another through the premises. Loaves of bread, cream cakes, and jam rolls came flying out, and many of these sticky souvenirs followed the police to the station. Afterward furniture was carried out into the streets, not only chairs and tables, but sofas and a piano, with carpets, pictures, and much crockery. One lad in smashing an electric light globe received a bad shock which put him out of action for several minutes.

This scene was repeated time and again throughout the district. Crowds in other places failed to appreciate the phonetic difference between the patronymics of Jews and Germans.

A boycott against all German buyers and their agents has been declared by

Continued on Page 2.

VANDERBILT'S BODY IS REPORTED FOUND

Secretary in Queenstown Investigating Persistent Rumors Current There.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, May 12.—There is a persistent rumor current here that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's body has been recovered on the Irish coast.

Webb Wade, Mr. Vanderbilt's secretary, is investigating the rumor.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—The Daily Mail asserts that the body of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has been found and is being taken into Queenstown.

CUNARD CO. CANCELS MAURETANIA'S SAILING

Lusitania's Sister Ship Withdrawn From Service to New York Advertised for May 29.

LONDON, May 11.—The sailing of the Cunard Line steamer Mauretania, sister ship of the Lusitania, advertised for May 29, has been canceled.

The steamship Mauretania recently had been doing duty as an auxiliary cruiser in the British Navy, and it also has been reported that she had been used as a transport for troops.

It had been the intention of the Cunard Line to have the vessel resume her regular passenger trade between New York and Liverpool at the end of the present month, when she was to begin a fortnightly service across the Atlantic, alternating with the Lusitania.

The New York agents of the Cunard Line said last night that no word had been received from the head office in Liverpool regarding the cancellation of the Mauretania's sailing on May 29 for New York. Until a change is made the schedule of their sailings from New York remain unchanged, it was said. This calls for the Orduna to sail on May 18, the Tuscania on May 21, and the Mauretania on June 4.

The Cunard Line and the Anchor Line, which are under the same management, are left with only three steamers in the transatlantic service by the sinking of the Lusitania and the cancellation of the Mauretania's sailing. These are the Orduna, due here May 13 or 14; the Tuscania, which sailed from Liverpool May 9, and should reach here May 16 or 17, and the Transylvania, which sailed from New York last Saturday.

LINER'S QUICK SINKING SURPRISES GERMANS

Berlin Naval Experts Think Ammunition Must Have Exploded on Lusitania.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 11.—German naval circles express surprise at the rapidity with which the steamer Lusitania sank. They assumed that a vessel of modern construction and with air-tight compartments arranged as the Lusitania's were, should have kept afloat three or four hours, and given time for the saving of all the passengers on board.

Some of the naval experts express the opinion that the rapid sinking of the vessel was due to an explosion of ammunition in her cargo.

WHAT BONAR LAW SAID.

"Momentary Interest," Not "Monetary," His Remark About Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 11.—In the early reports of Bonar Law's speech yesterday he was quoted by a stenographic or telegraphic error as saying he felt sure America would be guided in her action regarding the Lusitania, "not merely by monetary interest." The word which Mr. Law used was "momentary," and later editions of the evening newspapers yesterday and all of today's newspapers printed the correct quotation.

In view of the bare possibility that the original misquotation may have reached America Bonar Law requests THE NEW YORK TIMES to make it absolutely clear that he never for a moment entertained such a thought of America's attitude as the use of the word "monetary" might suggest.

"I spoke of momentary interest," he said, "with reference to the country's own domestic politics. The suggestion that for one second America would be influenced by financial consideration would be a manevolent slander."

MALONE WARNS SHIP MEN.

Insists They Must Show Signals on Leaving This Port.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, issued a notice last night calling the attention of shipmasters to the fact that all outward bound vessels must display their signals on passing the Narrows or the Sound. They must stop on order from the officer of the guard ship and wait for his signal of three blasts or the flag signal T X B to proceed.

The Collector issued the reminder because the commander of the U. S. S. Dolphin, on guard at the Narrows, had reported that several of the Captains of coastwise steamships were neglecting to obey the instructions regarding the neutrality of the Port of New York.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Manhattan—splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Advt.

ENGLAND DENIES BLAME

Reply to German Charge Puts Lusitania Loss Upon Berlin.

CALLS WARNING NO EXCUSE

And Says Contraband in Cargo Was No Good Reason for Sinking Vessel.

QUESTIONS GERMAN OFFER

Did Not Understand Berlin Was Ready to Drop Policy of Sinking Vessels by Submarines.

FOOD EMBARGO NOT THEN ON

Only the Wilhelmina, It Asserts, Had Been Held Up—Germans Sank Vessels Before That.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—Inquiry in official circles elicited last night the following statement, representing the official British view of Germany's justification for torpedoing the Lusitania which Berlin transmitted to the State Department at Washington:

"The German Government states that responsibility for the loss of the Lusitania rests with the British Government, which through their plan of starving the civil population of Germany has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures. The reply to this is as follows:

"As far back as last [illegible] miral von Tirpitz (the German Marine Minister) in an interview foreshadowed a submarine blockade of Great Britain, and a merchant ship and a hospital ship were torpedoed Jan. 30 and Feb. 1, respectively.

"The German Government on Feb. 4 declared their intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off supplies for these islands. This blockade was put into effect Feb. 18.

"As already stated, merchant vessels had, as a matter of fact, been sunk by a German submarine at the end of January. Before Feb. 4 no vessel carrying food supplies for Germany had been held up by his Majesty's Government, except on the ground that there was reason to believe the foodstuffs were intended for use of the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy Government.

The Wilhelmina Case.

"His Majesty's Government had, however, informed the State Department on Jan. 29 that they felt bound to place in a prize court the foodstuffs of the steamer Wilhelmina, which was going to a German port, in view of the Government control of foodstuffs in Germany, as being destined for the enemy Government, and, therefore, liable to capture.

"The decision of his Majesty's Government to carry out the measures laid down by the Order in Council was due to the action of the German Government in insisting on their submarine blockade.

"This, added to other infractions of international law by Germany, led to British reprisals, which differ from the German action in that his Majesty's Government scrupulously respect the lives of non-combatants traveling in merchant vessels, and do not even enforce the recognized penalty of confiscation for a breach of the blockade, whereas the German policy is to sink enemy or neutral vessels at sight, with total disregard for the lives of non-combatants and the property of neutrals.

As To British Reprisals.

"The Germans state that, in spite of their offer to stop their submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, Great Britain has taken even more stringent blockade measures. The answer to this is as follows:

"It was not understood from the reply of the German Government that they were prepared to abandon the principle of sinking British vessels by submarine.

"They have refused to abandon the use of mines for offensive purposes on the high seas on any condition. They have committed various other infractions of international law, such as strewing the high seas and trade routes with mines, and British and neutral vessels will continue to run danger from this course, whether Ger-

Continued on Page 5.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS May 14 from New York; May 15 from Albany.—Advt.

Germany Now Says Neutral Ships Are Safe; To Be Dealt With Under International Rules

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Secretary Bryan received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin today the text of an official declaration by the German Government of its policy with respect to American and other neutral ships meeting German submarines in the naval war zone around the British Isles and in the North Sea. This declaration was handed to Mr. Gerard by the German Foreign Office, which explained that it was being issued as a "circular statement" in regard to "mistaken attacks by German submarines on commerce vessels of neutral nations." It reads:

First—The Imperial German Government has naturally no intention of causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce in the zone of naval warfare, more definitely described in the notice of the German Admiralty staff of Feb. 4 last, as have been guilty of no hostile act. On the contrary, the most definite instructions have repeatedly been issued to German war vessels to avoid attacks on such ships under all circumstances. Even when such ships have contraband of war on board they are dealt with by submarines solely according to the rules of international law applying to prize warfare.

Second—Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German submarines or aircraft on account of an unfortunate (X) [mistake?] in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare, the German Government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefor. In such a case it will express its regrets and afford damages without first instituting a prize court action.

Third—It is the custom of the German Government as soon as the sinking of a neutral ship in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare is ascribed to German war vessels to institute an immediate investigation into the cause. If grounds appear thereby to be given for association of such a hypothesis, the German Navy places itself in communication with the interested neutral Government so that the latter may also institute an investigation. If the German Government is thereby convinced that the ship has been destroyed by Germany's war vessels it will not delay in carrying out the provisions of Paragraph 2 above. In case the German Government, contrary to the viewpoint of the neutral Government, is not convinced by the result of the investigation, the German Government has already on several occasions declared itself ready to allow the question to be decided by an international investigation commission, according to Chapter 3 of The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the peaceful solution of international disputes.

This circular is understood to have been rather reassuring to high officials of the United States Government, although it is far from complete, as it does not cover the attitude of the German Government toward the treatment to be accorded to Americans and other neutral non-combatants, men, women, and children, on board vessels flying the flag of England, France, or Russia. The absence of any allusion to the principle involved in the Lusitania case is believed here to mean [illegible] ready for promulgation before the destruction of the Lusitania on Friday. Several days usually have been required for messages to come to Washington from Ambassador Gerard, by roundabout cable relay route, and it is believed that this dispatch is no exception in this respect.

AMERICAN LINE BARS WAR GOODS

Officials Announce That No Contraband Freight Will Be Accepted.

WAR ZONE SAFETY MOVE

Passengers' Automobiles Refused—No Hint from Washington to Appease Germans.

The International Mercantile Marine Company announced yesterday from its offices in this city that in future no contraband of war would be carried on the steamships of the American Line plying between New York and Liverpool. The prohibition even included automobiles belonging to passengers, it was said.

Officials of the line thought it expedient yesterday to make this announcement because after the sinking of the Cunarder Lusitania the report spread that the vessels of the International Mercantile Marine, flying the American flag, were also carrying munitions of war and other supplies which would lay them open to attack by German submarines.

The American Line is part of the International Mercantile Marine, a majority of whose steamers fly the British flag. Since the beginning of hostilities the American Line has gained popularity in the passenger-carrying trade. P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, said yesterday that the American liners had been exclusively used for the carrying of passengers and express freight between this port and Liverpool. The vesels under the British flag had been doing the principal freight carrying.

In making the announcement yesterday a representative of the line said that it was in no sense either an acknowledgement of the effectiveness of German submarines in the so-called war zone, nor was it the result of any order, or hint, from Washington.

The line does not expect German attacks, but all precautions are being taken. The vessels are plainly marked for identification, and there can be no mistaking by the commander of a German submarine as to what the ships are, as they bear the name of the American Line painted on their sides in letters five feet high.

Mr. Franklin said that contraband had not been carried under the American flag since the conflict began last August.

"These iners carry about 1,000 tons of express freight which consists principally of fruit, vegetables, and chilled beef," he said. "This sort of freight takes fast steamers and refrigerator care. The announcement that we will not carry contraband was made public

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ASK $500,000,000 FOR NAVY AT ONCE

League Wants Wilson to Call Extra Session of Congress to Provide for a Mighty Fleet.

BIG BOND ISSUE DEMANDED

No Thought of Entering Into War if National Defense Is Adequately Strengthened.

The Navy League of the United States, of which General Horace Porter is President, and which includes in its membership Herbert L. Satterlee, George von L. Meyer, Beekman Wintbrop, J. Pierpont Morgan, Governor Emmet O'Neal of Alabama, Senator James D. Phelan of California, Cardinal Gibbons, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Edward T. Stotesbury, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Joseph H. Choate, George B. Cortelyou, C. Oliver Iselin, Seth Low, Myron T. Herrick, Alton B. Parker, and scores of other men prominent in the public and business life of the country, through its Executive Committee adopted a resolution yesterday calling upon President Wilson to call Congress in extra session to authorize a bond issue of $500,000,000, which sum, it is stated, is "needed to provide this country with adequate means of naval defense."

The resolution, which was adopted at a session at which members of the Executive Committee consulted by long-distance telephone, some of them being in Washington and others in New York at the Union League Club, read:

In view of the crisis in our foreign relations, we, as representatives of the Navy League of the United States, express our emphatic belief that Congress should be immediately assembled and that measures should be taken at once to strengthen our national defense. Our most pacific country should, because of its supreme love of peace, possess preponderant naval strength and adequate military strength. A large bond issue of, if necessary, $500,000,000 should be authorized at once. These bonds would be rapidly absorbed by the American people for such a purpose. Equipped with a mighty fleet, American life and American rights would be scrupulously respected by all belligerents. In such case there would be no thought of our entering into war.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER,
President;
ROBERT M. THOMPSON,
Chairman Executive Committee;
CHARLES A. FOWLER,
PERRY BELMONT,
JOHN C. O'LAUGHLIN,
FRANK J. SYMES.

Pass Resolution by Telephone.

During the meeting at which the resolution was adopted General Porter and Mr. Fowler were in the Union League Club, in this city, and the other members of the committee in the offices of

Continued on Page 4.

WILSON TAKES FIRM STAND

Will Sum Up All Attacks Involving American Lines and Ships.

CABINET BACKS HIM UP

Unanimous Approval of the Draft of Message He Read to Them Yesterday.

INSIST THAT BERLIN EXPLAIN

Lusitania, Falaba, Gulflight, Cushing, and Frye Cases All Included.

WARNING NO JUSTIFICATION

Destruction of Lives Not to be Excused Because Passengers Were Told of Danger.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Wilson had practically decided tonight on the first step in the policy which the United States Government would pursue as a result of the sinking of the British liner Lusitania, with the loss of more than 100 American lives.

The President will act promptly—within another day or two. A draft of a communication to be sent to Germany was submitted to the Cabinet today and approved unanimously.

While no official announcement was made, it was learned that the United States would present and insist upon an explanation of the series of incidents which have occurred since the proclamation of a war zone around the British Isles—the sinking of the Falaba, causing the death of Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen; the attack by German airmen on the American steamer Cushing, the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulflight, and finally the destruction without warning of the Lusitania, with a toll of more than 1,000 lives.

Firm Demand To Germany.

In what are described by those familiar with the document as firm and unmistakable terms the President voices the intense feeling of the United tSates over these happenings, and in the name of international law demands an adherence by eGrmany to the established rules of maritime warfare. The note asks that some assurance or guarantee be given hereafter that unarmed merchant vessels carrying non-combatants be visited and searched when encountered on the high seas by the German Navy, and passengers and crew transferred to a place of safety before any prize is destroyed.

The President points out, it is understood, that the United States in its note which said Germany would be held to strict accountability for any attacks on American vessels or lives, had not admitted any right on the part of Germany to carry on such methods of warfare, and declares, moreover, that the giving of official notice of an intention to commit an unjustifiable act did not justify the act nor make it lawful.

If Germany Refuse.

What will follow in the event of a refusal by Germany to comply with the expressed wishes of the note, about to be sent, no one of the President's official family would predict. They said the President was determined to act firmly and deal with each situation as it arose. It was pointed out, too, that in his speech at Philadelphia in reference to peace, Mr. Wilson was expressing merely an ideal that he wished America could and would follow.

Persons familiar with the President's point of view indicated, however, that he was by no means unprepared for or unaware of the possible eventualities of the present crisis, and knew that circumstances and events over which the United States might have no control might make vigorous action necessary.

Ignore German Circular.

The circular from the German Government to neutral countries, assuming responsibility and promising reparation for any damage in the war zone to neutral vessels, will not affect the determined course of the President. It was considered by the Cabinet today, but high officials later pointed out that there was no guarantee in it that the lives of Americans will be safe-

guarded, as submarines cannot accommodate passengers or crew of the vessels they attack.

CABINET'S LONG SESSION.

No War Unless Germany Wants It, Is the Spirit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Wilson and his Cabinet discussed for nearly three hours today the condition of affairs in the relations of Germany and the United States produced by the destruction of the lives of American men, women, and children in the Lusitania.

While the conclusion was reached that this Government must make vigorous representations to Germany, it was the general agreement that these representations must be of such a character as not to involve the United States in war. If war comes, it must be because Germany and not the United States wants it.

Judged by the understanding reached at the Cabinet meeting, the representations that will be made to the German Government will refer in terms of the severest condemnation to the destruction of the Lusitania. President Wilson himself will draft the important communication, which, according to predictions, will fully satisfy indignant public sentiment in the United States. There was divergence of opinion shown at the meeting as to the proper course to pursue, but in the end the view prevailed that only vigorous language addressed to Germany would meet the situation.

Views of the Cabinet.

While on the first of the points enumerated below the opinion of the Cabinet was unanimous, there were some differences as to the exactness of the others, but generally it may be said that the following conclusions were reached:

1. That the American people did not want war with Germany on account of the Lusitania incident.

2. That although not bellicose, the American people demanded vigorous treatmentof the matter ,and would not be satisfied if the Government failed to warn Germany thatthe killing of American citizens on the high seas was likely, if continued, to lead to trouble with the United States, and if the Government failed to insist on assurances that such horrors as that of the Lusitania would not be repeated in the case of any ship carrying American passengers.

3. That the United States is morally bound to live up to the declaration in its note of Feb. 10/that it "would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government of Germany to strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

4. That ample reparation for the deaths of Americans in the Lusitania disaster should be demanded.

5. That any representations made to Germany should be couched in such terms that they would furnish no reasonable excuse for Germany to engage in war with this Government.

6. That suggestions that the United States should break off diplomatic relations with Germany or engage in measures of reprisal for the Lusitania incident, such as the seizure of German national and merchant ships now in American ports would be likely to lead to war and were therefore not to be adopted.

Perils To Passengers.

The discussion at the Cabinet meeting took a wide range. The serious problem confronting the Government was considered from many angles. It is understood that some members were in favor of a policy that would in a measure recognize the German contention that neutrals should not take passage on ships loaded with ammunition, but it is said that the argument along this line was not based on the claim that Germany's contention was sound international law. Rather, the suggestion of the adherence to the German view was founded on the opinion that at this time, when the German Government and people are at white heat over the British starving-out policy, it would be useless to attempt to persuade them to abandon the submarine warfare against merchant ships, and coupled with a warning to Americans not to take passage on belligerent vessels, it might be better to acquiesce in the present condition of affairs, with the object of obtaining an international agreement after the war for ameliorating the horrors of warfare.

Opposition To War.

It was not disclosed definitely whether the Cabinet, at the beginning of the long session, was unanimously of the opinion that the American people did not want war with Germany, but it asw gathered that such was the case. At any rate, the consideration of measures that should be adopted by the Government in meeting the situation, caused by the Lusitania's sinking, proceeded along the lines of an understanding that the country was opposed to a resort to hostilities.

From what can be learned of the trend of sentiment in the meeting, however, the President and his advisers found themselves confronted by the words "strict accountability," used in the note of Feb. 10, protesting against the implied threat of Germany that the submarine warfare declared in the war zone order might be applied to American merchant ships venturing into the war zone. It has been contended that these words should be construed as applying only to holding German to a strict accountability for sinking American merchant ships, and not for the loss of American lives through the sinking of merchant ships of Germany's enemies. But it is understood that in the Cabinet meeting the discussion of this phase of the subject proceeded on the fundamental principle that the American warning was to be interpreted as applying to the destruction of American life on the high seas through the sinking of merchant craft flying the flag of Great Britain or any of her allies.

Germany Must Show Its Hand.

The representations to be made in the American note will be of such a character, it is understood, that they will afford the foundation for exchanges conducted in a friendly spirit, and will not provide the groundwork for an excuse on the part of Germany to adopt a belligerent attitude toward the United States. The idea prevailed throughout the Cabinet discussion today that there must be no act of this Government which could be interpreted by Germany as a virtual declaration of war. The first move of a hostile nature must come from Germany, which, in the event of such a move, would be placed in the position of being bent on war with this Government.

That part of President Wilson's speech at Philadelphia last night, in which he referred to "a man being too proud to fight," and made the declaration that the example of America must be the example of peace, "because it will not fight," was interpreted here as meaning that in no circumstances would this Government permit its indignation over the Lusitania incident to lead to war with Germany. T here was considerable surprise, therefore, when President Wilson told callers today prior to the Cabinet meeting, that in his remarks at Philadelphia he was merely expressing a personal attitude, and did not really have in mind any specific thing. He did not regard the Philadelphia meeting, he said, as a proper occasion to give any intimation of policy on any special matter.

The President told his callers that he had nothing to add to what he had said in Philadelphia last night. In making his remarks about peace, he said, he was not thinking of our policy in any public matter. He was thinking wholly of the people he was addressing and of "the Cain" some people had been trying to raise. This remark of the President was interpreted to apply to Colonel Roosevelt's utterances on the Lusitania disaster.

When the President was asked if anything had been done in the way of communicating with Germany concerning recent events, he said he would have nothing to say on that subject until he spoke finally. A decision as to the Government's general policy might be expected, the President indicated, just as soon as it was possible to be sure that he had all the elements in mind.

Germany's Regrets.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department today and presented a copy of the German note given out in Berlin yesterday and published in American newspapers, expressing regret of the Berlin Government over the loss of American lives in the Lusitania, and declaring that the responsibility for the deaths of Americans rested with the British Government.

The State Department also received a communication from James Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, containing a text of a statement of the German Government which told of instructions to German naval commanders to exercise the greatest care in acting under the war zone order so as to avoid injury to any American merchant ship. This circular statement is contained in another Washington dispatch to THE TIMES. While it is believed here that the statement was prepared by the German Government prior to the Lusitania disaster, its presentation was accepted in some Administration quarters as a sign of a desire on Germany's part to mollify indignant American public sentiment over the sinking of the Lusitania.

For the first time since he received news that the Lusitania had been sunk by a German submarine, President Wilson received callers today. Among those who saw him was Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Lusitania disaster was discussed, but when he left the White House Mr. Stone said he did not know what the President's plans were with reference to the incident. It was the President's problem, Senator Stone said, and it was useless for others to advise him. After talking with the President, Mr. Stone repeated what he had said since the Lusitania went down, that he had no expectation that an extra session of Congress would be called.

Lo Follette Opposes War.

Another White House caller was Senator La ollette of Wisconsin. He let it be known that he told President Ilson that he stood firm for peace. "I want the United tates to take a firm stand," said Mr. La oFllette, "but I am opposed to war."

Long telegrams concerning the Lusitania disaster continue to pour on the White House. The general tone of these, it is said, was favorable to a peaceful solution of the situation, although the President is urged by many of un his unofficial advisers to act with firmness. These telegrams are arriving in such great number that three telegraph operators at the hite House are kept busy night and day receiving them.

WOULD SILENCE DERNBURG.

Government Officials Find Danger in His Propaganda Just Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Rumors that the United States Government intended to take measures to prevent Dr. Bernard Dernburg, former German Colonial Minister, from continuing his pro-German propaganda in this country were courrent here today, but were not confirmed.

The Government would be greatly pleased if some means could be found to curtail Dr. Dernburg's talking, but it finds certain obstacles in the way of accomplishing what it desires. One of these obstacles is that Dr. Dernburg has no official status in the United States as far the Government knows, and officials have indicated that on that account the Government could take no action in connection with his utterances. Another is that at this critical period in the relations of Germany and the United States the Government is anxious to avoid taking any step that might aggravate the situation.

At the same time intense indignation pervades Government circles over the things that Dr. Dernburg has been saying. His statement justifying the sinking of the Lusitania has aroused much feeling. This feeling is of such a character that the Government, it is believed, would welcome some opportunity to suggest to the German Government that Dr. Dernburg should be told to withhold comment on matters of serious concern to the United States growing out of the European war, or be instructed to leave this country.

The fear is prevalent here that Dr. Dernburg's references to the Lusitania disaster may, if continued, arouse the American public to a high pitch of anger and hamper the Administration in its efforts to adjust its differences with Germany in a peaceable manner.

28 BODIES FOUND; HASTE DEMANDED

Survivors and American Agents Ask a More Vigorous Search —Company Can't Get Tugs.

FEAR TO SEND WARSHIPS

16 Bodies Brought In to Queenstown, Found Two Miles West of Disaster—Two Americans.

CROWDS SCAN THE FACES

Mournful Spectacle Repeated as Bodies of Women and Children Are Brought Ashore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, May 11.—The bodies of sixteen victims of the Lusitania disaster were brought in today on the Dutch tug which went out yesterday afternoon to search about the spot where the Lusitania was sunk. A small group of people formed a reverent guard about the gangway over which the rough seamen tenderly carried the sad cargo they had brought. A pale, weeping Sister of Mercy was among the waiting through. There were soldiers and saiors and a few who traveed to Queenstown to ook for reatives and who momentariy ganced upon the faces of the dead as they were brought up from the ship.

Three women were borne out, fully clad—one elderly, with gray hair; another upon whose left hand was a wedding ring, and a third, who was young and wore no rings. There were two other women and nine men. One wore his wedding ring and across his waistcoat there was a heavy gold watch chain. Afterward three sailors followed quickly, each bearing a child in his arms—two little girls, with straight, sea washed hair, and a little lad, whose fair hair still clung in short curls about his face. He was wearing a cream combination suit of knitted wool, such as little boys go to bed in.

One of the children has been identified as Bessie Bretherton, whose mother was a survivor of the disaster and left for her home in England after giving up all hope of the little girl's being saved. One of the women is Miss Ella Woods Lawrence, who was travelling from Winnipeg along with Mrs. Burke of New York, both having volunteered for services under the Serbian Red Cross. The tug also picked up a wicker chair and wicker lounge, which were found floating.

As the last child was carried ashore there was leaving the gateway on the wharf a coffin, covered with a Belgian flag, borne upon a cart, behind which walked four Belgians with bared heads. They had been to claim the body of Mme. de Page, who was sailing on the Lusitania from America, where she had been on a mission for the Red cross Society of her land. I heard an American doctor who was aboard say last night that Mme. de Page, even after the ship was obviously sinking, was calmly bandaging the injured hand of a friend.

The Lusitania survivors who have sufficiently recovered to resume their journey generally carry some relic. Often it is a lifebelt to which they owe their lives. I asked an American, who was limping in his short and trousers to the railway station with a lifebelt slung on his back whether he meant to keep the bulky memento, "you bet," he said. "It saved me, and I'll stick to it."

Among those who left Queenstown today was Lady Allen, who is still suffering and was taken to a hospital in Dublin.

Found Twenty Miles Away.

QUEENSTOWN, May 11.—The identification of ten of the sixteen dead picked up during the night by the Dutch tug Poolzee, chartered by the Cunard Company, twenty miles west of the spot where the Lusitania was sunk, was the only incident of the day tending to relieve the depressing routine. Queenstown is silently busy preparing to remove the bodies recovered up to the present. Among the sixteen dead brought in by the tug only two were the bodies of Americans—Mrs. Stewart Mason of Boston and Mrs. Delia Condon, wife of Terence Condon of New York. The American Consul claimed both and will send them to the United States.

Ten bodies from Baltimore and two from Castletownsend were expected to arrive at Queenstown this afternoon on the tug Flying Fox, but an obdurate Coroner insisted on a formal inquest before releasing them, and it was doubtful tonight when the bodies would reach here.

At this delay, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's English secretary, Webb Wade, entered a vigorous protest, saying he would motor to Baltimore, if he could expedite matters, yet he hesitated to take the trip, fearing to pass the bodies, which might be started for Queenstown at any moment.

There is considerable indignation among some of the survivors, who say that full measures to recover the floating dead have not been adopted, but the Cunard officails assert that it is almost impossible to charter tugs or other craft, as all of them have been commandeered by the British Admiralty. The tug Poolzee was found in this harbor only by chance.

There are plenty of British war craft available for the search, but it is considered that this would be inviting submarine attacks to cruise around the scene of the disaster.

The Poolzee went as far south as Cape Clear and brought back quantities of the Lusitania's lighter deck furniture. A misty rain was falling when the tug landed the dead. A small crowd stood uncovered as the bodies were carried into the Cunard offices. Three small children, only one of whom had been identified tonight, brought home the horror more than anything else. All three were found floating without life belts.

Ten Bodies at Baltimore.

The number of bodies of victims of the torpedoing of the Lusitania at Baltimore, a small seaport on the southern Irish coast, was increased this morning to ten. Two other bodies have been brought ashore at Castletownsend, near Baltimore. Of the bodies at Baltimore, six are of men and four of women.

The Cunard Line today dispatched a tug to Baltimore to bring all twelve bodies to Queenstown. Relatives of survivors who had planned to leave today are going to remain over, in the hope of the possibility of making further identifications. It is reported here that one of the bodies at Baltimore had on it papers bearing the name of Harrison, Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn., and that on another there was found the circular of a firm called Florence & Co., toothbrush manufacturers in Connecticut. The tug dispatched yesterday evening by the Cunard Company to the scene of the disaster to look for bodies had not returned to Queenstown up to noon today.

The body of Albert Thompson of Toronto, brought in by an Admiralty trawler last night, was found drifting with wreckage near the coast not far from the scene of the Lusitania disaster, which leads to the hope that additional bodies may be found in that vicinity. Seven unidentified bodies also were landed at Baltimore, forty-seven miles southeast of Cork, but the weather conditions are such it is not considered probable many more will be found in that immediate vicinity, and all hope of finding further survivors now has been abandoned.

A current of from two and one-half to three knots races around Old Head Kinsale, and this has been augmented by a stiff east wind, which at the end of eight or nine days may carry bodies ashore around Cape Clear on the west Irish coast. The winds ordinarily prevailing would have brought bodies ashore on the Atlantic coast of Cornwall, England.

The Cunard Steamship Company, after much trouble, has sent a tug to the scene of the disaster, with instructions to run into the nearest cove and inform Cunard officials here if even a single body is found.

Bravery of American Men.

There are indications that the heavy death roll among the American men in the first cabin was due to a scarcity of life belts, many of them having given the life preservers they had obtained to helpless women. There is a preponderance of testimony that no American man got into a boat until after he had been thrown into the water.

Webb Wade, secretary of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, has not yet been able to arrange with the authorities to comply with his request that all necessary tugs be chartered at the expense of the Vanderbilt family to search for other bodies as well as that of Mr. Vanderbilt. Until he heard the story of Dr. Owen Kenan of New York, Mr. Wade believed his employer had entered one of the boats smashed against the side of the ship, but Dr. Kenan's story is so definite it is accepted generally as the correct version of Mr. Vanderbilt's last moments aboard the ship.

When the Lusitania was in her death throes there was no cooler group aboard than that composed of Mme. Marie Depage, Herbert S. Stone, Lindon W. Bates, Jr., and Dr. J. T. Houghton. The last named was the only survivor of the party. This little band guided women and children, supplied life belts, bound up the wounds of other passengers and then plunged hopelessly into the sea, having given up their own life preservers.

Another throng of anxious friends and relatives arrived here last night, but the chances of identifying more of the dead are remote, as the great pits in the cemetery are filled with those buried as unknown, while other bodies which come ashore soon will be beyond identification.

Probably the most unconcerned of the survivors is the eight-months-old son of Mrs. H. Booth. The mother lost her life, but the father has been located at a hotel in Ottawa. The baby was picked up from the water, but apparently is suffering no ill-effects. A number of the survivors recognized the infant, and remembered that the father had remained behind in Canada. An aunt of the infant, who is in England, will take charge of him.

A pathetic case is that of Mollie Mainman, aged 16, and the seven-year-old twins, Elizabeth and Edwin Mainman, who lost their father, A. R. Mainman, their mother, and two brothers. The family was on the way to Chester, England, to take possession of an estate there which had been bequeathed to them. The children were taken in charge by a lawyer.

PAGE AIDS RESEARCH.

Consul Appeals to Him for "Really Effective Measures."

LONDON, May 11.—Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, has received a message from Wesley Frost, the American Counsul at Queenstown, urging him to make clear to the Cunard company and to the British Admiralty that "really effective measures to recover the 1,100 missing bodies from the Lusitania are imperative."

In this connection Mr. Page said today that the Embassy was doing everything possible to expedite the recovery of bodies and that he had assurance from the Admiralty and the company that they were doing and would continue to do the same.

The Embassy has taken steps to have the bodies of Americans embalmed, and upon identiifcation it will see that they are returned to America.

MOST INJURED DOING WELL.

Cunard Line Reports on Those in Queenstown Hospitals.

The Cunard officials at 7 o'clock last evening gave out the following statement on the condition of hospital cases at 7:30 P. M. Monday:

JOSEPH MYERS, suffering from broken leg and pneumonitis; removed to Golding's Nursing Home, 18 Patrick Place, Cork; progressing as well as can be expected.

AUGUSTUS SWARTE, discharged; now at Queen's Hotel.

ALLEN BARNES, left.

BESSIE BARBOUR, left.

RUTH LOGAN, fit to be discharged.

Mrs. F. S. HAMMOND, removed to Nursing Home, care of Golding, 18 Patrick Place, Cork; suffering from nervous prostration.

MARGARET TUOHY, fit to be discharged.

ROBERT DUNCAN, fit to be discharged.

JANE HOGAN, injured ankle; expected to leave for home tomorrow.

Mrs. FERRIER, suffering from exposure and shock; doing well; is going to Queen's Hotel probably tomorrow.

Mrs. M. S. MORRELL, suffering from shock; doing well; is waiting to hear from daughter in London.

Mrs. W. CHAPMAN, doing well; will be fit to travel tomorrow.

WILFRED KENNAWAY, suffering from shock and bruises; progressing satisfactorily; will be in hospital some days.

Miss C. M. E. LEIPOLD, proposes to travel tomorrow.

ANDREW FAULDS, discharged yesterday.

MATTHEW MUIR, discharged today.

D. E. HANES, progressing satisfactorily.

Mrs. MARY WAKEFIELD, suffering from shock and bruises; is progressing satisfactorily; will be in hospital some days.

ALICE MIDDLETON, progressing very favorably; doctor states she is now out of danger.

FRANK HOOK, (boy,) broken thigh; will be in hospital some weeks; his father is remaining here.

HERBERT LIGHT, discharged.

ANDREW McDERMOTT, contusion of left knee; to remain in hospital for a week or two.

WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP, suffering from loss of fingers; is progressing satisfactorily.

ARTHUR SHEPPERSON, left.

HUGH McFADDEN, left.

F. S. JUDSON, suffering from contusions of legs; is progressing favorably.

W. STARCH, suffering from injured ribs; must remain in bed some days.

Mrs. DIXON, suffering from contusions of shoulder; is progressing satisfactorily.

GEORGE GORDON, injured rib; progressing satisfactorily.

JAMES J. LEARY, fractured ankle; progressing favorably.

CHICAGO GETS MORE NEWS.

Maid Reports "Safe and Well"—Mrs. Willey's Body Identified.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—One message telling of escape came to Chicago people interested in Lusitania passengers today. It read: "Safe and well," and was from Agnes Crosbie, a maid in the home of Ainslie C. Bell of Wilmette. She was one of a party of four girls who went abroad to visit their old homes in Scotland. With the exception of Agnes Smith, employed by Mrs. Bernard Mayer of Glencoe, all of the party are now known to be safe.

A telegram was received by Robert J. Thorne, Vice President og Montgomery, Ward & Co., which said that the body of Mrs. Catherine E. Willey had been identified. The message was from the London office of Swift & Co., and said arrangements were being made to send the body on as soon as necessary formalities were completed.

Mrs. Willey was Mrs. Thorne's mother. She has made her home in Paris for the last six years, but continued to visit her daughter annually at her home in Lake Forest.

Failure to receive any word of Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon caused Chicago relatives to abandon hope that she still was alive. They cling, however, to the hope that her bodyma y be found and identified, and have cabled to Queenstown asking that Mr. Plamondon's body be held one more day before it is sent to America.

ADMITS LOSS OF PRESTIGE.

English Naval Writer Wants More Light from Admiralty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 11.—A. H. Pillen, who is among the most highly considered naval writers here, concludes an article in The Westminster Gazette today on the loss of the Lusitania, wherein he examines the criticisms of the Admiralty:

"The counter campaign of which we have heard so little and hoped so much does seem to have driven the German submarines from the Channel, but nearly thirty of our trawlers have now been sunk in the North Sea and two liners, each exceeding 5,000 tons displacement, were sunk on Friday in addition to the Lusitania.

"The case of the Lusitania makes the efficiency of the defensive campaign something more than a domestic matter. The murder of over 100 Americans, who intrusted their lives to a British ship, may be the last and final blow to Germany's claim to be a civilized country, but it is also a serious blow to British prestige, and we shall await with the utmost anxiety the explanations which the Admiralty and the Cunard Company will offer."

TO MANAGE FROHMAN ESTATE.

London Legal Representative Named to Act Temporarily.

LONDON, May 11.—Westcock Woolridge, legal representative in this country of Charles Frohman of New York, one of the victims of the Lusitania disaster, was appointed receiver and manager of Mr. Frohman's estate by the Chancery Court today on an application made by Dion Boucicault, who is a creditor to the extent of $2,500.

This appointment is made to cover only the period until a personal representative can take charge of the estate, Mr. Frohman having died intestate, according to a statement made to the court.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Marc Klaw, who arrived today from Honolulu, made this statement concerning the death of Charles Frohman on the Lusittania:

"The loss of Charles Frohman means more to the theatrical profession than can be appreciated for the moment. He was a citizen of the world, possessing all the simplicity of greatness. He had fine ideals. My heart goes outin deep sypmathy for the loss sustained by the many to whom he was not merely a manager, but a dear counselor and friend."

MOURN LUSITANIA VICTIM.

Mission Workers Plan Memorial for the Rev. Dr. James A. Beattie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 11.—Six hundred members of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America were in attendance at the annual convention today at the historic First Reformed Church of this city. A touch of sadness prevailed, because Dr. James A. Beattie, one of the missionaries in the Indian field, was lost with the Lusitania. Dr. Beattie and his wife had been on a furlough to this country. The collection at the afternoon session will be given as a memorial to Dr. Beattie. Among the missionaries here today were Mrs. F. Calverly of Arabia, Mrs. Do Pree of China, and Miss Moulton of Japan.

Mrs. David James Burrell, wife of Dr. Burrell of New York, presided and made a plea for the missionary world. Legacies of $1,000 from Mrs. Anton Raven and $800 from Mrs. Abbie J. Bell, both of New York, for missions, were announced. Addresses were made by Mrs. J. Campbell White, former missionary; Mrs. George Sherwood Eddy of New York, and others.

HEARS OF BROTHER'S DEATH.

Mrs. J. F. Fenton Ill from Shock of Loss of George La Page Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 11.—Mrs. John F. Fenton, wife of the rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church here, received word this morning that her brother, George La Page Vernon, his arms locked with those of his sister-in-law, Miss Rita Jolivet, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Charles Frohman, went into the ocean with them when the Lusitania sank. According to this message received by Mrs. Fenton, her brother was drowned. It was while Vernon stood with his companions that Mr. Frohman said: "Why should one fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."

Mr. Vernon has an aged mother living in Worcester, Mass., who is unaware of his having sailed. Another brother is the Rev. Theodore Butler of Haddon Heights, N. J. Mrs. Fenton is seriously ill from shock as a result of her brother's death.

A. L. HOPKINS GIVEN UP.

S. M. Knox, Traveling Companion, Reports Safe Arrival in London.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—In a cablegram addressed to his wife, S. M. Knox, President of the New York Shipbuilding Company, who was a passenger on the Lusitania, today informed her of his safe arrival in London.

Albert Lloyd Hopkins, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, was a traveling companion of Mr. Knox. The latter in his message adds these words: "Am convinced Hopkins is lost."

This news would appear to settle the fate of Mr. Hopkins. His name appeared on the steamship passenger list as Arthur Hopkins, but his friends say that this is an error, and that the Hopkins listed is really the Newport News shipbuilder.

R. W. CAIRNS SAVED.

Doubt as to Lusitania Passenger Is Cleared Up.

A cablegram was received at the Cunard offices yesterday announcing that Robert W. Cairns was among the surviving saloon passengers of the Lusitania. This name was received among the other survivors at the offices on Saturday, but owing to the fact that his name was not on the regular list the officials thought an error had been made in transmission and that the name was meant for "Robert W. Crooks."

Since that time many inquiries have been received about the safety of Mr. Cairns, and a message was cabled to Queenstown inquiring as to his identity. The message received yesterday stated that Mr. Cairns had boarded the Lusitania at the last minute and paid his passage to the Purser, so that his name did not appear among those of the saloon passengers.

DREAMED OF THE DISASTER.

Prof. Holborn, Who Escaped, Had Three Visions of Attack on Lusitania.

According to T. A. Shaw, a publisher of 33 Lincoln Terrace, Yonkers, one of the passengers on the Lusitania dreamed that she would be torpedoed and be lost. Mr. Shaw said yesterday that Professor P. B. Stoughton Holborn, an English are lecturer of Oxford University, who had been lecturing in this country for almost a year, had dreamed of the Lusitania's being torpedoed on at least three occasions, but nevertheless he sailed on that ship.

Mr. Shaw received a cablegram yesterday from Professor Holborn saying that he had been rescued and was safe ni England. Professor Holborn had lived at the home of Mr. Shaw up to the time he sailed.

AUSTRALIAN ANGER STIRRED.

Premiers Propose to Try German Naval Heads for Murder.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 11, (via London.) — "The deep indignation felt throughout Australia at the sinking of the Lusitania should find immediate expression in increased participation in the war,'" was a statement contained in a resolution adopted yesterday at the conference of Australian Premiers.

The conference also agreed to the suggestion of Premier Holman of New South Wales that a recommendation be made to the Imperial Government that Great Britain shall not agree to any peace terms which do not guarantee that officers of the German Admiralty responsible for the orders given to submarines be handed over for trial before British juries, charged with murder on the high seas.

IF YOU ARE **DEAF** THE HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will prove invaluable to you 294 Washington St., Boston. 305 5th Av., New York.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND AGAINST GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

meat traders at Smithfield. The decision applies whether the Germans are naturalized British subjects or not. Large printed cards bearing the words "No business transacted with Germans" have been displayed along avenues of stalls in the market. The question is being dealt with by a committee of traders, one of whom stated yesterday:

Ban On German Traders.

"It was felt we should follow the lead which was given by the Stock Exchange, and the result is that nearly every trader has applied a ban. The only ones who have not yet done so are a few American and Dutch salesmen."

When a few Germans attended at the market yesterday they got such a hostile reception from the porters that they hastily cleared out. The carters are stated to be determined not to deliver meat at shops of Germans.

A similar boycott against alien enemies is in force at Covent Garden Market. One of the leading dealers stated in an interview yesterday:

"We are tolerating no Germans here now. We have not a single German salesman in the market, nor have we any German buyers. They know we would not tolerate them. Every salesman, especially in the fruit market, has been dead against the Germans ever since the war broke out."

The following notice was posted in the Royal Exchange yesterday:

"In view of the terrible atrocities recently perpetrated by Germany, it is especially requested that Austrians and Germans, even if naturalized, will please abstain from being present at meetings held on 'Change Tuesdays and Thursdays."

Last night about 200 members of the Stock Exchange formed in a procession in front of the Royal Exchange and marched via King William Street, London Bridge, and the south side of the Thames to the holses of Parliament to demand the internment of all Germans. A second procession was piloted by way of the Embankment. There were scenes of great enthusiasm when the object of the procession became known, and all the way to Westminster vast numbers joined in the march, women as well as men taking a prominent part in the ranks.

Official Action Sought.

A lobby correspondent writes that various members who had taken part in meetings went on to the House of Commons at about 8 o'clock. They first asked to see Sir Henry Dalziel, who conferred in the Central Hall with a deputation of four, two of whom were Freemen of the City. They represented that the feeling against aliens was rising fast in the city, and expressed their belief that if something further were not done there would be riot and perhaps murder in London. Very shortly after they asked that every German, Austrian, and other enemy alien, naturalized or otherwise, should be interned for the period of the war.

Some members of the deputation said that unless or until this was done, an attempt would be made to stop recruiting, and that an organization was being formed to advocate this, but other points there was a division of opinion. Sir Henry said he was strongly in favor of stricter measures being taken and believed the Government would be obliged to take this view. He promised to raise the matter on motion for adjournment of the House, according to Exchange members.

A message on the subject is to be brought prominently before the notice of the public. The Lord Mayor, it is said, has offered the use of Mansion House for a public meeting on the subject tomorrow. Protest meetings will probably be held in many parts of London and the city.

Deputation also saw Sir John Simon in his private room and made similar representations to him. It was stated that those who had taken a prominent part in the movement were representatives of the Stock Exchange and the metal, rubber, and timber industries.

Victims of Unjust Attacks.

An aftermath of anti-German rioting in Liverpool which was renewed only to a minor extent yesterday reveals a pathetic side of the outbreak. Several of the victims of the attack and suspicion are now advertising, offering rewards from five to a hundred pounds to any one who can disprove their cleams to British or friendly nationality.

One tradesman, who had three shops attacked, declares he was born in Liverpool and denies any foreign descent or extraction. Another reveals himself as a naturalized Russian, with an English-born wife, while in a third case a woman who has been subjected to annoyance pleads that she is an Irishwoman and the widow of an Italian.

Workmen Oppose Germans.

LONDON, May 11.—Never before since the war began has such a wave of anti-German feeling surged through the country as at present. It is due entirely to the sinking of the Lusitania.

Before the adjournment of the House of Commons this evening, Sir Henry J. Dalziel urged the Government to intern all alien enemies. While Lord Charles Beresford expressed the view that unless some definite policy were adopted. : There would be very serious doings in the country." Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in the House, also spoke of the seriousness of the situation. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary for War, said the matter would be considered by the Cabinet tomorrow and a statement made to the House of Commons Thursday.

Workmen in the industrial district are refusing to labor alongside men of German birth, whether they are naturalized or not. In many towns the premises occupied by Germans have been stoned and damaged or destroyed, and even the Exchanges in London and provincial towns, which hitherto had permitted persons with German blood in their veins to retain their memberships, are taking the drastic step of barring the doors to them, regardless of all considerations.

There have been riots in Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, and Birkenhead. In Liverpool the Germans have been interned, and those who are naturalized subjects of Great Britain have been advised to go to interior towns or seek internment. Many of them have decided upon the latter course.

A demand is being made by the newspapers that all the 25,000 Germans still at large should be treated similarly. This evening deputations from the Stock Exchange, the Baltic Exchange, Lloyd's, and the Corn Exchange, following a meeting on the steps of the Royal Exchange, marched to the House of Commons and presented a petition to the Attorney General which called attention to the "grave danger that exists by allowing alien enemies to remain at large in the country." A public meeting will be held at the Mansion House on the subject of alien enemies. It will be the forerunner of meetings of protest which are to be held all over the country.

An official list posted today on the London Stock Exchange showed that about 600 members of the Exchange would not apply for re-election for the current year. In normal times the Stock Exchange has a membership of 5,000.

MANCHESTER, England, May 11.—Buildings in Manchester and Salford occupied by German firms were attacked by crowds today, and considerable damage was done. At other places workmen refused to accept employment from alien enemies and in consequence some establishments conducted by Germans were closed.

The Directors of the Manchester Stock Exchange asked members of German, Austrian or Turkish birth, whether or not naturalized, to refrain from using the Exchange.

The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
RAMESES
Also in "Week End" Tins of 100 each

Largest Selling 20¢ Cigarette
Stephano Ruggiero

★ ★ ★
MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY
★ ★ ★

ADVERTISEMENT.

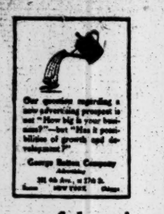
Haverty's Taxicabs
¶ WHEN YOUR WIFE, CHILDREN OR FAMILY RIDE IN OUR TAXI, YOU KNOW THEY ARE SAFE.
TELEPHONE 3473 MURRAY HILL

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Are you Moving? —If so, our
Office Furniture Sale
Should be of great interest to you
MANUFACTURERS who have found themselves overloaded, and needing cash, have come to us knowing that we operate six stores and had ample CAPITAL to buy their entire stock. During the past year we have bought 100 carloads of desks, chairs and tables at about ONE-HALF the wholesale price. Our customers get the benefit of these prices. The goods we offer in this sale are first quality, and we GUARANTEE EVERY PIECE.
We are selling desks, chairs, tables and miscellaneous pieces
40% to 50% Less than regular retail prices.
LOOK EVERYWHERE: then come here and examine our sale pieces and prices.
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store: 380 Broadway, cor. White St.
Branch: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal.

"My doctor, too, advised Sanatogen"
PERHAPS it came as a surprise when you learned that your friend was a staunch believer in Sanatogen, and that *his* doctor has recommended it for *him*, too. You thought yours was an isolated case, perhaps—and instead you found yourself one of the thousands being directed to better digestion, strengthened nerves and reinvigorated energy by the upbuilding and tonic effects of Sanatogen.
But it is not a surprise to us. We know Sanatogen is most—and best—advertised by word of mouth. The use of Sanatogen is spread broadcast by the good it does. Its users are its friends—sincere, enthusiastic, grateful.
Else why should so many famous people—like John Burroughs, Gilbert Parker, Lady Somerset, Colonel Watterson, Rear Admiral Sigsbee, for instance—people whose very names instill confidence—be so willing to tell over their own signatures of the good Sanatogen did them? Why should more than 21,000 physicians write, as they have written, so sincerely, often even enthusiastically of their belief in Sanatogen?
But—if you know you need the help that Sanatogen gives—why should you wait for a friend to recommend it to you? Surely the overwhelming testimony in behalf of Sanatogen should convince you that it will help *you*.
Prof. Thomas B. Stillman, M.S., Ph.D., the well-known research chemist of New York, writes: "The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."
Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere from $1.00 up.
Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS
Send *for a Free copy of "Nerve Health Regained."* If you wish to learn more about Sanatogen before you use it, write for a copy of this booklet, beautifully illustrated and comprising facts and information of the greatest interest. Tear this off as a reminder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, New York.


Our question regarding a new advertising prospect is not "How big is your business?"—but "Has it possibilities of growth and development?"
George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

A successful national advertiser said to us:

"My copy must talk the way I do and folks must believe in it and in me before it will sell my goods."

The only traceable "earmarks" of Batten-made advertisements are found in our customer's cash box.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

65 LUSITANIA DEAD ARE NOW IDENTIFIED

And Also 22 Members of the Crew from the Bodies Recovered from Sea.

MANY ARE STILL UNKNOWN

Names of the Dead Passengers Now Identified as Furnished by Cunard Line and Consul.

According to figures furnished by the Cunard Company, there were 764 survivors from the Lusitania, of whom 462 were passengers and 302 members of the crew. The latest reports of the company were that 144 bodies had been recovered. Of this number 65 have been identified as bodies of passengers and 22 as bodies of the crew, making a total of 87 identified dead and 57 unidentified. Of the surviving passengers 30 are reported as injured and of the crew 17 are injured.

Here is a list of 65 identified dead, made up from names furnished by the Cunard Line and by Consul Frost, of Queenstown:

A.
AITKEN, JAMES, Chicago.
ARTHUR, GEORGE, Minneapolis, Minn.
B.
BARROW, Mrs. MARY. (Address not given.)
BEATTIE, the Rev. JAMES, New York.
BRODERICK, CARLTON J., Boston, Mass.
BROOKS, ROBERT W. (No address given.)
BROWN, Mrs. M. C., New York.
BROWN, W. H. (Possibly H. H. No address on passenger list.)
BULL, Mrs. J. H., Hamilton, Ontario.
BUSVINE, W. R., New York.
C.
CALLON, PATRICK, Chicago.
COMPTON, HUGH. (No address given.)
CONDON, Mrs. DELLA, New York.
COPPING, GEORGE R., Toronto, Canada.
CORRIGAN, MARGARET. (Address not given.)
CROOKS, ROBERT W., Toronto, Canada.
D.
DE PAGE, MME. A., Belgium.
DRISCOLL, CORNELIUS. (May be Timothy —address not given.)
E.
ELLIS, EDWARD. (No address given.)
F.
FERNER, (Infant child of Mrs. A. H. Penticton, Can.
FOLEY, ARTHUR, (Probably A. R. Trenton, N. J.)
FOLEY, MICHAEL. (Address not given.)
FROHMAN, CHARLES, New York.
G.
GRUNSTON, Miss MARY. (Address not given.)
H.
HANSON, MARY. (Probably Mrs. Samuel of Pawtuckett, R. I.)
HANSON, SAMUEL, Pawtuckett, R. I.
HARE, Miss BESSIE, New York.
HORTON, Mrs. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
J.
JOHNSON, Mrs. (Address not given.)
JONES, F. T. (Probably I. T. Wales.)
JONES, P. L., England.
K.
KELLEHER, MARY. (Address not given.)
KING, Mrs. FRANCES, Lockport, Ill.
KING, T. B., New York.
L.
LUCK, Master Kenneth T., Worcester, Mass.
M.
McBRIGHT, Miss. (No address given.)
McDONALD, Mrs. AMELIA. (No address given.)
MAINMAN, JOHN. (Probably J. V., of Edmonton, Alberta.)
MASON, Mrs. STEWART, Boston, Mass.
MEANEY, GEORGE P. (No address given.)
MITCHELL, W. D., Newark, N. J.
N.
NAUMANN, F. G., New York.
NEWMAN, F. J. (No address given.)
P.
PAYNTER, C. E., Liverpool, England.
PEARSON, Dr. F. S., New York.
PHAIR, Canon E. E., Winnipeg.
PLAMONDON, CHARLES A., Chicago.
R.
ROBERTS, W. ANDERSON, (no address given.)
ROBSON, Miss A., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
ROCHE, JAMES, (no address given.)
ROSE, F. J., Baltimore.
S.
SHEEDY, PATRICK, (no address given.)
SHYMER, Mrs. R. D., New York.
SOMAILESCU, DAVID, New York.
SPILLMAN, J. B., Wyandotte, Mich.
STEPHEN, Mrs. G. W., Montreal.
T
THOMPSON, ALBERT, Toronto.
TRUMBULL, ISAAC F., Bridgeport, Conn.
TUCKT, TUNIP, (no adress given.)
TYERS, FREDERICK, Nottingham, England.
W.
WALKER, W. W., (no address given.)
WATSON, Mrs. W. W., (probably Mrs. WALLACE, Montreal, Canada.)
WILLEY, Mrs. CATHERINE E., Lake Forest, Ill.
WILLIAM, FRED T., (no address given.)
YEATMAN, CHARLES, New York.

CROWD AT OFFICE DWINDLES.

Few Ask at Cunard Line for News of Survivors.

Only six persons called at the Cunard office yesterday when the doors opened at 9 o'clock, as it was announced on the previous night there was little hope of any more survivors being picked up along the Irish coast.

The clerks told callers who inquired for news of relatives that no additional names had been received. Inquiries were made for Joseph Levinson, Jr., who was booked from the Hotel Knickerbocker, and who was reported from London among the saved. The Cunard officials said that his name was not on their list of survivors.

ROOSEVELT FOR PROMPT ACTION

Ex-President Says We Must Remember There Are Worse Things Than War.

WHEN PEACE IS WORTHY

Only When It Is the Handmaiden of Righteousness and National Self-Respect.

READS WILSON'S SPEECH

And Says China Is Entitled to Draw All the Comfort She Can from It.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 11.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt announced today what action, in his opinion, this country should take toward Germany because of the sinking of the Lusitania. Colonel Roosevelt earnestly said that the time for deliberation was past, and that within twenty-four hours this country could and should take effective action by declaring that all commerce with Germany forthwith be forbidden and that all commerce of every kind permitted and encouraged with France, England, and "the rest of the civilized world."

Colonel Roosevelt said that for America to take this step would not mean war, as the firm assertion of our rights could not be so construed, but he added that we would do well to remember that there were things worse than war.

The Colonel has been reading President Wilson's speech carefully, and what seemed to impress him more than anything else was this passage from it:

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

Asked if he cared to make any comment upon the speech of the President, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I think that China is entitled to draw all the comfort she can from this statement, and it would be well for the United States to ponder seriously what the effect upon China has been of managing her foreign affairs during the last fifteen years on the theory thus enunciated.

In China's Position.

"If the United States is satisfied with occupying some time in the future the precise international position that China now occupies, then the United States can afford to act on this theory. But it cannot act on this theory if it desires to retain or regain the position won for it by the men who fought under Washington and by the men who, in the days of Abraham Lincoln, wore the blue under Grant and the gray under Lee.

"I very earnestly hope that we will act promptly. The proper time for deliberation was prior to sending the message that our Government would hold Germany to a strict accountability if it did the things it has now actually done. The 150 babies drowned on the Lusitania; the hundreds of women drowned with them, scores of these women and children being Americans, and the American ship, the Gulflight, which was torpedoed, offer an eloquent commentary on the actual working of the theory that force is not necessary to assert and, that a policy of blood and iron can with efficacy be met by a policy of milk and water.

Right to Ship Arms.

"I see it stated in the press dispatches from Washington that Germany now offers to stop the practice on the high seas, committed in violation of the neutral rights that she is pledged to observe, if we will abandon further neutral rights, which by her treaty she has solemnly pledged herself to see that we exercise without molestation. Such a proposal is not even entitled to an answer. The manufacturing and shipment of arms and ammunition to any belligerent is moral or immoral according to the use to which the arms and munitions are to be put. If they are to be used to prevent the redress of the hideous wrongs inflicted on Belgium, then it is immoral to ship them. If they are to be used for the redress of those wrongs and the restoration of Belgium to her deeply wronged and unoffending people, then it is eminently moral to send them.

"Without twenty-four hours' delay this country could and should take effective action by declaring that in view of Germany's murderous offenses against the rights of neutrals, all commerce with Germany shall be forthwith forbidden, and all commerce of every kind permitted and encouraged with France, England, and the rest of the civilized world. This would not be a declaration of war. It would merely prevent munitions of war being sent to a power which, by its conduct, has shown willingness to use munitions to slaughter American men and women and children. I do not believe the assertion of our rights means war, but we will do well to remember there are things worse than war.

"Let us, as a nation, understand that peace is worthy only when it is the handmaiden of international righteousness and of national self-respect."

ROOSEVELT URGES VIGOR.

Failure to Act with Decision Failure of Duty, He Says.

Advance copies of an article entitled, "Murder on the High Seas," written by Theodore Roosevelt on May 9—two days after the sinking of the Lusitania—were gives out yesterday at the office of the Metropolitan Magazine, 432 Fourth Avenue. The article, which was not to have appeared until the June number of the magazine, was made public yesterday with Colonel Roosevelt's consent. Here it is:

The German submarines have established no effective blockade of the British and French coast lines. They have endeavored to prevent the access of French, British, and neutral ships to Britain and France by attacks upon them which defy every principle of international law as laid down in innumerable existing treatles, including the Hague Conventions. Many of these attacks have represented pure piracy, and not a few of them have been accompanied by murder on an extended scale. In the case of the Lusitania the scale was so vast that the murder became wholesale.

A number of American ships had already been torpedoed in similar fashion. In one case the lives lost included those not only of the American Captain but of his wife and little daughter. When the Lusitania sank some twelve hundred non-combatants, men, women, and children, were drowned, and more than a hundred of these were Americans. Centuries have passed since any war vessel of a civilized power has shown such ruthless brutality toward non-combatants, and especially toward women and children. The pirates of the Barbary Coast behaved at times in similar fashion, until the civilized nations joined in suppressing them; and the pirates who were outcasts from among these civilized nations also at one time perpetrated similar deeds, until they were sunk or hung. But none of these old-time pirates committed murder on so vast a scale as in the case of the Lusitania.

The day after the tragedy the newspapers reported in one column that in Queenstown there lay by the score the bodies of women and children, some of the dead women still clasping the bodies of the little children they held in their arms when death overwhelmed them. In another column they reported the glee expressed by the Berlin journals at this "great victory of German naval policy." It was a victory over the defenseless and the unoffending, and its signs and trophies were the bodies of the murdered women and children.

Our treaties with Prussia in 1785, 1799, and 1828, still in force in this regard, provide that "if one of the contracting parties should be at war with any other power the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted." Germany has treated this treaty as she has treated other "scraps of paper."

But the offense goes far deeper than this. The action of the German submarines in the cases cited can be justified only by a plea which would likewise justify the wholesale poisoning of wells in the path of a hostile army or the shipping of infected rags into the cities of a hostile country; a plea which would justify the torture of prisoners and the reduction of captured women to the slavery of concubinage. Those who advance such a plea will accept but one counter plea—strength, the strength and courage of the just man armed.

When those who guide the military policy of a State hold up to the soldiers of their army, the "Huns," and the terror once caused by the Huns, for their imitation, they thereby render themselves responsible for any Hunnish deed which may follow. The destruction of cities like Louvain and Dinant, the scientific vivisection of Belgium as a warning to other nations, the hideous wrongdoing to civilians, men, women, and children in Belgium and Northern France, in order thereby to terrorize the civilian population—all these deeds, and those like them, done on the land, have now been paralleled by what has happened on the sea.

In the teeth of these things, we earn as a nation measureless scorn and contempt if we follow the lead of those who exalt peace above righteousness, if we heed the voices of those feeble folk who bleat to high Heaven that there is peace when there is no peace. For many months our Government has preserved between right and wrong a "neutrality" which would have excited the emulous admiration of Pontius Pilate—the arch-typical neutral of all time. We have urged as a justification for failing to do our duty in Mexico that to do so would benefit "American dollars." Are we now to change faces and advance the supreme interest of "American dollars" as a justification for continuance in the refusal to do the duty imposed on us in connection with the world war?

Unless we act with immediate decision and vigor we shall have failed in the duty demanded by humanity at large and demanded even more clearly by the self-respect of the American Republic.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PARIS ALSO IS WATCHING.

Temps Advises That We at Least Dismiss von Bernstorff.

PARIS, May 11.—While the press continues to display intense interest in the sinking of the Lusitania, discussion in its editorial columns is now turning toward the political side of the tragedy and the probable attitude of President Wilson.

Much curiosity is displayed regarding the decision of the Washington Government. The Matin thinks that the least the United States could do would be to expel the German Ambassador.

DICKINSON FOR ACTION, BUT NO SNAP JUDGMENT

Taft's War Secretary Warns Public Against Preconceived Policies—Trusts Wilson.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War under President Taft, issued a statement today in which he said in part:

"I regard the possibilities of the destruction of American lives on the Lusitania as even more momentous to the nation than those involved in our civil war. * * * The outcome of the present condition may involve us in a career in comparison with which, looking to the life of our nation, the possibilities of the civil war were not comparable.

"It is not likely that Germany will disavow the purpose to destroy the Lusitania with full knowledge of the fact that this involved many American lives. In view of the result and the warning given by our Government to Germany, some proper action must be taken, or the American Government will incur the contempt of the world and the contempt of a vast number of its own people.

"What action should be taken should not be declared in advance by those who are not officially responsible to the whole people for the grave results that may follow. It would be unwise to have the public mind committed to particular lines of action before the Administration shall declare its purpose. * * * It is especially important that a period of calmness should intervene in order that our action may not be prompted by excitement and our judgment clouded by passion. In the present inflamed and ferocious state of the German mind, we could easily get into war.

"Some of those who are most forward in urging the Administration to extreme measures may be most backward if a time of great sacrifice shall come. If war comes, it should only be upon the condition that we are clearly in the right.

"I have great confidence in the President, and believe that he not only will sustain our national dignity, but will exhaust all peaceable means, consistent with our national dignity, before committing our country to war."

LONDON INTENT ON OUR DECISION

Deeply Interested in Probable Action on Lusitania, but Loth to Advise or Urge War.

COMMENT ON WILSON TALK

Misunderstood at First, but Now Appreciated—Official's View of How America Could Help.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—British interest in America's course in regard to the Lusitania outrage is universal and intense. Responsible opinion is agreed that not only is America the best judge of her own honor, but also that the United States Government can be relied upon to take the best method of vindicating it.

Discussion of the difficulties which beset President Wilson and speculation as to the action he will take are naturally keen. Equally, naturally, they are not always intelligent. One man in the street may ask why America doesn't declare war upon Germany, and another, with memories of Colonel Roosevelt's phrase, "an invertebrate policy," which he has read in his newspaper, roundly asserts that America isn't going to fight because it hasn't the spirit to fight.

Much, of course, might be made of this superficial sentiment, particularly as it finds expression occasionally in the printed word. One has only to talk with well-informed people, however, and read responsible newspapers to form the assured conclusion that the dominant feeling here is one neither of carping criticism nor scoffing nor reviling.

Not Seeking To Advise.

"It would be gratuitous folly," said The Star yesterday, "for us to presume to pass judgment upon either America's action or her inaction. Whatever she does or does not, we know that the soul of America is with the Allies in their defense of law and liberty and humanity. Her free press speaks with no uncertain sound about the Lusitania. So far as naval and military aid is concerned, we think the Allies must rely on their own strength. They value the moral support of the United States more than any help which America could give if she went to war with Germany."

Similarly, The Westminster Gazette said:

"Let us add that we are not reckoning on outside assistance to fight this battle. We know the difficulties and perplexities of the American Government. We can see strong reasons which impel them to withdraw from our affairs and limit their activities to the American Continent. We realize what they must feel when the necessity is imposed on them of keeping silence on an issue which shakes the whole world and tragically affects their own citizens.

"But this battle is, first of all, ours, and we will fight it through to the end with our own right hand, while gratefully accepting the encouragement and moral support which come to us from millions of good men on the other side of the Atlantic."

The President's speech at Philadelphia, reported in a Reuter message, which stated that President Wilson, in his passage about such a thing as a man being "too proud to fight," "spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that, while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the Lusitania tragedy," was placarded throughout London by the evening paper with the greatest circulation as "Wilson's amazing speech."

Two Views of "Too Proud To Fight."

The headline appealed to the average reader, and a characteristic comment of a man in the street may be quoted.

"Too proud to fight?" said he. "A man who is too proud to fight a mad dog is a man who skulks in the doorway when he sees one about."

An altogether different construction is put upon it by more thoughtful men.

The Star thus interprets President Wilson's words:

"The guilt of those who murdered American citizens engaged in their lawful pursuits on board the Lusitania is so manifest that America can rely on the rightness of her cause without drawing the sword to defend it. America, in short, applies the principles of Tolstoy to this international crime.

"It is a lofty moral attitude, and it would be wrong to ascribe it to domestic expediency or opportunism, but the world expects America to uphold the elementary rights of humanity by word, if not by deed.

"President Wilson, we believe, will find another way than the way of war to justify all that America in the past has stood for, and that way will, we think, be a great way."

Officials Deprecate Urging Us.

A prominent Englishman, whose name, because of his official relations, cannot be quoted, has given THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent an intimate idea of how the Government regards the attitude of America in the crisis arising out of the Lusitania tragedy.

President Wilson's speech in Philadelphia is not regarded as reflecting his intentions respecting the policy which Washington will pursue in consequence of the killing of American passengers. That utterance, said this Englishman, is taken as a thing apart from the Lusitania. He went on:

"All England is naturally waiting to see what America will do. It would be extremely obnoxious for England in any way to suggest to the President at this time what he ought to do. For that reason no official of the British Government would think of expressing the slightest hint as to America's duty.

"America knows its own mind. In his own time the President will decide what is to be done.

"The officials of the Government here sincerely deprecate the editorials of some London newspapers, suggesting that America ought at once to declare war on Germany. Such editorials only work mischief, to my mind. Incalculable harm might be done by any assumption on the part of England that it could attempt to dictate or even influence America's policy. Only America itself can decide.

Says We Could Help Shorten War.

"As to a certain comment in the thoughtless press here that America can really not help in the war, let me say that that is a nonsensical assumption. Certainly America could aid in shortening the war by the influence which her actions would have on the wavering neutral nations of Europe, if in no other way.

"It is idle talk also to say that America would not be able to help in a military way, for her battleship fleet would be an immense aid.

"If America came into the war, it would be more quickly ended. There is no mistake about it. The immense financial resources of America would be a powerful factor

"The Allies can win without America. They're bound to win, but that is not the point. America in her own wisdom will say if the war is to be brought to a quicker end."

WHY NAMES ARE CONFUSED.

Passengers Fail to Fill Out Forms Clearly, Say Cunard Agents.

The agents of the Cunard Line said yesterday that the mistakes which had been made in the lists of the survivors and the missing passengers of the Lusitania were chiefly due to the failure of the passengers to give the proper information at the time of booking.

All persons booking on any foreign steamship from any port in the United States are requested to fill out a form giving their full name, age, sex, nationality, address, and occupation.

As an example of the difficulty the Cunard Company has had in identifying the passengers by the lists made up after the sailing of the liner from New York, it was pointed out that Wickes Smith wrote his name as "O. W. Smith," E. A. Stokes, who was with his wife and child, was down as "E. A. Stocks;" Miss Christina Sarah Campbell was down as "Miss T. S. Campbell," and on a second slip for the baggage man at the pier it was written "Miss F. Campbell," while on the chief steward's table list it was Miss Tina S. Campbell." The agents here got her correct name from Queenstown for the first time.

The slips, after they have been filled in by the passengers, are sent to the Department of Commerce at Washington. During the voyage the purser collects the same information from the passengers and embodies them in his manifest for the immigration authorities on the other side.

The manifest made out by James A. McCubbin, purser of the Lusitania, went down with the ship. It was suggested yesterday that in the future all passengers' manifests be kept in the Captain's cabin in a water-tight case that would float in case the ship sank, and the log and other important papers be kept with it.

Atlanta Couple Lost.

ATLANTA, May 11.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hunter, of Atlanta, were among the Lusitania victims, according to a cablegram received here late last night by Mrs. Nellie Inglis, a sister of Mr. Hunter. The message came from Mr. Hunter's parents at Aberdeen, Scotland, and stated that the bodies were not recovered.

"America's Leading Surety Company"

STATEMENT OF CONDITION—APRIL 30, 1915.

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
INVESTED ASSETS:			CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Stocks, bonds (Market Values) Collateral Loans, Mortgages and Real Estate		$5,753,046.45	Accounts payable (not due)		$104,506.82
CURRENT ASSETS:			DEFERRED LIABILITIES:		
Cash on hand	$624,882.45		Anticipated taxes on premiums	$44,474.36	
Accounts Receivable	421,671.36		Accrued commissions (not due)	161,153.61	
Outstanding premiums not over 90 days past due (actual)	707,536.61	1,754,090.42	Expenses Accrued	2,553.95	208,181.92
DEFERRED ASSETS:			CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND RESERVES:		
Accrued Interest		68,608.42	Reserve for Contingent Claims	$1,310,980.06	
			Reserve (Pro rata) for unearned premiums	2,141,807.31	
			Surplus	1,810,269.18	
			Capital Stock	2,000,000.00	7,263,056.55
		$7,575,745.29			$7,575,745.29

No deductions made for deposits required by insurance laws of various states.

Following items not included in computing above surplus:

Premiums over 90 days past due (actual)	$342,801.56
Premium Reserve Credit if on 50% basis	136,979.78
Salvage assets estimated to be worth over	100,000.00
Total	$579,781.34

Excluding the above, the surplus is *more than twice as great* as that of any other surety company writing no accident or liability insurance, and all of it (except $250,000) HAS BEEN EARNED.

Upon the recent examination of this Company (*no* hearing being asked on the report), the examiners reported the surplus to be $1,585,333.52 against $1,500,000 reported by the Company.

A company's free loss-paying power is its *surplus*. Our prosperity is wholly due to the loyalty of our *patrons*. Losses paid since organization over thirteen and one-half million dollars.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

115 Broadway, New York

The Company that pays its losses promptly and liberally.

REMEMBER THIS: We bond more people than any other surety company in the world

No "Cut" Rates. All Business STRICTLY Confidential. No Discrimination

WM. B. JOYCE, President

MISS ADDAMS IN LONDON.

Impressed by Wilson's Speech—To Speak on Women's War Duties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—Miss Jane Addams has arrived in London and will devote the next few days to making speeches on the subject of women's duties during the war.

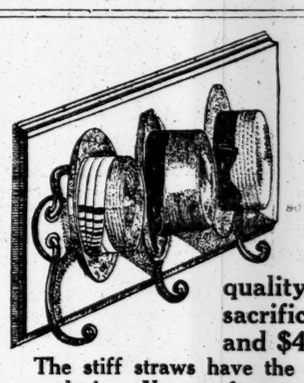
President Wilson's remarkable utterance on America's "special example of peace" greatly impressed Miss Addams.

"He is a splendid man," she said in an interview with a Daily News representative yesterday. "Although, as a citizen of a neutral State, I feel myself debarred from dictating a policy one way or the other, I hold the view that nothing can be settled by force; it will have to be settled by reason." Continuing, Miss Addams said:

"I have only been in London a few hours since my previous visit in 1906, when I returned to the scenes of my early life work in the East End. I have not yet had an opportunity of comparing the new with the old London. I am a strong supporter of woman suffrage, and, although I hope to see the women of England enfranchised, I see around me endless opportunities for social work which could be usefully performed while the vote is being won."

Miss Addams thinks British women, as well as the women of other nations, have a glorious opportunity during this war of exerting their influence on the younger generation.

Beyond attending the Women's International Congress in Kingsway Hall tomorrow night and revisiting the East End, Miss Addams said she was conducting no special mission in London and would probably sail for America at the end of the week.



They "get the hooks" reserved for the hats of the best-dressed men in New York—Young's of course; the smart straws at sensible prices—enough to ensure quality, not too much to sacrifice economy—$2, $3 and $4.

The stiff straws have the "fortified edge"—an exclusive Young feature—prevents breaking.

Leghorns, $4 & $6. Panamas, $5 up.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

The Only Improvement You Might Suggest

THERE is just one way in which every one of these Weber and Heilbroner Summer suits may be improved.

★ ★

That is by putting a smart New Yorker in it.

★ ★

We are rapidly improving most of them in this fashion—while many visitors are given the New York appearance by the same process.

If you appreciate ready-to-wear suits at $20, $25 and $30, which are direct copies of $70 suits, made by New York's master tailors—of fabrics closely resembling the originals in color, pattern and softness—these will be your choice.

★ ★

Other suits up to $40.
Top-coats, $25 to $40.

★ ★

The new Weber and Heilbroner "Taiho" straw hat, $3.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1368 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Saks' Clothing for Critical Men

embodies the natural result of intensive and intelligent administrative methods in its production

At whichever of several prices you select a Suit, you have the satisfaction of knowing that it is absolutely CORRECT.

"A straight line is the shortest distance between two points." Its very directness imparts its character.

It is similar directness, straight-line methods, if you please, which gives to Saks' Clothing for men its character and worth.

Everything that goes into a Saks Suit is bought direct. Every process of designing, cutting, trimming and finishing is under our direct supervision. We pursue the even-gaited method of keeping busy *all* the time, rather than putting on pressure spasmodically. We employ a fine, skilled, contented corps of tailors. All of these important administrative methods are expressed in the style and quality of Saks Clothing. All of these direct-line economies are reflected in the prices.

That every man may find the best Suit which can be produced at the price he wishes to pay, we offer many lines at many prices. A showing of particularly excellent

Men's Suits from $28.00 to $45.00

Since we make every Suit we sell, what we say of our Clothing is true *all* the time and of *every* Suit. This cannot be said of Stores which buy from day to day "in the market" Clothing produced by various makers whose standards of excellence are as varying as the colors of the kaleidoscope.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Real Estate In Greater New York. We will consider applications promptly and act upon them without delay.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Oriental INCENSE

Inexpressibly fragrant—slow-burning — refreshing and invigorating incense.

Not only that—it gracefully dispels other, and unpleasant, odors where it is burned. Prices are **15c** to **$1.00.**

Bloomingdales' Toilet Goods Dept. —Main Floor.

Floors?
Have You Considered Their Summer Coverings?

We are ready now with the fullest stocks and the most varied assortments of

Reed Mattings
Grass Rugs
Rag Rugs
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Etc., Etc.

Prices as always at BLOOMINGDALES' — are as moderate as is consistent with the excellent quality of our goods.

Bloomingdales'—Fourth Floor.

Garden
Shrubs—Bulbs—Seeds

Red Dogwood, Forsythia, Hydrangea, Snow Ball, Bridal Wreath and other flowering shrubs too numerous to mention. Height 3 to 4 feet; 2 to 3 years old; each, **49c.**

Holland Rose Bushes—many varieties; each **10c**; dozen, **$1.00.**

Summer Flowering Gladiolus—a gardenful; 36 leading varieties for **25c.**

Prepaid Mail and Phone orders filled. None sent C. O. D.

Bloomingdales' Greenhouses-on-the Roof.

"Full-blooded romance."
—*Boston Herald.*

The Rim of the Desert
By
Ada Woodruff Anderson
4th Big Printing

A vigorous story of Alaska and the great Northwest. "Its freshness and originality make it well worth the reading."—*New York Times.*

"Richly colored and abounding in thrills."—*N. Y. World.*

"Many strong and well drawn characters." — *Boston Transcript.*

At All Booksellers. *$1.35 net.*

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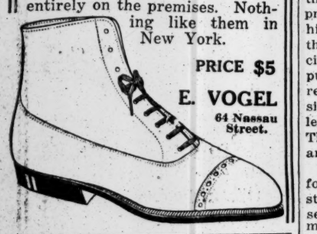
Publishers, Boston.

VOGEL'S SMART SHOES
The foundations of Vogel's shoes are hand made. They are made entirely on the premises. Nothing like them in New York.



PRICE $5
E. VOGEL
64 Nassau Street.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

STOCKS GO SOARING ON WILSON SPEECH

Market Opens with Rush of Buying Orders, Which Carry Up Prices 2 to 6 Points.

U. S. STEEL UP $4 A SHARE

Traders Who Sold Securities on the Lusitania Tragedy Scramble to Buy Them Back.

The stock market community yesterday extracted much comfort from President Wilson's Philadelphia speech, and a rush of buying orders at the opening carried prices upward from 2 to 6 points. A substantial part of the demand evidently came from the covering operations of traders who sold stocks in Monday's break with the intention of buying them back cheaper in case more serious developments from the sinking of the Lusitania appeared over night. In this they were disappointed, and purchases made after business got well under way did not give them any advantage either, because practically half of the early advances were maintained until the close.

Steel opened with 5,000 shares simultaneously sold at prices extending over a point, from 53¾ to 54¼. At the top price the stock was full 4 points above the closing figure of the preceding day. The first sale of Bethlehem Steel was at 135, the second at 136, and the third at 137, the last representing an overnight gain of more than 4 points. Two thousand shares of Westinghouse were quoted on the tape at the start, selling from 88 to 89½, as compared with 83¾ at the close the night before. Reading advanced more than 9 points in fifteen minutes, and Atchison, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific quickly rose over 2 points.

The start was too impetuous, and the gains suffered some curtailment before the first hour had passed. The running of shorts to cover left a gap in the market's buying power, which was not filled by purchases for the rise. On the contrary, there was a distinct tendency in evidence among traders to lie back until official statements as to the Administration's course toward Germany came from Washington. Business slackened perceptibly toward noon, and the day's turnover of 574,000 shares was about half that of Monday. Net gains extending from 2 to 4 points were common, with the average close to the lower figure.

Talk of the chances of war dominated all other factors again in market quarters. After the first flush of the rise had passed traders were inclined to think that perhaps too much assurance had been read into President Wilson's words, and this view was supported by dispatches from Washington which stated that the Philadelphia address had not been intended to reflect the policy to be pursued in the Lusitania matter. While this caused a slackening of business, the fact that prices held up strongly showed that holders of stocks were not nervous over possibilities.

Seasoned brokers were of the opinion at the end of the day that the Monday decline had strengthened the underpinning of the market by removing many weakly margined long accounts. At the same time it was thought the short interest had been largely increased, despite the hurried covering of the morning, and on this premise was based the argument that the market was in better position to withstand disturbing news than it had been.

CONVENTION AVOIDS ACTION.

Constitutional Delegates Decide Not to Embarrass President.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—A proposition looking to formal action by the Constitutional Convention on the sinking of the Lusitania was discussed today at an informal secret conference, in which a majority of the most prominent men in the convention participated.

While there was considerable sentiment in favor of putting through a resolution denouncing the wanton destruction of so many American lives and demanding drastic action, the desire not to embarrass President Wilson led to the plan being dropped.

Among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention are men who have wielded a decided influence in the foreign affairs of the United States and in the Cabinet. Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, has been both Secretary of State and Secretary of War. Henry L. Stimson was Secretary of War under President Taft, in whose cabinet George W. Wickersham, a Delegate at Large, was Attorney General. All these men today declined to comment either on President Wilson's Philadelphia speech or on the general situation.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, a Delegate at Large, said the United States had a duty to its own people and to the world to discharge.

"We have certain rights as neutrals, and those rights we must maintain," said Mr. Schurman. "American citizens have the right under international law to sail in ships belonging to neutrals or to belligerents. Belligerent vessels may be seized and destroyed, subject, however, to the condition that noncombatants must be notified and taken off first.

"So far I have skopen only of our rights as American citizens. Another fact of equal importance enters into the situation, however. The greatest progress we have made in the direction of civilization and in the direction of humanizing war—to the extent that war can be humanized—has been in what his been done to limit the ravages of war to actual combatants.

"Centuries ago the practice was to attack, pillage, and murder the entire population of a hostile country—men, women, and children. Unless the United States can contrive to maintain international law in its present integrity there is danger that the modern world will revert to barbarism.

"From the point of view of modern civilization the most menacing feature of the destruction of the Lusitania lies in the effacement of the distinction between combatants and noncombatants which has been firmly established as a principle of international law for centuries."

Seth Low, Louis Marshall, Edgar T. Brackett, former Judge Alonzo T. Clearwater, and Herbert Parsons, all delegates at large, declined to make any comment.

STUDENTS AGAINST WAR.

Sign Resolutions Urging Wilson to Continue Neutral Policy.

Students in seven colleges have signed their names to resolutions to be sent to president Wilson, expresing gratitude for his firm stand on neutrality and hoping that nothwithstanding the Lusitania incident, he would continue on the course pursued in relation to the war. The resolutions are from New York University, Cornell Medical School, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Union Theological Seminary, Barnard College, and the College of theCit y of New York.

The movement against the show of force to settle the Lusitania horror started at Columbia, where, on Friday, several hundred students sent an anti-militaristic message to the President as soon as the news of the catastrophe became known.

Earl G. Karsten, president of the Collegiate Anti-Militarist League, said yesterday that similar resolutions were being signed in Princeton, Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Yale. The Documents read in part: "To the President of the United States: "We, college students of Greater New York, do hereby express our confidence in the sagacity and patience of the President, and do declare that we firmly believe that the United States should continue the policy of neutrality as respects European affairs, which is has pursued in the past. We believe that occurences such as the sinking of the Lusitania, grave as they are, should have no power to embroil us in a war, and that we should pursue peaceful means of settlement rather than attempt warkile reprisals."

BLANKENBURG LAUDS WILSON.

Cheered by Knights of Columbus as He Extols Peace Message.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Mayor Blankenburg today addressed the delegates to the State Convention of the Knights of Columbus, and every time he mentioned the name of President Wilson and referred to the speech the President made here last night he was cheered.

The Mayor in welcoming the convention said:

"One of the most inspiring meetings I ever attended took place in Convention Hall last night. Thousands of Americans crowded the hall to welcome 4,000 recently naturalized citizens, and the spectacle was one never before held in this or any other country, for it came at a time when our citizens are undergoing a test. I am foreign born myself, and believe the foreign born owe a greater duty to the country than native born.

"To the new citizens of alien birth, as well as the thousands of others who thronged the hall, the President sounded a messag eof peace.

"It is our duty at this time to do all in our power to support the President, for he is confronted with a great task, which I am sure with the help of God he will accomplish, and the dark clouds now on the horizon will pass away, leaving the country in peace."

WHY THEY WIRED WILSON.

Young Men Felt He Wanted to Know the Public's Views.

A sense of duty prompted Elihu Root, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., John G. Milburn, Jr., and a dozen other young men well known in New York, to telegraph President Wilson on Monday that the "national interest and honor" required adequate measures to obtain reparation for past violations by Germany of American rights, and to secure sure guarantees against future violations.

When some of those who signed the message were asked yesterday if they would explain how the idea originated and enlarge on the views expressed in the message, they said it spoke for itself. They added, however, that they believed the President wanted hope, and should know, the public mind just now. They felt it to be the duty of every man to make known his opinion. They did not doubt the ability of the President to form his own judgment and did not lack confidence in his determination to do the right thing.

When Mr. Root was asked if he would add anything about the Lusitania, he answered:

"You ask me what I think of the sinking of the Lusitania? I am satisfied, as a lawyer, that if the reports of the facts are true, it was contrary to the law of nations and was a most foul and barbarous act. What should be done to obtain redress and guarantees against a repetition of the act is a question for the President and his technical advisers. We all deeply feel that he should, and sincerely hope that he will, procure such reparation and guarantees, however grave may be the measures required."

Those who signed the message represent all political parties. Mr. Root, a son of ex-Senator Elihu Root, is a Republican, as is Cornelius Wickersham, son of George W. Wickersham, Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Taft. John G. Milburn is a Democrat, as are Devereux Milburn, George S. Hornblower, and Philip Carroll. The Progressives included Robert W. Bacon, son of Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Crawford Bladgen.

ILLINOIS WITH PRESIDENT.

The Legislature Indorses Any Action He May Take in Crisis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.—President Wilson was today assured by a vote of the Senate that the people of Illinois would indorse whatever action he might take "for maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation" in connection with the torpedoing of the Lusitania. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That the Senate, realizing as it does the gravity of the situation confronting President Wilson, and regretting the great loss of life of American citizens by the sinking of the Lusitania, conveys to him this message of assurance that the people of Illinois will indorse whatever action he may deem advisable to take for maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation and the preservation of the lives of its citizens.

A copy of the resolution was telegraphed to the President.

O'CONNELL PRAISES SPEECH.

Prelate Says It Should Be Read by Every American Organization.

BOSTON, May 11.—Cardinal O'Conneli, in an address before the State convention of the Knights of Columbus today, warmly commended the views expressed by President Wilson in his speech at Philadelphia last night.

"That address," the prelate said, "ought to be read in ringing tones at your convention and at the meeting of every organization in America. Here is an expression of sentiment sublimely universal in tone and lofty human sentiment, which only makes our love of America greater because it founds itself on the natural love of every human heart for justice and truth, and eliminates sectional jealousy and discord.

"It is the expression of a noble heart and a truly illumined mind. It is sublimely catholic and national at the same time—the broad love for our fellow-man and the devotion to the country to which we have dedicated ourselves, while yearning for that eternal fatherland toward which our faith and hope are leading us.

"God bless our calm, noble, and high-minded President!"

WANTS 'PEACE AT ALL COST.'

German Socialist Organ Here Appeals to Workmen.

The New York Volkszeitung, the organ of the German socialists in America, yesterday issued the following peace appeal as a result of the torpedoing of the Lusitania:

"The expected results of the sinking of the Lusitania and the concomitant loss of life have come. The incitation to war has at last set in in America. * * *

"The workers can have no interest in a war. They stand to lose their all—lives, homes, jobs, families, happiness. Therefore it must be the duty of the American working men to fight the campaign of frenzy and hate.

"It is not a question of excusing the German act. That cannot be excused. But we cannot bring dead American passengers to life by sending unknown thousands of soldiers to early graves. After all, there are other methods of punishing Germany for wanton slaughter.

"'Down with war! Peace at all cost!' must be the slogan of the American workingman."

INDIA EXPRESSES HORROR.

Native Newspapers Astounded at "Such Ruthless Murder."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALCUTTA, May 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The cold-blooded brutality of the Lusitania affair has sent a shiver of horror through India. For some time natives had difficulty in grasping the fact that the ship was full of helpless non-combatants, and refused to believe that human beings could be responsible for such ruthless murder. The influential native organ, The Allahabad Leader, says:

"And this is Germany, the leader of culture and civilization! Humanity can do very well without this culture and civilization which only breed on a large scale the callous murderers who have thrust themselves upon the world's attention during the last nine months. May God soon rid the world of that Prussianism, which truly staggers humanity."

The native Bengale organ, Amrita Bazar, says:

"These cold-blooded barbarities, practiced by ruthless Germans, are indeed staggering, especially to the Indian mind. Chronicles of even the most sanguinary wars in this land contain no record of such unmitigated cruelty to combatant and non-combatant."

The Pioneer, representing English opinion, says:

"However one looks at it, it is impossible to regard the sinking of the Lusitania as a legitimate act of war. It was sheer murder, and woman and child murder at that. Both by word and deed the Germans have proclaimed to the world that it is not inconsistent with German honor to wage war on women and children."

The Statesman says:

"All that can be done is to realize that we are at war with an enemy as void of conscience as the guerrilla, and must shape our measures accordingly, carefully eschewing any imitation of his practices, but applying redoubled energy to crushing this eruption of barbarism in Europe."

WOULD OUTLAW GERMANY.

Hamilton Holt Points to Punishment More Effective Than War.

A specific program for the adjustment of the difficulties with Germany without recourse to war, coupled with an appeal to peace advocates to redouble their efforts in view of the Lusitania incident, was issued yesterday through the office of the American League to Limit Armaments in a statement by Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent and one of the council of the league. Mr. Holt says:

"This Lusitania crime is militarism at its worst. It simply means that in war all laws, even moral ones, are abrogated. To us in America, it should be the final and conclusive demonstration of what war and its possibilities are, and it should stimulate all of us who prefer law to outlawry in international relationships to work harder than ever for the utter abolition of war at the earliest possible moment.

"The thing to do in the present emergency is not to fight militarism with militarism, but with other methods, if there be such, and I think there is one other method which would inflict far greater punishment upon Germany.

"First, it would seem to be the duty of the United States to demand from Germany reparation for the wanton destruction of our citizens and pledges that such violations of international law and morality will not be repeated.

"Coincident with this demand, all neutral nations should be invited to confer with one another at Washington as to steps to be taken to maintain international law, to end this war, and to lay the foundations for international peace. This conference should make proposals to the belligerents looking toward peace, and if the proposals are not accepted, it should sit continuously, always ready to act as the peacemaker, until peace is restored.

"If Germany in the meantime accedes to our demands, that one situation is cleared up. If, however, Germany declines our demands, then it will be in order for the conference to decide whether the neutrals would treat Germany as an outlaw and cease all intercourse with her.

"This would be a far greater blow to Germany than if the neutrals were to enter actively into the war and, moreover, it prevents Germany from declaring war on the United States alone which, if she did, might be the very best possible thing for her, because if Germany and the United States were at war, we could not do her a bit of harm for at least six months, and while we were recruiting we would export no munitions, thus lessening the Allies' chance of success. So by calling the conference of neutrals we not only avoid the horrors and expense of war, but put a far greater pressure upon Germany than by the use of force—advantages in which all neutrals would share equally with us."

COMMENT ON THE LUSITANIA.

Editorial Views on the Position of the United States.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Profoundly as the people of this country are impressed by the horror of this disaster, we realize that the Lusitania is not another Maine; that the attack was not directed primarily against us, but against England, and that our Government should be depended upon to exact such reparation as we may have the right to demand. The pity of it is that no reparation will restore the lives so ruthlessly, and, it seems to us, so needlessly destroyed.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

We must not act either in haste, or passion. This catastrophe is too real—the flashlight it throws upon the methods and purposes of Germany is too appalling—to leave us in any doubt what awaits us as the bloody and brutal work goes on. Civilization should abjure its neutrality. It should rise as one mighty, God-like force, and, as far as its moral influence and physical appliance can be made to prevail, forbid the riot of hate and debauch of blood that, like a madman, is running amuck among the innocent and the unprotected.

From The Indianpolis Star.

There is little room to doubt that the Government at Washington will express in unequivocal terms the horror and disapproval that possess the universal American mind and heart at this ghastly deed. At the same time, the only appeal of any promise is the appeal to the sword, and that appeal would be of doubtful avail as well as of staggering cost. It is time for serious thought rather than impassioned speech.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

International law is now a heap of junk, as all law becomes without a power to execute or enforce it. The time for neutral nations to have united in protest upon these maritime outrages was when the British, German, and French Admiralties began to mine the high seas and place therein the machines for destroying the lives and property of men of nations at peace with all the world.

It is most desirable that no repetition of this terrible occurrence takes place, and it is clearly within the powers of our Government to refuse clearance papers to any passenger vessel leaving our ports which carries American citizens and cargoes of arms, ammunition, and other contrabands of war at the same time.

If the cargoes of contraband of war go in belligerent vessels they go at the known risk, but our Government should forbid American citizens to go as passengers or as members of the crew, upon vessels with such risks and dangers attending and impendnig.

From The Buffalo Enquirer.

The Enquirer has not admitted that the United States note of Feb. 10, relating to the loss of American lives on American ships, applied equally to the loss of American lives on British ships. If it was the intent of the Government to limit the application to Americans sailing under the American flag, the international importance of the sinking of the Lusitania is correspondingly diminished.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

As to any moralizing over the depth of barbarism in which such a warfare is involving humanity, that may safely be left to the unofficial presentation of the American moods and conviction. There is no question that the country is at one in this matter. We are in a position to take the most lofty stand, and even to be calm, though stirred to the very roots of our national life and deeply concerned over our prestige as a great power. But as to the unequivocal resolution with which the Government and its military and naval chiefs responsible for the disaster shall be brought to book there can be no question.

From The Boston Globe.

Let the reply of the American people in this hour of gloom and heartache be in the words of Him who might, had we let Him, have spared us all these horrors: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The loss of the Lusitania is stunning, but when it is fully considered there will, doubtless, be an almost unanimous disposition to follow the Administration's lead and to refrain from making the Administration's position more difficult. The people have been sane till now. The sinking of the Lusitania should not and probably will not alter the national frame of mind.

From The Memphis News-Scimitar.

Much as we may condemn the sinking of the Lusitania from a humanitarian standpoint, from a national point of view it behooves the United States to remain cool. The Lusitania was owned by a British company and sailed under the British flag. Despite the loss of the lives of scores of Americans in this disaster, the destruction of the Lusitania cannot be construed as an act of war against the United States.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Everp patriotic American who is not passion-swayed beyond his power to think—and there is a class of mollycoddles among the jingoes that is carried off its feet in every crux with other nations—every thinking patriot, we repeat, will indorse the judicial attitude of the Administration in seeing first the full facts before demanding justice. And the highest love of country comports with the hope of a peaceful solution.

From The Boston Journal.

The wrongs that we have suffered at the hands of England can be paid for in money damages; the wrong done us by Germany cannot. We have no sympathy with the hysteria which shouts "pirates," "murderers," and "baby-killers," nor have we any sympathy with that pro-Ally-fostered sentiment which urges this country to go to war to preserve humanity and civilization, &c., from the ravages of the "mad dog of Europe." Bah! If this country goes to war it will be to preserve its national honor, the lives of its citizens or the integrity of its shores.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

We fear that those German-Americans who have been resourceful in inventing excuses for Louvain and Dinant, for Senlis and Rheims, will find a public far less easily convinced when they endeavor to show that American women and children and peaceful citizens, some of them perhaps en route to Germany, have been rightfully slaughtered because they dared to travel along a road over which the Kaiser had placed the skull and crossbones.

From The Duluth Herald.

The country is blessed today with a President who will not act in passion, but who will act in cool and calm judgment. The interests of the national honor are safe in his hands.

From The Birmingham News.

There is no doubt that American lives and property will henceforth be thoroughly safeguarded. It is now clear that the German Government is in the hands of leaders who are madmen in their desperation. The German papers appear to be approving this policy, but the mass of kindly German opinion will not approve it. In any event, the United States and the rest of the world must now realize the menace of Germany in its present control, and the rule of craziness must be met firmly, boldly, effectively.

From The Charlotte Observer.

The sinking of the Lusitania will bring the stern realities of the German blockade home to the world. There had been no reason to doubt the earnestness of the German intentions in regard to enforcing the war zone warnings. The main responsibility for the loss of the steamer rests with the company that sent her out.

From The Montgomery Advertiser.

In this horrible disaster the civilized world has been outraged. We may trust the President to deal with this crisis with a grave sense of his responsibilities to the American people, and with a due sense of their honor. There will be no hysteria in the handling by our Government at this grave crisis. We will play our part in this affair with dignity and with strength. Germany, it is evident, wishes to affront all civilization. She has succeeded.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Let there be no fires built in his rear to distract his attention from the situation before him. Let us prove ourselves worthy fellow-citizens of the calm, clear-eyed statesman in the White House, whose single aim and one prayer in this moment is the welfare of his countrymen.

From The New Haven Register.

None the less, this thing must be stopped, no matter what it takes in time or life or treasure. Piracy is outlawed. War of any sort, most of all war of this sort, is outlawed. The force of civilization and real humanity must eternally and thoroughly crush the outlaw for the good of the world.

From The Hartford Courant.

Apparently this horrible disaster concerns us as sympathetic human beings and arouses our wrath against Germany and against war. Our protests against such ways of fighting may well be loud and vigorous. But that is about all that we can do, except, of course, go on getting big "war contracts."

SHAME TILL END OF TIME.

Schneider Finds Few Historic Acts as Base as Sinking Lusitania.

Samuel R. Schneider of 43 West Thirty-sixth Street, guest at a conference of the Eastern delegates of the Equal Rights League at the Hotel Belmont last evening, addressing the delegates said:

"The destruction of the Lusitania is a colossal sin against God and humanity. This most deplorable incident will tend to shame its perpetrators till the end of time. History mirrors many dastardly sins committed in the name of war, but few so base as is this.

"But the deed is done, and it behooves the people of the United States to be calm. It is our duty to stand by our President and support him in whatever course he may pursue. Upon this duty is predicated our rights of citizenship.

Guarding German Ships at Boston.

BOSTON, May 11.—Customs guards on the German steamers that sought refuge here at the outbreak of the war were doubled today by order of Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port. Mr. Billings explained that he had heard rumors that attempts to damage the steamers might be made by evil persons, in retaliation for the destruction of the Lusitania, and although he feared no such action, he wished to take every precaution.

SEEKS $500,000,000 FOR NAVY AT ONCE

Continued from Page 1.

the Navy League in the Southern Building, at Washington.

After the resolution had been passed it was said that plans were made for active campaigns on the part of the Navy League to awaken the public and public officials to "the dangerous position in which this country is placed through lack of means of defense in case of foreign aggression." Plans were also outlined, it was added, to increase the membership of the league and "to knit the members together in concerted action in behalf of a naval force so powerful that attacks against the integrity and safety of America will be placed out of the question."

The campaign will begin here in New York, and Ralph N. Strassburger, a former officer of the navy and an Annapolic graduate who is now connected with the Babcock & Wilcox Company, was appointed Chairman of the Membership Committee for this city.

"I know," said Mr. Strassburger yesterday, "that we are attempting a very difficult task in endeavoring to organize a campaign at such short notice. But the Navy League means business, and we are in this to stick. The unanimous approval of all the members approached, to the resolution petitioning the President to call a special session of Congress to authorize a bond issue of unprecedented size for national defense is sufficient guarantee that the organization is aroused and united.

"With the proposed $500,000,000 appropriation the United States could in a short time place itself easily second in the list of naval powers. At present England has 29 ships of the dreadnought type, Germany 17, and the United States 8. In 1916 England will have 46 dreadnoughts, Germany 28, and the United States 17, if the present building schedule is adhered to.

"Using the $500,000,000 appropriation, the United States could build a fleet of twenty-five dreadnoughts and battle cruisers and still have half of the appropriation to spend on scout cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and aeroplanes, and other necessary auxiliary ships without which dreadnoughts are useless.

"Twenty-five extra dreadnoughts added to our 1916 fighting strength would give us a first-line seagoing fleet of thirty-seven dreadnoughts, far more strength than Germany could muster and only a little weaker than the navy of England. The moral force of such a fleet would render out of the question unpleasant mishaps such as have happened to us at the hands of both groups of belligerents within the last few months and would make the American flag respected in the uttermost ends of the earth.

"With the $250,000,000 we would have left after paying for our dreadnought fleet we would build up such a system of seagoing colliers, surface and aerial scouts, submarines, and supply ships that our fleets could operate in any ocean at any distance from their bases of supply, and would not be subject to the humiliating experiences of Admiral Evans's globe-girdling fleet, which was forced to buy coal of every other nation in the world and have it transported in the ships of a dozen nationalities, because we had only one or two colliers, and there were not enough ships in our entire merchant marine to carry the coal the fleet required."

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GULFLIGHT ATTACK AS OFFICIALLY TOLD

State Department Gives Out Sworn Statement of Vessel's First Officer.

SUBMARINE FLEW NO FLAG

Capt. Gunter Thought Her British, as Patrols Made No Move for Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Ambassador Page has sent to the State Department the complete sworn statement of Ralph E. Smith, formerly chief officer of the American steamship Gulflight, which was damaged by an explosion, believed to have been the result of a torpedo attack by a German submarine early last week off the Scilly Islands. Secretary Bryan tonight made public the text of Chief Officer Smith's statement without comment.

Literally interpreted, the statement fails to show whether the Gulflight was destroyed by a torpedo, a mine, or an internal explosion.

Chief Officer Smith says that the second officer of the Gulflight, while that vessel was traveling under convoy of two British patrol boats, saw a submarine ahead twenty-eight minutes before the explosion. This submarine was moving at right angles across the Gulflight's course, and was seen for about five minutes before sheh submerged right ahead of the Gulflight. Twenty-three minutes after the submarine submerged an explosion took place on the starboard bow of the Gulflight.

The Gulflight was traveling at eight knots, which means that she covered about three miles from the time the submarine sank until the explosion. The submarine was not seen a second time.

The statement says the Captain of the Gulflight remarked that the submarine must have been a British boat as the patrols took no notice of it, but the first officer's statement declares that he himself could see the submarine, but could not "distinguish or see any flag flying on her."

The inference generaly drawn from the statement is that the Gulflight was torpedoed. But there were some who insisted tonight that this statement did not constitute proof that the American vessel had been torpedoed. Those who took this psition argued that the great amount of water which the explosion threw into the air might have been caused by a mine rather than by a torpedo.

The Sworn Statement.

Following is the sworn statement of Ralph E. Smith, formerly chief officer, now master of the steamship Gulflight:

"I am Ralph E. Smith, now master of the steamship Gulflight. At the commencement of the voyage I was chief officer. The ship left port at Port Arthur on the 10th day of April, 1915, about 4 P. M., laden with a tank cargo of gasoline and wooden barrels of lubricating oil. The voyage was uneventful.

"When about half way across the Atlantic the wireless operator told me there was a British cruiser in our vicinity and that he had heard messages from this ship the whole time since leaving Port Arthur, but she made no direct communication with, or to our ship. From the sound of tht wireless messages given out by the British ship, she seemed to maintain the same distance from us until about three days before we reached the mouth of the English Channel.

"On the first day of May, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, we spoke two British patrol vessels named Iago and Filey. We were then about ttwenty-two miles west of the Bishop Lighthouse. The patrol vessels asked where we were bound. After informing them we were bound for Brixham, they ordered us to follow them to the Bishop. The Filey took up a position of a half mile distant on our port bow. The Iago off our starboard quarter close to us. We steered as directed, and at about 12:22, the second officer being on watch, sighted a submarine on our port bow—slightly on the port bow—steaming at right angles to oupr course. The submarine was in sight for about five minutes, when she submerged about right ahead o us. I saw her but could not distinguish or see any flag flying on her.

Flag In Full View.

"The Gulflight was then steering about true east, steaming about eight miles an hour, flying a large American ensign, six six feet by ten feet. The wind was about south, about eight miles an hour in force. I personally observed our flag was standing out well to the breeze.

"Immediately after seeing the submarine I went aft and notified the crew and came back and went on the bridge and heard the Captain make the remark that that must be a British submarine, as the patrol boats took no notice of it.

"About 12:50 an explosion took place in the Gulflight on the bluff of the starboard brow, sending vast quantities of water high in the air, coming down on the bridge and shutting everything off from our view. After the water cleared away our ship had sunk by the head so that the sea was washing over the foredeck and the ship appeared to be sinking.

"Immediately after I went aft to see to the boats. On my way I saw one man overboard on the starboard side. The water at that time was black with oil. The boats were lowered and the crew got into them without delay or damage. After ascertaining there was no one left on board the ship I got in my boat and we were picked up by the patrol vessel Iago and were advised by her crew to leave the scene. We preceded toward St. Mary's, but the dense fog which then came on prevented us getting into the harbor that night.

"About 2:30 in the morning following I saw Captain Gunter, master of the Gulflight, who had been sleeping in the room of the skipper of the Iago, standing in the room with a queer look in his face. I asked him what his trouble was and he made no reply. Then he reached for the side of the berth with his hands, but did not take hold. I went in the room, but he fell before I reached him.

Death of Captain Gunter.

"He was taken on deck as the cabin was small and hot. After reaching the deck he seemed to revive and said: 'I am cold.' After that he had apparently two fainting attacks and then expired in a third one—this being about 3:40.

"We arrived at St. Mary's, Scilly, about 10 o'clock on the morning of May 2. The Gulflight was towed to Crow Sound, Scilly, on the second of May by British patrol vessels, and Commander Oliver, senior naval officer of the Port of Scilly, sent for some one to come on board the Gulflight, and I went, and the ship was anchored about 6 P. M.

"I again left the ship that evening—she being then in the charge of the Admiralty. I visited the ship on Monday. I went out again on Tuesday, but it was too rough to get on board. To the best of my knowledge there was no examination of the vessel made by divers until Wednesday about 3 P. M., when members from the American Embassy were present. The divers at this time, made an external examination only of the ship's bottom and left the ship with me at 5:40 P. M."

PAGE SILENT ON REPORT.

Gulflight Matter Said to be in Abeyance, but Inquiry May Be Closed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 11.—With reference to reports cabled from America to the effect that Ambassador Page had sent to the State Department an official report that the Gulflight was torpedoed by a German submarine, no definite information is available, as the Embassy says it can make no statement infringing upon the State Department's province.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent understands from other sources that the Gulflight matter is in abeyance. This does not necessarily mean that the investigation into the Gulflight attack has not been concluded.

WOULD REPUDIATE DERNBURG.

Dr. Young Tells German-Americans How to Prove Americanism.

Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, speaking last night in the Central Presbyterian Church at Newark, of which he was formerly pastor, in a community containing an unusually large number of Germans and persons of German origin, said:

"There is one way for German-Americans to show the sincerity of their Americanism, a way that belongs distinctively to the German-American, and I believe they will do it—repudiate Dr. Dernburg and all his work. Let no German society hereafter offer him its platform.

"Let Americans meet no more evidences of the invisible German army which has been building up in this country. Let Germans in unmistakable tones demand his exit from America. In defiance of the attitude of President Wilson, Dr. Dernburg has shown by his public statement that he was accessory to, and chief defender after, the Lusitania crime. Right in our faces he, a foreigner, has violated our neutrality and sought to thwart the action of our Government.

"His conduct, if not rebuked by them, will put all German-born people here under suspicion. Could our fellow-citizens of Teutonic origin render a timelier service to themselves and the nation than a prompt and vigorous repression of this undesirable intruder? Such an act will be regarded by the entire country as a sufficient answer to any charge of disloyalty that may be brought against German-Americans in these crucial hours."

DERNBURG LEAVES TOWN.

Secretary Will Not Tell Where He Is or When He Will Return.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the unofficial agent of the German Emperor, and who has been presumed to be the interpreter in this country of the acts and purposes of the German Government, was reported at the Ritz-Carlton last night as having gone out of town. That was the information given in the office of the hotel, and confirmed by Dr. Dernburg's secretary.

Just where Dr. Dernburg had gone, the secretary said she did not know, nor did she know exactly when he would be back, except that she thought this would be today.

"I presume Dr. Dernburg has seen the Washington dispatches reporting his recent utterances to have been discussed by at least one Cabinet member at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon," said Dr. Dernburg's secretary. "I think he will not discuss this report because it is his habit to refrain from discussing internal matters."

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NATION-WIDE APPEAL TO AID SURVIVORS

Two Committees Working in the Interest of Destitute Lusitania Passengers.

The Committee of Mercy has issued a country-wide appeal in behalf of the survivors of the Lusitania disaster. Recalling the generous response to the call for funds to meet the needs of the survivors of the Titanic, the committee is confident that it can get together sufficient funds to care for the destitute among those who were saved from the Lusitania, and to relieve the want of those who have been bereft of support.

Contributions should be sent to the care of August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy at 200 Fifth Avenue, and it was requested yesterday that these contributions should be made as soon as possible. It is desired to have funds in hand at once, so that it may be possible to cable money to take care of the need as it develops. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, in his cable to Acting Mayor McAneny, said that although the Cunard Company was looking after the dependents of those of the Lusitania crew who had been drowned, there were some second and third-class passengers in urgent need of help.

The Citizen's Committee, which was appointed by Mayor McAneny, is working with the Committee of Mercy, and has also issued an appeal.

Letters were sent out yesterday to those who in the past have contributed to such funds, and the committee will follow them up by a systematic canvass of all who might be expected to subscribe. Some checks have been received, but it is not intended to give out the names of the contributors until the regular appeal had been distributed.

The last of the City Free Concerts, which of late have been maintained by private subscription, will be given on Sunday afternoon at Hunter College, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock. It has been decided that on this occasion the concert is in charge of Robert L. Harrison, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Hunter College; Dr. George F. Davis, the President, and Dr. Henry T. Fleck, who has organized this series of concerts.

VOYAGERS' INSURANCE HEAVY.

Life and Accident Losses on Lusitania Already Exceed a Million.

The life and accident insurance which the companies will have to pay as a result of the torpedoing of the Lusitania has been estimated by The Insurance Press as amounting to $1,051,800, and these figures may be doubled when the returns are all in. Canadaian and European companies are still to be heard from.

Reports to The Insurance Press already show these losses

Accident—Aetna of Hartford, losses under accident policies so far determined, $200,000; Fidelity and Casualty, New York, no definite figure beyond $10,900; Pacific Mutual Life, Los Angeles, $45,000; Royal Indemnity, New York, $15,000; Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, nearly $400,000.

Life—Berkshire Life, Pittsfield, two policy holders missing, $11,000 and $10,000; Equitable, New York, twenty-one claims amounting to $211,000, (20 per cent. of the first cabin dead were insured in this company.) Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, $21,000; Metropolitan, New York, one claim so far, $500; Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J., $3,000; National Life, United States of America, $5,000; New York Life, New York, $73,000; Pacific Mutual Life, Los Angeles, $10,000; Penn Mutual Life, Philadelphia, $2,000;

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON WILSON'S SPEECH

Herald Says President's Statement That He Did Not Refer to Lusitania Brings Relief.

POSSIBLE EFFECT IN BERLIN

World and Tribune Fear Germans Were Inclined to Believe We Would Not Resent Insult.

Editorial comment in today's New York morning newspapers regarding President Wilson's Philadelphia speech follows:

Truth That Makes for Peace

From The World.

Not because we are for war but because we are for peace, we rejoice in the fact that early yesterday morning the President announced that at Philadelphia the evening before he was not thinking of the Lusitania when he said:

> There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.

Whatever these words may mean as abstraction, if applied to conditions now existing in a world cursed by lawless war they are bound to be misinterpreted. They have been misinterpreted. No doubt they will be misinterpreted again and again, in spite of the qualification that now accompanies them, by those in Berlin who mistakenly assume that the rights and privileges of a nation of one hundred millions may be assailed with impunity.

There is no surer way to thrust the great Republic into the arena of strife than to encourage the idea, already too firmly held in some quarters, that we are inclined to meet insult and outrage with nothing more terrible than superior airs and fine phrases.

We are dealing with Germany today as Great Britain was less than a year ago. We have had due warning of its purposes. We know its methods. If we flinch, Germany advances. If we hold fast, Germany reflects. The essence of Prussianism is contempt of a coward. The substance of Prussianism is force.

Those who interpret the ideas of the American people assume a great responsibility. They must speak truly, and they must speak comprehensively. We value peace, but we do not fear war. It is of vital importance that the line shall always be sharply drawn between America the hope of the world and America the valiant defender of that hope when it is ruthlessly assailed.

Mr. Wilson has spoken of pride and fight and of force and right. These words have a wide application in a country that never takes arms without extreme provocation. We have a pride that will make us fight. We have force enough to punish wrong and vindicate right. Let there be no illusions on this score in Berlin or elsewhere. In this instance, as in many another, truth makes for peace.

President Wilson's Philadelphia Address.

From The Tribune.

Since President Wilson has declared that his Philadelphia speech was not a statement of national policy and his reference to pride without bearing upon the existing crisis, there can be no justice or wisdom in criticising this address.

There is only one regret which the Philadelphia utterance must provoke and mention of it does not mean captious criticism or a lack of sympathetic recognition of the strain which the President is under. We shall not misunderstand Mr. Wilson's words. However much men may disagree with his views and his beliefs, they will recognize them to be sincere and honorable. What is to be feared is that they may be less well understood in Berlin and Vienna than in Washington and New York.

Like every other American newspaper, The Tribune hopes to see war avoided. It looks with frank horror on the growing prospect that the United States will be dragged into the whirlpool of strife. But with this horror is the very plain recognition that the only possible escape must come with the accurate appraisal in Berlin of American sentiment.

To just this evtent manyof Mr. Wilson's fellow-countrymen will regret his words at Philadelphia and rejoice at his later statement. Since Lincoln, no President has had to make so grave a decision as Woodrow Wilson must now make. His responsibility and his tragic duty should alike command the respect and the sympathy of Americans. No party lines could survive the present crisis, no imaginary partisan advantage could prompt cavilling which would approximate treason. It is precisely because The Tribune feels the gravity of the situation, the burden of Mr. Wilson's responsibility, that it calls attention to the peril which seems to it most serious today.

The President's America.

Herman Ridder, in The Staats-Zeitung.

The speech which President Wilson delivered at Philadelphia on Monday night should work more effectually than any one other factor or combination of factors to bring the press of the United States to a clear appreciation of our national duties at the present time and to a saner point of view from which to regard them.

It is comparatively an easy matter for the press of the country to inflame public opinion. The crisis through which we are passing holds all of the comoustibles necessary to a great and hideous conflagration. The newspapers of New York and, to a lesser degree, of the country in general stood ready to plunge the nation into the European conflict.

The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not.

With a world in arms about us, with our eyes full of its horrors and our ears drummed by the shrieks of the dying and the sobs of those who live to weep, these words come like a cooling breeze to a fever wracked brow. We know what war is. We have escaped its ravages thus far, and, with God's help, may we escape them through all time. We touch elbows with all the world and all war for us means, in a degree, civil war. The President spoke for the nation when he elevated peace, in the American ideal, above strife.

True Americans In Only One Group, the American Group.

From The Herald.

The President is the central figure, in fact the only figure, in this affair for Americans until his intentions are disclosed. All eyes are fixed upon him. Every word he utters is bound to have significance affixed to it by the public. A brief paragraph in his speech printed yesterday morning was interpreted as indicating that he was strongly disposed to avoid the very appearance of war with Germany no matter what turn the events of the next few days or weeks might take. This appears to have been a false impression, because the President at the very earliest opportunity yesterday took care to disavow these words as they applied to matters before him at this time. He was only speaking generally.

Well for the country that he did disavow! It was unfortunate that he used an expression so susceptible of misconstruction.

This explanation caused great relief among the great mass of American citizens, who with grim set faces are straining their ears for news. But it was to have been expected from one who a few years ago in speaking of the world peace movement uttered these strong, virile words:

> No man can sit down and withhold his hands from the warfare against wrong and get peace out of his acquiescence. The most solid and satisfying peace is that which comes from this constant spiritual warfare; and there are times in the history of nations when they must take up the crude instruments of bloodshed to vindicate spiritual conceptions. For liberty is a spiritual conception, and when men take up arms to set other men free there is something holy in the warfare. I will not cry peace so long as there is sin and wrong in the world.

Ringing through the years this could readily be made to fit the very cases of the outrages on the Falaba, the Cushing, the Gulflight, and the Lusitania and attuned into a bugle call for the freedom of the seas.

Berlin Coming to Its Senses.

From The Press.

Official announcement is made that the von Tirpitz submarine savages have been specifically instructed to be more circumspect in their piracy.

What do they mean when they say that from now on they will cease their ravages against neutral ships not committing hostile acts? Their interpretation of a hostile act has been the sheltering of an infant on the breast of its mother.

What do they intend to do when they declare that henceforth even neutral ships carrying contraband will be treated in accordance with the rules of naval warfare? Their reading of the rules of naval warfare has been that an unarmed civilian may be carved on the deck of a merchant vessel like a roast of beef on the mess table of a Von Tirpitz warship.

"If," the Berlin penitents add, "in spite of our reformed intentions, we happen to do it all over again by accident, we'll pay."

Indeed they will—pay a score not to be extinguished in money. Teh civilized world, of which Berlin has made itself the unpardoned and unpardonable enemy, will see to that.

HER $600,000 ESTATE IN GUARDIAN'S HANDS

Wealthy Spanish Spinster at St. George Hotel Incompetent to Handle Her Property.

A Sheriff's jury has found that Nicolasa de Escoriana, a Spanish spinster, whose wealth is estimated at more than $600,000, is incompetent to manage her own affairs. She has been taken to a sanitarium at Flushing, L. I., where she may spend the rest of her days, because she is suffering from paresis, which is deemed incurable. Miss de Escoriana is about 50 years old. She has no relatives except some cousins and an uncle 80 years old, who lives in Spain.

She came to this country about seven years ago and registered at the Prince George Hotel, where she has lived ever since with the exception of visits to Cuba for the purpose of visiting her plantation at Santiago. This is a sugar plantation consisting of about 11,000 acres. It is estimated to be worth nearly a million dollars. Miss De Escoriasa has a half interest in it. Her other property consists of $150,000 in bonds and cash and the evidence during the inquiry disclostd the fact that these bonds are in a safe deposit vault along with many valuable jewels.

Miss de Escorias led a lonely life. She made no friends and was regarded as very shy. There was no suspicion that her mind was not sound until she was observed on one of the staircases of the hotel one day with her hair in a very dishevelled condition and her dress disarranged. She appeared to be afraid of something. She was taken back to her room and her relatives were communicated with. She was put under surveillance, and it soon became apparent that her mind was affected. Application was made to the Supreme Court and a commission was appointed to conduct the inquiry. This commission was composed of Henry Smith, a lawyer; Dr. Albert G. Weed, and Lemuel C. Benedict. Clifford Boese was named as her guardian.

PETITIONS FOR FRANK SIGNED BY 15,000

Cincinnati Newspaper Writer Brings Them to Georgia—Big Mass in Chigago Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 11.—With the death date for Leo M. Frank definitely fixed for June 22, attorneys for the condemned man are preparing for the final plea to be made before the State Prison Commission and the Governor for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment. Fifteen thousand petitions for clemency for Frank were brought to the Capitol today to be delivered to Governor Staton by Miss Eleanor Post, a writer on a Cincinnati paper. The petitions were collected by the Cincinnati paper from all over Ohio, and make a package weighing seventy-five pounds.

The bale of letters was placed in an enormous goods box in the Governor's reception room, in which were already about 25,000 letters asking clemency for Frank. These letters came from all sections of the country.

The Rev. C. B. Ragsdale and R. L. Barber failed to appear in court today to stand trial on charges of perjury in swearing to alleged false affidavits in connection with the Frank case, and Judge Hill forfeited their bonds. Solicitor Dorsey said Barber htd informed him he was ill and, therefore, could not appear. No excuse was given for Ragsdale's absence.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—A big mass meeting will be held in this city next Sunday, which is being planned as a Leo M. Frank day, at which it is expectcd 100,000 signatures to petitions will be obtained. An appeal will be made to Governor J. M. Slaton and the Prison Board of Georgia for a commutation of Frank's death sentence.

Governor Edward F. Dunne has been asked to head the list of speakers at the meeting. Others who will speak are Bishop Samuel Fallows, ex-Judge McKenzie Cleland, Father P. J. O'Callaghan, Attorney Patrick H. O'Donnell, Grace Wilbur Trout, Leonore Z. Meder, Father S. J. Siedenberg, Harriet Taylor Treadwell, and Clarence Darrow.

The following day will see nearly two hundred women in the loop and outlying districts with petitions. It is planned to have eight women on each intersection, and it is thought that at least 100,000 signatures will be secured in this way.

Four Judges of the Appellate Court in Chicago have signed petitions. They are Judges Kickham Scanlan, H. Baum, Sdward O. Brown, and Charles McSurely.

BILLY SUNDAY FOR FRANK.

Evangelist Would Free Him at Once if Governor of Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 11.—In his sermon at the Tabernacle tonight, the Rev. Billy Sunday expressed himself strongly in favor of Leo M. Frank, declaring:

"If I were Governor of Georgia Frank would go free tomorrow."

He also said he would give Harry Thaw a square deal if he were in authority. Loud applause greeted both these remarks.

Today's collections amounted to $781.41, making a total of $29,710.94. Today's receipts, it was said, will be the last applied to the expenses of the meetings. It was also announced that from now on contributions would be received for the "thank offering" to be given to the evangelist when the campaign closes.

Through Finley J. Shepard arrangements have been made to reserve seats at the Tabernacle for 1,000 sailors and marines tomorrow night.

Sunday's next campaign will begin at Omaha on Sept. 5. Then will follow Syracuse, Trenton, Baltimore, Louisville, and Grand Rapids or Duluth. Sunday is booked for about two years ahead, and announced today that while he would not reject a call from Chicago, that city would have to wait its turn.

Sunday refused today to comment on the story from Philadelphia that he was accused by Colonel Charles Keegan of damaging property in the Keegan home and taking various articles from it. "Ma" Sunday tried to get away from reporters who questioned her about it, but when her automobile became stalled she said the report was "a lot of lies." When one man asked her about the report that liquor as well as glasses was missing from the Keegan home "Ma" said she would like to punch him on the nose, but later apologized.

Three hundred and twenty-one persons hit the trail tonight.

AMERICAN LINE BARS WAR GOODS

Continued from Page 1.

to reassure those who might have been misled by printed statements, just after the Lusitania sunk, to the effect that the Philadelphia, which sailed on Saturday from here on a course which will take her through the war zone, had on board a quantity of lubricating oil, which is conditional contraband of war."

George W. Perkins, who is a Director of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said last night that the matter had not come before the Directors. As to the action being construed as an acknowledgment of the effectiveness of the German submarine blockade, Mr. Perkins declined to make any comment. He was also unwilling to discuss its significance as a possible means of avoiding further complications between this country and Germany.

The American Liner St. Louis will sail for Liverpool on Saturday. Already more than 300 persons have booked passage on her and her agents expect she will leave port with 500 in her cabins. Eighteen years ago, in her early days, when rated as an ocean greyhound, she once took that number of cabin passengers to Southampton.

The International Mercantile Marine officials say that the passenger bookings on the British steamer Cymric, sailing Friday, for Liverpool, are satisfactory, notwithstanding the fate of the Lusitania. She is expected to take out 75 cabin and at least 300 steerage. Her cargo will be of a general character.

MEETS GERMANY'S DEMANDS.

Neutral Ships, with No Contraband Safe from Submarine Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—According to statements of high officials tonight, no order or suggestion from Washington was responsible for the announcement that American Line ships will not carry contraband of war. Counselor Robert Lansing of the State Department said he knew of no such suggestion, and officials of the Treasury Department said the same.

Nevertheless the American Line announcement was regarded as extremely interesting and significant. It is the belief here that the action was taken to make doubly sure that no ship of that lin emay be atacked by German submarines.

The announcement of the policy of the German Government, communicated to Secretary Bryan today by Ambassador Gerard, regarding "Mistaken attacks by German submarines on commerce vessels of neutral nations," asserts that even when such ships have contraband of war on board, they are dealt with by submarines solely according to the rules of international law applying to prize warfare.

This statement is accepted as meaning that the low of visit and search will be observed, which means that the passengers and crew would be allowed to leave such ships.

If American Line ships carry no contraband and commit no hostile acts, they must not be attacked by German submarines, according to the German Government's statement made through Ambassador Gerard.

The German argument has been that non-combatants and neutrals should sail on neutral ships, not carrying contraband, and it is recognized that the action of the American Line meets fully the position announced by Germany.

It was pointed out tonight that a neutral Government, according to the American position, is not compelled by international law by treaty or by statue to prevent sales of contraband to a belligerent, that such sales do not in the least affect neutrality, and that while contraband is, when outside the jurisdiction of the United States, subject to seizure, it is the duty of the enemy to prevent such contraband reaching its destination and not the duty of the Government whose citizens have sold them.

The President and his advisers in the State Department have taken the position that there is no legal authority to interfere with trade in contraband, and under this policy the Government would have no legal right to order or ask the American Line not to carry contraband.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

many abandons here submarine blockade or not.

"It should be noted that since the employment of submarines, contrary to international law, the Germans also have been guilty of the use of asphyxiating gas. They have even proceeded to the poisoning of water in South Africa.

"The Germans represent British merchant vessels generally as armed with guns and say that they repeatedly ram submarines. The answer to this is as follows:

"It is not to be wondered at that merchant vessels, knowing they are liable to be sunk without warning and without any chance being given those on board to save their lives, should take measures for self-defense.

"With regard to the Lusitania: The vessel was not armed on her last voyage, and had not been armed during the whole war.

Contraband No Reason for Sinking.

"The Germans attempt to justify the sinking of the Lusitania by the fact that she had arms and ammunition on board. The presence of contraband on board a neutral vessel does render her liable to capture, but certainly not to destruction, with the loss of a large portion of her crew and passengers. Every enemy vessel is a fair prize, but there is no legal provision, not to speak of the principles of humanity, which would justify what can only be described as murder because a vessel carries contraband.

"The Germans maintain that after repeated official and unofficial warnings his Majesty's Government was responsible for the loss of life, as they considererd themselves able to declarer that the boat ran no risk, and thus 'light-heartedly assume the responsibility for the human lives on board a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo, is liable to destruction.' The reply thereto is:

"First—His Majesty's Government never declared the boat ran no risk.

Warning Doesn't Excuse Murder.

"Second—The fact that the Germans issued their warning shows that the crime was premeditated. They had no more right to murder passengers after warning them than before.

"Third—In spite of their attempts to put the blame on Great Britain, it will tax the ingenuity even of the Germans to explain away the fact that it was a German torpedo, fired by a German seaman from a German submarine, that sank the vessel and caused over 1,00 deaths."

WHAT GERMAN NOTE SAID.

Bernstorff Stated She Would Keep Up Submarine Warfare Till England Yielded.

The German reply to the American note concerning the danger to neutral shipping by the proposed warfare by submarines was received in Washington on Feb. 14. It was officially stated there that it informed the United States Government that Germany would abandon the submarine war on British merchantmen if England would permit foodstuffs to enter Germany for use of the civilian population.

A paraphrase of the note stating the German plans was issued that evening in Washington by Count von Bernstorff. In part he said:

"Germany has been compelled to resort to this kind of warfare by the murderous ways of British naval warfare, which aims at the destruction of legitimate neutral trade and at the starvation of the German people. Germany will be obliged to adhere to these announced principles till England submits to the recognized rules of warfare established by the Declarations of Paris and London, or till she is compelled to do so by the neutral powers."

The note, as made public four days later, contained this paragraph:

"If the United States, in view of the weight which it is justified in throwing and able to throw into the scales of the fate of peoples, should succeed at the last moment in removing the grounds which make that procedure (of submarine warfare) an obligatory duty for Germany, and if the American Government, in particular, should find a way to make the Declaration of London respected—on behalf, also, of those powers which are fighting on Germany's side—and thereby make possible for Germany legitimate imuortation of the necessaries of life and industrial raw material, then the German Government could not too highly appreciate such a service, rendered in the interests of humane methods of warfare, and would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation.

PRO-GERMAN PETITION OUT.

Urges Extra Session to Forbid Exporting of Munitions.

C. R. Meissner, of the importing firm of G. E. Meissner & Bros., 31 Union Square, who is frankly pro-German and justifies the sinking of the Lusitania, is conducting a personal endless chain campaign by petition to have President Wilson call an extra session of Congress so that an embargo can be placed upon the shipping abroad of arms and ammunition.

Through the circularization of business houses, public bodies, the churches and citizens in general, Mr. Meissner has obtained about 15,000 signatures. These he intends to have presented by a committee to President Wilson. He said yesterday that the committee has not been appointed nor had the date been set for the presentation.

Mr. Meissner asserts that because of the war thousands are out of employment, and asks the recipient to copy the petition three times and send each copy to another "fellow-citizen." To save rewriting he offers the printed petition at the cost price of 33 cents a hundred copies.

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Manufacturers' entire stock of advance midsummer highest grade shirtings—white and fancy designs—sizes 14 to 17.

Value $3.00 & $3.50.

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A Saving of 40%

Tub Silk Shirts

High grade closely woven satin stripe silk shirts—a most unusual assortment of the styles and colorings now so popular.

Over 100 distinct patterns—Qualities that insure perfect satisfaction and launder perfectly.

Value $5.00.

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"Distinctly different and most practical."

Another Offering of 200

Women's and Misses' "Waterberry" TRADE MARK Raincoats

Priestley's Gravenette

In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly **9.50** *$15.00*

Lustrous, rubberless, dressy, light weight, adapted for motor, traveling and general utility wear.

NOTE—This coat is entirely controlled by Arnold, Constable & Co. for the United States, and cannot be duplicated at any price anywhere.

Special May Offering

Summer Underwear

2324 Pieces	¼ TO ⅓ Underpriced

All of fine Summer Fabrics, exquisitely made, trimmed and finished, and the models are of the most approved and latest French designs.

Envelope Chemises 95c, 1.25, 1.50, 2.25 and 3.25
Regular prices $1.25 to $3.95

Petticoats 75c, 95c, 1.25, 1.50 and 3.25
Regular prices $1.00 to $4.50

Night Gowns 75c, 95c, 1.25, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.25
Regular prices $1.00 to $3.00

Combinations 90c, 1.25, 1.65, 2.25, 3.25 and 4.25
Regular prices $1.25 to $6.00

Men's and Women's

Silk Umbrellas

Superior Grade Heavy Twilled Silk.

For Men
Sterling trimmed hooks, operas and Prince of Wales handles—all coverings of fine pure silk of unusually good wearing quality—28 inch.

Values $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 **2.95**

For Women
Choice selection of the most fashionable handles. Long silver caps; silver inlaid chased top. Malacca and Amorette handles—26 inch.

Plain Colored

Imported Parasols

Of fine soft finish gros grain Silks, mounted on strong but extremely light weight wood sticks of toneful shadings to match the silks. Gilt paragon frames. Braided silk military loops.

3.75

Real Value $5.00.

Women's Hand Bags

The New Melon Shape

Regular price $4.50.

Eight inch Bags of fine Pin Seal, in black and colors most in vogue. Nickel, brass and covered frames. Metal or jewel clasps—a practical, roomy and stylish article. **2.95**

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$100,000.00 Stock. Best Brussels and Wilton. From $1.10 to $2.75 per yard	⅓ Off	$50,000.00 Stock. $8.00 to $100.00 Rugs. $100,000.00 Stock. $300.00 to $8,000.00 Rugs.	⅓ to ½ Off

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Tailor-made Suits and Afternoon Gowns

At the following reduced prices:

Modish Suits, made-to-measure, of gabardines, serges, wool failles and basket weaves. . . . at $69.50 upwards

Gowns, designed from the latest styles, of taffetas, crepe de chines, failles, poplins and Georgette crepe. . . at $85.00 upwards

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Today an Important Calendar Event!—

The GIMBEL Annual Sale of Men's Summer Apparel

Which Starts Off the Season With Great Savings on All Sorts of Cool Clothing for Men

Men who "know their way about" wait for this now famous GIMBEL occasion, just as they keep eager tabs on the opening of their favorite golf or tennis club.

For they know that we open the Summer season in Men's Furnishings with a blue ribbon event in which every one of the long list of entries is "true to form"—

—in its good style for the new season
—in its thoroughbred quality
—in its very moderate prices

That's the case in the Spring Meeting which begins today—all new hot weather merchandise, prepared well in advance for the occasion, and precisely of the sort to tempt men to stock up their wardrobes with appropriate clothing for all Summer.

And Men Will Save from ¼ to ½

Men's Furnishings

$1.50 to $2 Soft Cuff Shirts at $1.35.
$1 and $1.50 Negligee Shirts at 75c.
$1.50 Madras Negligee Shirts, 85c.
$5 and $6 All-silk Shirts, $3.50.
$2 and $2.50 Pajamas, $1.35.
$1.50 Cotton Pongee Pajamas, 95c.
$5 Silk-Mixed Pajamas, $2.45.
50c Washable Four-in-hands, 30c.
50c, 65c Silk Four-in-hands, 25c and 35c.
$5 Terry Bathrobes, $2.85.
$1.50 Tennis or Golf Shirts, $1.10.
$1 Morocco Belts, 65c.
50c Lisle Suspenders, 35c, 3 for $1.
25c Brighton Pad Garters, 15c.
$1 Black Tubular Belts, German Silver Buckles, 50c.
Main Floor

Men's Shoes

$5 High Shoes and Oxfords, $3.95.

Men's Gloves

$1 Silk Milanese Gloves, 78c Pair.

Men's Handkerchiefs

$3 Irish Linen Handerchiefs, $2.25 dozen.

Men's Jewelry

Men's Summer Jewelry at great savings.

Men's Clothing

Men's $25 to $42 Suits, at $16, $19.50, $23 and $33.
Men's $25 Norfolk Coats and Trousers, $15.
Men's $25 to $45 Spring Overcoats, $16, $19.50, $23, $26.50.
Men's $15 to $25 Raincoats, at $8.50, $11.75, $15.
$2 Khaki Outing Trousers, $1.15.
$6 to $8 White Flannel Tennis Trousers, $3.75 and $5.
$9 Palm Beach Suits, $5.
$30 Shantung Silk Suits, $19.50.
$3.50 to $12 Motor Dusters, $2.50 to $6.50.
$2 and $2.50 Straw Hats, $1.35.
Fourth Floor

Men's Hosiery and Underwear

"Artificial" Silk Socks, 18c Pair.
50c Tread Silk Socks, 25c Pair.
$3.50 and $4 Silk Underwear, at $2.50.
$1 and $2 Gotham Athletic Union Suits, 75c to $1.
Also $1 to $1.25 Sample and Second Suits, 50c.
50c Shirts and Drawers, "seconds," 35c.

Men's Canes and Umbrellas

$1.50 to $4 Walking Sticks, 75c to $1.50.
$2 and $3.50 Umbrellas, $1.35 and $1.95.
Main Floor

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BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER

One or two bottles will help you, but it is the cumulative effect of drinking it regularly—six or eight glasses a day—for five or six weeks that produces best results.

One of the most eminent physicians in the country, the late HUNTER McGUIRE, M.D., LL.D., of Richmond, Va., Ex-President American Medical Association, said of Buffalo Lithia Water: "I know from constant use of it personally and in practice that the results obtained from its use are far beyond those which would be warranted by the analysis given. I am of the opinion that it either contains some wonderful remedial agent as yet undiscovered by medical science or its elements are so delicately combined in Nature's laboratory that they defy the utmost skill of the chemist to solve the secret of their power."

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When Queen Mary departed from precedent in recommending Butterick to her subjects, she probably believed that Butterick was an English institution.

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UNION MEN INDICTED IN GANG ROUND-UP

Grand Jury Finds Labor Leaders Hired Thugs to Terrorize Employers and Workmen.

WOMEN AMONG 34 INDICTED

Police Assert Revelations of 'Dopey' Benny Will Enable Them to Drive Out Gangs Here.

Ten policemen under the command of Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord, went out last night to arrest east side gangsters, who, it is alleged, have been hired to do "strong arm work," and even commit murder. The police sought also the men alleged to have employed the thugs.

When he left Police Headquarters with his special squad, Mr. Lord carried with him twelve indictments which had just been returned by the Grand Jury. The indictments were found against thirty-four defendants, eleven of whom were gangsters, and twenty-three labor union officials in the textile trades. A bench warrant was issued for each defendant.

It was said that one of the highest officials of the United Hebrew Trades was among those sought, and that others indicted included a majority of the members of the Joint Board of the cloak and skirtmakers' unions. The violence which the union leaders are alleged to have instigated occured in the big strike in the textile trades in 1910, and in smaller strikes in 1913 and 1914.

Among the charges made in the indictments were first degree murder, assault, attempted extortion, and rioting. The evidence on which the Grand Jury acted gave the inside history of garment workers' strikes on the east side for the last five years, many of those who participated in the strikes having told their stories to the Grand Jury.

Other indictments, involving a still larger number of east side labor leaders, will follow in a few weeks it is expected. The present batch of indictments was found as the result of an investigation which the Grand Jury began in February, following the receipt by the Grand Jurors of a confession from Benjamin Fein, feared for years among east side gangsters as "Dopey Benny."

"Strong Arm" Women Indicted.

In their search for the gangsters the police found that Dopey Benny, in addition to bossing a gang of men thugs, had under his control a force of "strong-arm" women. The women he kept to make raids in factories employing only girls, where men would have difficulty in gaining access. The business of the women was to wreck the shops where the employers had not complied with all demands of the unions. It was found that Dopey Benny had sent his women thugs to Boston to fight for the unions, and that he complained because the union leaders here were so backward in calling upon him for the services of this squad. Three of the alleged "strong-arm" women were among those against whom indictments were returned.

Instead of acting on each case as the evidence was gathered, members of gangs were arrested on trivial charges, and were charged by the grand jurors with serious crimes they had committed. They were told that "Dopey" Benny had betrayed them and almost invariably they retaliated by giving more information as to gang activities.

This process of bringing in the minor gangsters who kept up until the grand jurors were convinced that they had the full story of all the principal gang murders and shootings of the last five years. The evidence collected was then turned over to Assistant District Attorneys Du Vivier, Delehanty and Breckenridge, who called in to assist them Detectives Henry Jtssop and Clinton Wood. Wood and Jessop worked for three months in places frequented by east side gansters, in order to obtain a list of witnesses who would be willing to corroborate the sories of crimes as detailed in the confessions before the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Perkins, in discussing the indictment of gangsters and the twenty-three labor leaders last night said that he wanted it understood that the work of the Grand Jury "did not constitute any raid upon labor leaders."

"The fact is," he said, "that we found that some labor leaders, to intimidate their own followers and to keep themselves in power within their unions were just as willing to hire gangsters to attack members of the unions as they were to hire gangsters to wreck the factories of employers who would not meet their terms.

Labor Men Had Members Beaten.

"Often we found that workmen who were perfectly satisfied with the terms of their employment were harried by the union leaders for not joining the union, and were then made to suffer through raids by the hired gunmen. In one case a union leader had a rival for the Presidency of the union taken in hand by the hired thugs."

As District Attorney Perkins was telling twenty or more reporters about the indictments, Philip Gussin, representing the Jewish Daily News, became suddenly alarmed. He asked some questions and then started to leave the room. He was caught by two detectives waiting at the door of the District Attorney's office, and was told he was under arrest on a charge of extortion and assault. Gussin, it was alleged, was formerly an officer of an east side union which hired a famous gangster to deal with a union member who had refused to attend a union meeting. He was the first of the thirty-four defendants to be arrested.

The District Attorney was reminded by reporters, for east side newspapers that "Dopey Benny" had a reputation on the east side of working for employers of labor quite as much as for the unions. Mr. Perkins was asked if anywhere in his confession Dopey Benny had named employers who had hired him, and if he had told of the work he did while employed by them.

Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge volunteered the answer, as he said he had investigated that phase of the case. Mr. Breckenridge said that he found that the employers had never hired guards except when driven to desperation by the unions, and that they hired to protect their plants, licensed private detectives. He said that he and his associates had been able to obtain proof of only one case of the use of gunmen by employers in the east side textile trades at the time the union leaders were using them freely both against their fellow union men and the employers, and this proof had been insufficient to warrant an indictment.

Deputy Commissioner Lord said that the round-up was the most important the Police Department had ever undertaken in the course of handling the gunman problem.

"Detectives Jessop and Wood did splendid work on this case," he said, "and the most splendid part of it was just plain patience. When we have made all of the arrests called for by the indictments we will have in the toils the leader or a member of every imoprtant gang in the city. Not only will we have the gangster, but we will have with them a full inside history of the way each gang did its work. The raid means that we have abandoned the retail plan of making isolated, individual raids, and have inaugurated instead a wholesale plan of action which is calculated to lift the gang problem out of New York life in one single raid upon the gangs.

Will Free the City of Gangs.

"Before we moved we knew who financed the gangs and why, and who cut off their earnings. We learned why they shot down men in the street—which often was just to create a spirit of terrorism, and we cut off this way of capitalizing terrorism. We starved them by shutting of the 'rackets' by which they raised their big money. You know they sold tickets to these "rackets" at $5 each, and if the merchants didn't buy enough tickets they shot one through the leg, and then told the others what would happen to them if they didn't buy.

"We had to promise the witnesses, before we could get them to talk, that we would lock up all the gangsters so there would be no more "fixing" of a man who confessed by the gangsters left still at large."

Police Commissioner Woods realized, it was said yesterday, that he had a chance he had long been looking for when "Dopey" Benny, according to underground rumors that reached Headquarters, was threatening to "squeal" in the Tombs unless he was taken out by his friends. He was then under arrest for trying to extort $500 from Benjamin Solomonowitz, a union organizer, under threats of assassination.

Kept Benny From Getting Bail.

Dope Benny's bail had been fixed by Judge Wadhams of General Sessions at $7,500, it was ascertained. Commissioner Woods learned that the gangsters had collected $7,500 and were about to apply for the release of the gang leader.

Deputy Commissioner Lord asked Judge Wadhams to double the amount of the bail. The gangsters came with the $7,500 and found that $15,000 would be needed. The time set by Dopey Benny for his "squeal" found him still in the Tombs. He began to talk while Commissioner Woods set detectives at the task of finding out who gave money for the $7,500 fund and why. Dopey Benny often dictated twenty sheets of typewriting in a day, in giving the narrative of his service to labor union officials in strikes.

From this narrative is was learned that the murder of "Big Jack" Selig, who was killed during the investigation of the Rosenthal murder, gave Dopen Benny his chance to become the east side's chief gangster. His only competitor for the place was "Joe the Greaser," who is now awaiting trial on a charge of homicide. Dopen Benny and "Joe the Greaser" became rival bidders for the strong-arm privileges among the union leaders. Dopey Benny confessed with pride that his "rake-off" was $12 a day for himself, in addition to the sum at which he would furnish minor gangsters, while the best "rake-off" his rival could get was $8 a day. Benny said he often made as much as $10,000 a year. His work included anything from murder to raiding an employer's shop and wrecking it for not meeting all union demands.

Killed a Union Man.

The most important of the indictments found, charged eight men with murder in the first degree, as a result of the death of Herman Lieberwitz, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Aug. 10, 1910, after his skull had been fractured in a fight at Casino Hall, 85 East Fourth Street. Lieberwitz was a union man who was on strike in New York, but worked as a "scab" in Hunter, New York. He was called to New York by th eunion officials here, and after being found guilty of being a "scab," was set upon by Dopey Benny's gangsters.

Among those indicted in connection with Lieberwitz's death were Morris Siegman, General Secretary of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Solomon Metz, a member of the joint board of the cloak and suit makers' unions, and Morris Stupnicker, an employe in the Grand Street office of the Cloakmakers' Union.

Metz has been elected President of the United Hebrew Trades since the assault on the backsliding union man in connection with which he was indicted. The five others indicted for the murder of Lieberwitz were all members of the cloak and suit makers' joint board. One of them, Julius Woolf of 5,908 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested at his home last night.

Benjamin Polar, a union leader who was "in the way" of other union men and was gaining in popularity was assaulted by the "Dopey" Benny gang, and for this two union men were indicted.

Max Fleischer, an organizer of a bakers' union, offended other union organizers, and he was set upon by gangsters in a restaurant at 106 Delancey Street, on Feb. 14, 1914. The gangsters broke a beer bottle over his head and left him unconscious on the floor with a warning to retire from union activities.

Arrested for Raiding a Shop.

Jacob Halpern, a tailor of 1,477 Longfellow Avenue, was brought to Police Headquarters last night, charged with extortion and riot. With three other members of the Cloak and Shirt Makers' Union he is alleged to have hired "Dopey" Benny to raid a shop at 58 East Broadway, where the foreman was charged by the union with unfair practises. The riot that resulted extended all the way from the shop to the Chatham square station of the Third Avenue elevated line. The shop was wrecked.

Halpern, it is alleged, also helped in wrecking the shop of Max and Joseph Lampert at 77 Greene Street, because the firm had refused to pay a fine of $100 for the alleged violation of union requirements. William Thomofsky, the man who, it was alleged, led the raid, was arrested at the time, but the Grand Jury did not indict him. He was indicted yesterday and was arrested last night. He wept in Police Headquarters, because, he said, he was a heavyweight favorite under the name of "Battling Bill Ketchel," and would have to break several boxing engagements if he went to jail.

Sam Shore of 257 East 143d Street, it was alleged, visited the Lampert establishment also on behalf of the white goods workers' union. Shore and his associates were alleged to have wrecked the place, and they were indicted for attempted extortion, inury to property, and felonious assault. Shore was arrested last night, and so was Henry Kleinman of 55 Second Avenue, who was alleged to have olned Sjhore in the raid.

Max Smith, a shirtwaist manufacturer with a place of business at 1115 Broadway and R. Kushin, a manufacturer with a shop at 41 East Twenty-first Street, both suffered raids by gangsters at the instigation of union leaders, it is alleged. Their places were "shot up," and workmen intimidated because they would not pay union dues.

In one instance gunmen visited a manufacturer because he refused to pay the initiation fees and dues of his workmen in a union.

District Attorney Perkins said that if all the cases should be prosecuted that had been mentioned in the confessions of "Dppey" Benny and the other gangsters the courts would be kept busy for six months in trying the defendants.

ACCUSES THE SUNDAYS.

Philadelphian Who Rented Home to Evangelist Says They Wrecked It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Colonel Charles Keegan, who rented his home here to "Billy" Sunday and his party during their stay in this city, today entered a claim against the Sunday Campaign Committee for $1,754 for damages to the house and furnishings.

Furniture was smashed, walls gouged, china broken and more than one hundred beer, whiskey, cordial and champagne glasses disappeared, according to Keegan's claim. Six doors were off their hinges, a giant jardinière broken, and patched together again, the piano stool smashed, a marble dog is gone and the big toe of the statue of a young lady was broken off, says Keegan.

The following is a partial list of the claims:

Missing—Two sets Haviland china, 6 oil painting, 9 bath towls, 3 table covers, 10 napkins, 13 pillow cases, 7 sheets, 38 beer glasses, 40 engraved water glasses, 26 whiskey glasses, 10 hock glasses, 5 cordial glasses, 6 crème de menthe glasses, 4 champagne glasses, 9 fancy steins, a wicker arm chair, 5 embroidered scarfs, 3 silk curtains, a Turkish rug, 5 books, a silver-plated syrup jug, a marble dog, a shade on front door.

The broken things include—A jardinière, 5 arm chairs, a mahogany chair, a large leather chair, a French plush chair, a corner lounge, a piano stool, a marble top table.

"Ma" Sunday was approached today by two reporters who climbed on the running board of the automobile in which she was seated, and asked her about the Keegan claims.

"It's false from beginning to end," Mrs. Sunday said. "It's a good thing the two dozen whiskey and thirty-eight beer glasses are gone, if they are gone, for nobody will get liquid damnation into their systems by them any more."

SUGGESTS REFORMS IN JURY SYSTEM

Excessive Exemptions Evil, Clearwater Tells Constitutional Convention.

LISTS FRAMED BY "PULL"

Many of Them Made Up in Saloons, He Says—Worst in Country Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—Radical reforms are likely to result from a very vehement presentation of the evils of the jury system made by Judge Alonzo J. Clearwater before the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention this afternoon. The Judge is a Republican delegate at large from Kingston.

Three years ago Judge Clearwater, who has been President of the State Bar Association, made an investigation at the instance of that body of the causes leading to the deterioration of trial jurors, and read a paper on the subject. He told the Judiciary Committee today, in an address that bristled with startling emphasis and denunciation, that political "pull" predominated in the framing of the lists of talesmen, and that in many instances jury lists were made up in the back rooms of saloons, at least in the country districts.

In his general denunciation of the present system Judge Clearwater made exception only of a very few counties in the State. He mentioned as exceptions the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Albany, Rensselaer, Oneida, Erie, Onondaga, and Broome; but admitted that perhaps some other counties ought to have been included in the list.

Judge Clearwater is a member of the Judiciary Committee, of which Former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham is Chairman. Louis Marshall, Henry L. Stimson, ex-Judge Adolph J. Rodenbeck, and other men prominent in the legal profession listened with apparent interest to what Judge Clearwater had to say and seemed to agree with him as to the essential need of thoroughgoing reforms.

The arraignment of the jury system was made in connection with a hearing on a proposal introduced by Jacob L. Brenner, formerly County Judge of Kings, under which the revised Constitution would vest in the Legislature the power to prescribe by what authority the Commissioner of Jurors in the counties throughout the State should be appointed.

"A great reason for the general deterioration," said Judge Clearwater, "I found lay in the excessive number of exemptions from jury duty which had been created. These exemptions include, for instance, horse doctors, embalmers, and all sorts of petty officials. Unless some restriction is placed on the Legislature with regard to its present powers, the process of exemption will go on and the list be increased until practically all persons, except those altogether destitute of political influence, will be exempted.

"I advocate a change in the Constitution under which persons engaged in business in the City of New York habitually, though residing in other counties, or even in other neighboring States, should be subject to jury duty in this State. I also believe that all present exemptions should be done away with and new exemptions be created to include only a few State and county officials, physicians, lawyers, and one or two other classes, such as firemen and policemen. I maintain that the court before which a person is summoned to do jury duty should have the sole power of determining whether a would-be juror should be excused for the time being on condition that he presents himself for jury duty when the immediate cause leading to his excuse on any particular occasion has been removed."

Mr. Brenner, who has been a Commissioner of Jurors himself, said that whenever the control of the Legislature changed from one party to another, steps to legislate the Commissioner of Jurors in this county or that out of office would follow invariably. The favorite methor was to change the appointing power.

He thought the Legislature should have power to fix once for all the method of appointing Commissioners of Jurors. He also thought lawyers alone should be eligible.

TO REMOVE SUFFRAGE DOUBT.

Referendum Amendment Introduced by Marshall—Other Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—The woman suffrage question came to the front in the Constitutional Convention again today, when Louis Marshall, Republican delegate-at-large, introduced a proposal to amend the Constitution in such a manner that no doubt or confusion would remain as to the validity of the proposed amendment to give women the ballot which will be submitted to a referendum this Fall as a result of favorable action by the Legislature at two recent sessions.

Unlike a recent resolution introduced by Herbert Parsons, another Republican delegate-at-large with the same object in view, the Marshall proposal provides for the welding into the Constitution itself of a validating clause. The Parsons resolution was merely intended to place the convention on record.

"There is grave doubt whether the Constitutional Convention has the power to provide the manner in which future Constitutions shall be amended by a resolution, such as the Parsons resolution, which it was not intended to write into the Constitution itself," said Mr. Marshall. "This amendment, welded into the body of the Constitution, will remove all doubt and accomplish the end we are seeking to attain."

The proposal presented by Mr. Marshall provided also that Constitutional amendments must be submitted only at general elections, and that in order to stand approved they must have received the vote of a majority of all the electors voting for members of the Assembly. Under the present system the vot of a majority of those voting on the amendment itself is all that is required.

Another proposed amendment presented by Mr. Marshall provides that the question of whether a Constitutional Convention shall be held must be submitted at a general election, where the proposition can be ratified only oy a similar proportion of the vote.

Another amendment proposed by Mr. Marshall would give any voter the right to question the validity of a referendum by bringing a contest before the Supreme Court. The amendment provides that any judgment rendered by the lower court shall be reviewable by the Court of Appeals. In a contest last year the Court of Appeals practically decided that it had no right to go behind the election returns.

Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University and a Republican delegate at large, introduced a proposed amendment which would have the effect of making the Public Service Commissioners constitutional officers.

Meier Steinbrink, Republican delegate from Kings, presented a proposal which would prevent the shifting from the competitive to the non-competitive class in the civil service, or vice versa; a position at present in the classified service.

Edgar M. Doughty, Republican of Kings, proposed an amendment that stockholders of every corporation or joint stock company for indemnity, guarantee, liability, or casualty purposes shall be individually responsible to the extent of their holdings for any debt or liability of such a concern, just as stockholders in banking concerns are.

There were many proposals for amendment of the judiciary article. One such amendment offered by Andrew J. Shipman, Democratic delegate from New York City, provided that no law hereafter shall be adjudged unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals except with the concurrence of all but one member of the court or with the concurrence of all but two if in affirmance of a judgment of unconstitutionality by the Appellate Court.

Raymond D. Cobb, Republican, of Onondaga, proposed an amendment that appeals to the Court of Appeals may be taken only where a provision of the State or Federal Constitution is in question, or where there shall have been dissent by one or more Appellate Justices in each of the departments.

Nathan Burkan, Democrat, of New York, presented a proposed amendment prohibiting any person holding a salaried position under the State or any of its political sub-divisions from being engaged in any business or the practice of any profession.

A proposed amendment by Edward N. Smith, Republican delegate from Jefferson County, which is regarded as embodying the views of Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, prohibits the Governor from calling an extra session of the Legislature except in emergencies calling for legislative action regarding the public health, public credit, or public defenses. The proposal also provides for the submission by the Governor to the Legislature forty-five days after it has convened of an "annual budget" embodying a statement of appropriations recommended and an estimat of probable revenues. The amendment provides for an increase in the Governor's salary from $10,000 to $20,000.

An amendment proposed by Hubert C. Mindeville, Republican, of Chemung, prohibits the Legislature from enacting any laws fixing rates on the products of public service corporations while there exists a body on which that power has been conferred by law.

By an overwhelming majority the convention decided to make June 11 the date when the general introduction of proposals must cease.

MAY DISBAND 'ALIMONY CLUB.'

Arrests in Civil Cases Considered by Convention Judiciary Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—Whether the "Alimony Club," as exemplified in the case of the Ludlow Street Jail in New York, shall be continued is likely to come before the Constitutional Convention. The question was brought up today at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee in connection with two proposals to amend the Constitution looking to the abolition of arrest in civil cases.

One of these proposals, introduced by Isidor Buxbaum, a Republican delegate from Kings, provides that, except for contempt, no person shall be arrested or imprisoned in any civil action or proceeding, except upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction in an action to recover damages for a wilful injury to person, character, or property. The other, introduced by Almet R. Latson, another Brooklyn Republican, would make contempt of court the only cause of arrest in a civil case.

Ex-Judge Alonzo T. Clearwater, Republican delegate-at-large, came strongly to the front as an advocate of the complete abolition of arrest in cvil cases, except for contempt, after several members of the committee had urged that in matrimonial cases the right of arresting divorced husbands remiss in the payment of alimony imposed by the court ought to remain.

"I consider arrest in civil cases as a relic of barbarism," said Judge Clearwater. "I am inclined to regard all such arrests as imposing unjustified hardships on the poor, while the rich escape. Arrest in matrimonial cases, as often as not, is due to a vindictive feeling on the part of the former wife."

John B. Stanchfield, one of the Democratic delegates from New York City, seemed to agree with Judge Clearwater. Louis Marshall, Republican delegate at large, said: "We must think of the women who are not stirred by vindictiveness, but who are moved by consideration for the children who must be supported, though the matrimonial ties have been disrupted, and who resort to the right of arrest as the means of compelling proper support. Our first thought should be for the innocent and injured, not for the person who does the injury. In my opinion matrimonial cases should be excepted."

BRIEFS ON WIRE CONTRACTS

Postal Objects to Operation of Telephones Over Telegraph Circuits.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Briefs were filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company and the Grain Receiver's Association, of Chicago in relation to the commission's investigation of private wire contracts, particularly those with brokers and others than newspapers and press associations.

The brief of the postal company charges that the root of evil in the present situation is the operation by the American company of telephones over a leased telegraph circuit. It says this practice is irregular and discriminatory and amounts to free telephone service and should be abolished. Leasing telegraph circuits to brokers, the postal contends, should be prohibited, and the use of telegraph circuits should be restricted to the business of one concern at rates fixed by the commission.

The American company's brief says that it is just as impossible for a telephone or telegraph company to render service without classification, as it would be for a modern railroad to do so, and adds that leased wire contracts were made in response to public demand and that no one questions the right to make such contracts. The brief cites statements of witnesses before the commissions who said their business might be injured or wrecked, if the private wire leasing system is abolished.

The brief for the grain receivers' association asserts that private wires are available only to a few that the service is highly preferential, and that large industries, availing themselves of such wires, get a telephone service that is cheaper, quicker and better

CARRANZA WANTS A NAVY.

Gen. Pesqueira Here to Buy Two Gunboats and Transports.

General Ignacio L. Pesqueira, Secretary of War to General Carranza, announced yesterday in this city that he was in the market for warships. He has the job of getting together a navy for his chief and the nucleus of a transport service. He wants two vessels to convert into gunboats, and he requires one transport.

General Pesqueira, who is accompanied by two aids, came up from Vera Cruz with Duval West, President Wilson's special investigator in Mexico. He said he believed Mr. West had brought a highly favorable report as to conditions in Mexico under Carranza.

In Vera Cruz, according to the General, the Carranza Government has facilities for turning out shells and cartridges, besides which the Carranzistas have bought and paid for a considerable quantity in the United States for future delivery. He says that if the United States should become involved with Germany, causing a stoppage of shipments of arms to all factions in Mexico, Carranza would get rid of Villa inside of three months.

Celebration Bows to Measles.

An outbreak of measles among six children in the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless at 936 Woody Crest Avenue, the Bronx, caused a change in the plan to hold the celebration of the eighty-first anniversary of the society's foundation there today. Instead the meeting will be held in the parlors of the Madison Avenue Church at 11 o'clock. The Rev. John R. Mackay, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, will address the meeting, and there will be reports of the work for the year.

Sues Sime Silverman for $50,000.

Charles Ahearn, whose wife, Vesta Powell Ahearn, a vaudeville performer, got a separation from him some time ago, sued Sime Silverman, publisher of Variety, a theatrical paper, in the Supreme Court yesterday for $50,000 for the alienation of Mrs. Ahearn's affections. The plaintiff says Mr. Silverman enticed Mrs. Ahearn to live with him at 20 West 63d Street and other places since May 15, 1913. The Ahearns were married in Buffalo on May 16, 1907.

WHITMAN ACTS ON BILLS.

Governor Signs Measure Abolishing the Recreation Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—Governor Whitman approved several measures relating to New York City's Government today, including these:

Four bills introduced by Senator Mills, giving New York City the right to acquire more land than is needed for actual construction in widening, extending or relocating parks, public places and streets; permitting condemnation of property in the Supreme Court without a jury; requiring the approval of the Board of Estimate in proceedings for the acquisition of wharf property and amending the Rapid Transit act regulating the acquisition of property for rapid transit purposes.

Assemblyman Stoddard's bill authorizing changes in uncompleted sections of a rapid transit road, after contracts have been made, with the consent of the Board of Estimate, and providing that the Sinking Fund Commissioners of New York City may assign space in the Hall of Records.

Senator Carswell's, abolishing the New York City Public Recreation Commission, and providing that the Commissioner of Parks for each borough shall have within his borough the powers of the Recreation Commission.

Assemblyman Hoff's, authorizing the Board of Estimate to create a Parole Commission of three members to be appointed by the Mayor.

Assemblyman Brennan's, providing for a clerk and a deputy clerk in each Municipal Court district, and providing that the total clerical force in each district shall be equal numerically to at least twice the number of Justices.

Four personal measures were vetoed by the Governor, including the bill amending the labor law relative to the powers of the Industrial Board, the bill exempting certain persons from the provisions of the statute relating to disorderly persons, and the bill authorizing the Board of Estimate to pay the claim of Edward A. McEvoy for services rendered to the county.

The Governor says the proposed Industrial Board amendment is of doubtful constitutionality. In the case of the McEvoy bill, he says that McEvoy's appointment in the Kings County Commission of Records office was in violation of the civil service law.

BIG OIL LAND DEAL.

New York Syndicate Buys 35,000 Acres in Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 11.—The largest oil deal in point of area ever effected in Louisiana was consummated today when New York capitalists took over 35,000 acres constituting the holdings of the Commerce Oil and Gas Company, the Rogers Oil and Gas Company, and E. K. Smith and Associates. Henry L. Satterlee and G. L. Canfield are at the head of the syndicate that purchased the lands.

The price paid for the land is believed to be over a million dollars. The deal marks the assembling of the largest area of holdings by a single company in any proven field in the United States.

SURRENDERS BART DUNN.

New Jersey Will Honor Governor Whitman's Requisition.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—Acting Governor Edge has announced that on Friday he would honor the requisition papers issued by Governor Whitman of New York for the return to that State of Bart Dunn, a Tammany politician, now in a sanitarium in Butler, N. J., and who is wanted in Rockland County, N. Y., where he was convicted of road-building frauds.

The decision followed a hearing given this afternoon on application of Dunn's counsel for a stay in the proceedings. Dunn is said to be in a dangerous condition, and his lawyer, Assemblyman Randolph Perkins, argued that removal from the sanitarium might unbalance his mind. Counsel may make other moves to prevent Dunn's extradition.

Light and air in the Equitable Building

Obviously, the Equitable Building, by reason of its superiority in size, has more window space than any other building—but Equitable window space is better than that.

As an actual fact, the Equitable Building has more window space than any building in New York City, considered on the basis of a proportionate square foot comparison.

This means more light, more air, and more of the benefits which accrue from both.

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building
120 Broadway

SALE OF RELIABLE
NEW PIANOS

The pianos offered in this sale sell regularly at $350. These instruments are recommended for their excellent tonal qualities and beautiful case designs. TODAY ONLY..... $210

$5 Down, $5 Monthly

NEW 88-NOTE
Player-Pianos

These instruments are the very latest 88-Note Players in various designs and woods. Fully guaranteed. REGULARLY PRICED AT $600. TODAY ONLY..... $440

CONVENIENT TERMS OF PAYMENT
OLD PIANOS Taken in Exchange

KNABE
WAREROOMS, 5th Av. & 39th St.

Hampton Furniture for the Country Bed-Room

WHAT more captivating a memory-picture than that of the Country Bed-room, its casemented windows opening on the sunny breeze-swept balcony and its old fashioned Furniture instinct with the placid grace of old Colonial days.

Such is the furniture one may meet with among Hampton Shops Reproductions—the comely wooden Beds with their quaint ornamentation of spindle-work, the Chaise longue which has for its appealing motive the old-time Windsor chair or the simple painted Dressing table over which hangs a Queen Anne Mirror in its scrolled frame of rich-hued tortoise-shell.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK

COURT RULES OUT PRINTING RING

Decides Roosevelt Cannot Rely on That Testimony for His Justification.

LETS BOSS ALLIANCE STAY

Libel Case Shifts Base Quickly —Barnes Starts His Attack on the Colonel.

SHEEHAN HAD NO MASTER

Belmont Reads Letter to "Dear Augie" from Roosevelt—Why Stetson Consulted Barnes.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 11.—Rapid progress was made in the Supreme Court today toward ending the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial, but only after Justice William S. Andrews had demolished much of the structure laboriously reared in the last three and a half weeks by Colonel Roosevelt and his counsel, to prove that William Barnes was in a corrupt alliance between corupt business and corrupt politics.

Justice Andrews ruled out of the record all the testimony relating to the printing situation in Albany, except that set forth in the Bayne Investigating Committee's report, and none of it will be allowed to go to the jury as showing justification of the alleged libel. It was the hardest blow the Colonel has received during the trial, and his counsel had to fall back upon the Justice's ruling that he would allow the jury to determine whether there was an improper combination between Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, for the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature in 1911.

With the printing testimony out of the way for good, William M. Ivins, counsel for Mr. Barnes, started right in to prove that no such combination existed, and before court adjourned for the day three of his leading witnesses were examined, cross-examined and allowed to go. They were Francis Lynde Stetson, William F. Sheehan, and August Belmont. Only the testimony of Mr. Stetson and Mr. Sheehan bore upon the Senatorial election, as Mr. Belmont was called to tell about conversations he had had with Mr. Roosevelt, while the latter was President, regarding the Agnew-Hart anti-race track legislation.

Mr. Belmont's testimony was not important for the plaintiff, for he admitted that what Colonel Roosevelt had testified regarding the conversation was substantially true. He succeeded, however, in getting into the record a letter he had written to the President regarding labor and other legislation which he wanted Governor Hughes to consider, and the President's reply thereto.

Mr. Ivins sought to show by Mr. Belmont that Mr. Roosevelt was working against the anti-race track legislation, but the best he could do was to bring out that the Colonel had advised Mr. Belmont to see Mr. Barnes, and that, after the conversation at the White House, Mr. Belmont withdrew his opposition to the legislation, ceased his activities, and went to Europe, all of which Colonel Roosevelt has admitted.

The important part of Mr. Stetson's testimony showed that although he had discussed the Senatorial situation with Mr. Barnes and had gone to him with a list of compromise candidates from the independen Democratic insurgents, who were opposing the electio nof William F. Sheehan, Mr. Barnes did not promise to use his influence in any way. The compromise candidates were Thomas Mott Osborne, Martin W. Littleton, Martin H. Glynn, Isidor Straus and John D. Kernan. The witness said that Mr. Barnes would sonsideronly Mr. Osborne and Mr. Kernan, as he objected to Mr. Glynn personally and thought that Mr. Littleton and Mr. Straus would be too closely identified with Tammany Hall.

Mr. Sheehan denied that he ever had asked any of the lgislators to vote for hi mor that he had ever represented to them that he was Mr. Murphy's candidate, although he said Mr. Murphy supported his candidacy at first. Mr. Sheehan also went on record as saying that in his opinion Mr. Murphy did not dominate the Democratic Party in the State, although he admitted that Mr. Murphy had great influence, and, with the Kings County organization, was able to control the State conventions.

Sifting Out Testimony.

It was not altogether a barren day for the Colonel, for on the motions of the Barnes counsel to have portions of the testimony stricken out he won several points. The entire morning and most of the afternoon were taken up by arguments on these motions. The first one, that concerning direct nominations, was overruled by Justice Andrews, who allowed all testimony relating to it to stay in the record, but only as showing the alleged domination of Mr. Barnes in the party and not as an indication of corruption. This included the testimony of Royal W. France of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club, who testified to conversations he had had with Mr. Barnes.

All the admissions contained in the stipulation regarding so-called "rottenness" in the State departments during Democratic administrations to which A. Hennessy would have testified, if the stipulation had not been accepted, were thrown out by Justice Andrews, as was the testimony of H. H. Vreeland concerning a $20,000 campaign contribution to the Republican organization. The testimony of William H. Hotchkiss regarding the waste in the printing of State insurance reports was allowed to stand, but it will be nullified under the ruling excluding all printing matters.

Colonel Roosevelt's testimony concerning conversations with L. F. Payn and Mr. Barnes on franchise tax and direct primary legislation was allowed to stand, as was the testimony of Roscoe Irwin tending to show the domination of Charles F. Murphy in the Democratic organization.

The Colonel's chief victory, however, was the ruling of Justice Andrews that testimony was competent relating to an alleged deal between Barnes and Murphy, or the heads of the Democratic and Republican organizations, to bring about the election of William F. Sheehan to the United States Senate. The Roosevelt attorneys pleaded this combination in justification, and not mitigation merely, and therefore it will go to the jury on a question of fact. The Barnes lawyers will bend every effort to show, beyond a reasonable doubt, that no such combination existed. If this cannot be done, a verdict for the plaintiff cannot be directed, and the issue will b put squarely up to the jury to determine.

Printing Testimony Threshed Out.

The argument on the printing matter took on the phase of a summing up. William H. Van Benschoten went through the testimony step by step, and recalled how anxious Mr. Barnes was to obtain printing contracts and printing business for the J. B. Lyon Company and The Albany Journal.

Once Justice Andrews interrupted the lawyer to advise that he must show these three things:

"First, that there must be evidence wherein we would justify the jury in finding that there is waste and corruption in public printing in Albany; second, that the plaintiff must have known of these conditions and profited by them, and, third, that he used his political influence to obtain these contracts."

At one point Mr. Ivins interrupted with this remark:

"We are entirely willing to admit that the plaintiff is a public printer, and being a public printer he was naturally not anxious that this State should take up the business of public printing as a monopoly. Mr. Barnes was in the printing business for the natural, normal, and human purpose of getting as much as he could out of it."

At the beginning of the afternnoon session, John M. Bowers, chie fof the Colonel's counsel, too ka hand in the argument, and made a vigorous plea that the printing matter be allowed to stand.

Justice Andrews insisted that although it might be shown that Mr. Barnes was connected with The Journal Company and that some of the contracts were fraudulent there was nothing to show that Mr. Barnes used his influence to get the contracts.

"You will find," replied Mr. Bowers, "that the plaintiff was getting these contracts and orders in tremendous volume at the time he was writing letters about them and I submit that the question should go to the jury for them to determine if he was getting them legitimately."

Justice Andrews finally made this ruling:

"I do not grant your motion in the form made, for it is too general, but I shall not submit to the jury as a justification of the alleged libel any evidence in regard to the printing situation in Albany."

The Colonel and his counsel plainly showed their disappointment. Mr. Bowers seemed crushed, and listened listlessly to a long argument. The Colonel was whispering in his ear. Mr. Barnes smiled broadly at his opponent's discomfiture, while Mr. Ivins swept the audience with a broad grin. It was then 3 o'clock, and Francis Lynde Stetson was called to the stand.

Tells of Senate Contest.

Mr. Stetson was asked if he recalled the Senatorial election in the Spring of 1911, and he replied in the affirmative, and said that the part he took was anti-Murphy.

"What was your attitude toward Mr. Sheehan's candidacy?"

"I was very friendly to Mr. Sheehan," replied Mr. Stetson, with a smile, "but I was opposed to his candidacy."

Mr. Stetson was asked to tell of a conversation he had with Mr. Barnes on March 28, 1911. Mr. Bowers objected, but finally Mr. Stetson was permitted to tell what happened. He said:

"Upon March 28, 1911, I called upon Mr. Barnes at his home, pursuant to an appointment I had made through Frank H. Platt, who was present. I told Mr. Barnes that I had come from a meeting of the so-called insurgents at the home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and that I was authorized to present as substitute candidates for Mr. Sheehan the names of Thomas Mott Osborne, Martin W. Littleton, Martin H. Glynn, and later Isidor Straus and John D. Kernan.

"I couldn't say that I suggested that he support any of them, but that I wanted to know what his attitude toward them would be.

"Mr. Barnes objected to Mr. Glynn for personal reasons, and said that Mr. Littleton might identify himself too closely with Tammany Hall. The same objection, he said, might lie against Mr. Straus. He said he would consider the names of Mr. Osborne and Mr. Kernan. I asked him, in case the roll was not called in alphabetical order, what Republican member would be called first. He said he couldn't recall any Republican Senator whose name began with A, and I suggested Senator Argetsinger of Rochester. Mr. Barnes then said that it was strange he had not thought of Mr. Argetsinger, as he was the one man he had any doubt about. I then went away, and I never again saw Mr. Barnes."

Mr. Ivins said he was through with the witness and Mr. Bowers on cross-examination asked him who had suggested the conference. The witness replied that he could not tell. He said he was in his New York office when some one called on the telephone and said Mr. Barnes wanted to talk with him, and he thought it was Mr. Barnes.

"Which candidate did you favor?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"I favored Mr. Shepard very strongly," was the reply.

"You testified that Mr. Barnes said that he was willing to consider Mr. Osborne and Mr. Kernan?"

"I think he expressed strong preference for Mr. Osborne," replied Mr. Stetson. "The important point was that I was to take back his rejections, not his acceptances."

Mr. Bowers asked the witness if he knew Senator O'Gorman, and that he was connected with Tammany Hall, and the witness said he did. Then Mr. Bowers asked: "Did you go to him because you believed he controlled the Republican vote?"

"Not at all. It was because Senator Brackett—"

Mr. Bowers's objection was sustained, and he then asked the witness if he had gone to see Mr. Barnes to find out what the Republicans would do in the event of his approval.

"I did not," replied the witness. "I went there to fulfill my promise to Senator Brackett, who had asked me to do so, and find out what was Mr. Barnes's attitude toward the insurgents."

Sheehan's Version of the Fight.

The witness was then excused and William F. Sheehan was called to the stand. As Mr. Stetson left the stand he went close to where Colonel Roosevelt was sitting, and the Colonel grasped him by the hand and two two held a whispered conversation. Mr. Sheehan said he was a member of the Legislature in 1884, and Mr. Ivins asked if he was Democratic leader of Buffalo in 1888.

"I was so recognized by some," he replied.

The witness said he was reasonably familiar with Democratic politics in the State since that time, and that he was Lieutenant Governor during hree years of Governor Flower's administration.

Q.—Were you a candidate for United States Senator in 1911? A.—I was.

Q.—Whose candidate were you?

Mr. Bowers strongly objected to this and the witness was not allowed to answer.

Q.—When did you announce your candidacy? A.—Some weeks after the election of 1910.

Q.—Did you personally solicit any votes from the legislators? A.—I never asked any of them to vote for me that I recollect, although I talked with them. My recollection is that I did not ask any of them to vote for me.

Q.—Did you ever ask Mr. Murphy for his assistance? A.—I talked with Mr. Murphy on the subject, but I never asked his assistance.

Q.—Did Mr. Murphy object to your candidacy on the ground that you were not a Tammany Hall man?

The Court sustained Mr. Bowers' objection and Mr. Ivins asked the witness what position Mr. Murphy had taken regarding his candidacy.

"I should say that up to the time he changed his mind he was in favor of it, said Mr. Sheehan.

Q.—As one familiar with the political history of the State, was Mr. Murphy to your knowledge dominant in Democratic politics? A.—Personally, I never recognized him as a leader in the Democratic Party in the State.

Q.—Was Mr. Stanchfield who ran for Governor in 1900 a member of Tammany Hall?

Before he could answer Mr. Bowers was on his feet with an objection. With some display of heat Mr. Ivins turned to the Court and said:

Denies Murphy's Dominance.

"I am trying to prove that Mr. Murphy was not dominant at that time of in 1911. I am trying to prove that Mr. Sheehan was an independent candidate running on his own merits and that he had i his support only the Democratic leader in New York county."

The witness was allowed to say that he did not think Mr. Stanchfield was a member of Tammany Hall.

Q.—Do you know of any record that proves or demonstrates that Mr. Murphy was dominant in the Democratic Party in the State from 1908 to 1912?

The witness said he did not consider Mr. Murphy to be dominant in the Democratic Party in the State, but this was struck out and he was allowed to answer simply, no, but he immediately added:

"In order to have no misconception here I will say that I believe Mr. Murphy had great influence in the party during that time."

Q.—Was your candidacy undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Murphy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever offer yourself to the members of the Legislature, or represent to them, directly or indirectly, that you were Mr. Murphy's candidate? A.—No.

Q.—Then did you ever orally or in writing, directly or indirectly, personally or by agent, discuss your candidacy with Mr. Barnes. A.—I did not.

Mr. Bowen was unable to shake Mr. Sheehan's testimony in cross-examination. Mr. Irvin then asked one more question. It was this:

Q.—Did you ever hear of any arrangement that was made by any one, directly or indirectly, verbal or written or otherwise, with regard to any agreement or arrangement between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Barnes to further your candidacy? A.—No, Sir.

August Belmont's Testimony.

August Belmont then was called. He admitted that he had had a conversation with Mr. Roosevelt at the White House in 1908 regarding the Hart-Agnew race track legislation, but he couldn't remember the exact date. Mr. Bower s made some objections, but the witness was allowed to state the substance of the conversations.

"As well as I recall it," said Mr. Belmont. "I remember that I called to the President's attention that I had supported him in his campaign for Governor and for that reason, as well as for another one not so important, I wished that he would intercede and help if possible to give me a hearing in regard to the legislation about to be enacted that would interfere with racing. I also told him that I had been his Commissioner and had served under Governor Morton, and that he knew my views on the racing question as represented in reports to the commission. I told him that racing was an important element in improving the condition of horses, as racing was an elimination test in regard to breeders, that for military purposes racing was necessary, as ordinary horses did not answer the purpose.

Mr. Belmont as indicating his interest in the Hughes administration and in the preliminary canvass then read letters which had passed between the President and himself. Mr. Belmont's letter to the President was as follows:

(Personal and Confidential.)
New York, Sept. 29, 1908.

Dear Mr. President:

You will recall that when I saw you in Washington the conversation led to the question of radicalism, and it was agreed that that represented by Mr. Hearst was a common enemy to both of our respective parties. I therefore feel that I can properly write to you with reference to what appears to me is an important matter concerning the campaign of Mr. Hughes, for no one knows better than you where to put the finger on the correct spot

Hearst appeals to the labor vote, and has a record with them which will insure to him the support of a substantial portion of that element. Mr. Hughes has no record of this kind at all, and I am satisfied—and all to whom I have spoken on the subject agree with me—that it is of great importance that Mr. Hughes place himself in a favorable attitude toward labor. The Republican platform refers to nothing that directly touches the labor interests locally. With reference to the eight-hour law, its indorsement of your attitude is in its way excellent, but not sufficient. The tenement house, the child labor, and the "sweatshop" laws of the State, it seems to me, are questions on which Mr. Hughes could make an excellent point at the outset of his campaign.

You will know how important these are to the welfare of the laborer, and they appeal to his wife and children. The appropriations have never been in the eyes of laboring men sufficient for the State Commission, and these laws have not been administered in a wholly satisfactory manner. It would be essentially good policy for Mr. Hughes to make some sane and convincing statement on those questions, endorsing and approving the laws, and pledging his best efforts to the proper enforcement of them, and possibly, if you think wise, a demand for larger appropriations for the work. As you know, there is complaint that a sufficient number of inspectors cannot be employed for lack of funds to properly keep a watchful eye on the administration of the laws under the three headings I have mentioned.

If this subject has not already been brought to your attention, I feel that I should contribute this important point to the category of hose ha demand yur serxes thought.,

Believe me, sincerely yours,
[Signed] AUGUST BELMONT.

His Excellency.

As read in court the President's reply was as follows:

The White House,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1908.

Dear Augie: I sincerely yearnly for that letter and I shall take the liberty of showing it to Hughes himself. I shall advocate his doing just as you suggest—that is, dwell upon the tenement house, child labor, and sweat shop laws of New York State, and his intention to enforce them to the letter and assure for their enforcement sufficient appropriation of money. I do not think a more important suggestion has been made to me than this you have made.

With hearty thanks and all good wishes, believe me, faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

P. S.—I have just given Hughes the letter; he was delighted with it.

August Belmont, 23 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

The examination was resumed after Mr. Belmont had read the letters and Mr. Ivins asked Mr. Belmont what the President said to him at the time of the racing bill discussion.

"He told me that I should see Mr. Barnes, and I did meet him in April," said Mr. Belmont.

Colonel Roosevelt, who had been following the testimony intently, leaned over to his counsel and in a loud whisper, said:

"That's right, that's exactly what I wanted him to do."

Mr. Belmont said he also told Mr. Roosevelt that so far as he knew everything regarding opposition to the racing legislation had been straight and proper, and that if it should prove to be otherwise he would have nothing more to do with it. As the witness left the witness stand he also went over to Colonel Roosevelt and the two shook hands and chatted. An adjournment of the court was then taken until tomorrow morning.

Colonel Roosevelt patched up his long-standing differences with Chancellor Day of Syracuse niversity tonight. The two have not been on friendly relations since the time, when the Colonel was President, the Chancellor attacked his policies in a book entitled "The Raid on Prosperity."

The Chancellor lives near the home of Horace S. Wilkinson, the Bull Moose leader here, where Mr. Roosevelt has been staying since he has been in Syracuse. Tonight Chancellor Day was the guest of Mr. Wilkinson at dinner, and the Colonel and his erstwhile critic called off their feud.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY FAILS.

Front Street Ship Chandler Has Outfitted Revolutions.

Westminster Abbey, the man whose dingy warehouse at 61 Front Street has for nearly half a century been a building of mystery on the waterfront of lower Manhattan, made an assignment yesterday in the Federal District Court to Maurice P. Davidson, a lawyer of 261 Broadway. Liabilities are $4,000, and the assets consist of supplies of old cannon, models of sailing ships, pistols, rigging, mackintoshes so'westers, paint, groceries, old swords and a mixed assortment of junk from the riverfront, all of which are to be auctioned off.

Mr. Abbey blamed the collapse of his business, which in the days of sailing ships, and later when South American revolutions were popular enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, to the work on the new subway. The torn-up condition of the streets about Coentes Slip, he complained, had driven customers away.

Mr. Abbey is the son of an Englishman who gave him his Christian name as a mark of respect to the famous cathedral. His father started the business nearly half a century ago. The court papers refer to him as a "ship chandler," but it was a byword along the waterfront that you could get anything from an old nail to a cannon at Westminster Abbey's. His stock filled the cellar and four floors of 61 Front Street, and it would have been a simple matter once to accumulate there all the necessaries to equip a first-class South American revolution. One of Mr. Abbey's most famous investments was the purchase of $90,000 worth of old swords discarded by the U. S. Army Nobody ever heard what became of them.

In front of the warehouse were signs, one of which read "Westminster Abbey, Dealer In Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Military Pistols," while another stated that "Best Mixed Tea" could be had wholesale, or retail at 18 cents a pound, and a third advertised "Sailors' Mess and Slop Kits."

"Every man has his hobby," Mr. Abbey once remarked. "They say I'm crazy, ut every man is crazy on some subject. I am crazy on the subject of my business."

BRIDE BY PROXY ARRIVES.

Mrs. G. Sparius of Holland Meets "Husband" for First Time.

The 121 cabin passengers who arrived last night from Rotterdam on the Holland America liner Noordam said they had a splendid view of a giant iceberg on Saturday afternoon off the Banks of Newfoundland which looked like the Rock of Gibraltar. It was 400 feet long and 185 feet high, they said.

Among the passengers was Mrs. G. Sparius, from Haarlem, Holland, who had been married by proxy and was met by her husband on the pier. He came to New York eighteen months ago to engage in the sugar-refining business. After making a home for his fiancée he sent over the passage money for her trip, and she was married by proxy to his brother in Haarlem.

TWO SCHOOLGIRLS CAUSE RIPPER SCARE

Confess to Police They Wrote Threatening Notes in Fun to Alarm Harlem Neighbors.

JERSEY MOTHERS ALARMED

Montclair Class Dismissed When Suspect Annoyed Children—Excitement in White Plains.

While there were fewer "ripper" scares in this city because Monday, the day set in a "ripper" letter for another crime had passed without any attacks of children, the ecitement over the two murders continued to spread over neighboring communities. Reports that similar crimes had occurred caused yesterday in Hoboken, Newark, and Montclair.

Two little girls were arrested in Harlem yesterday on the charge of sending threatening letters. On Sunday Mrs. Annie Noonan of 1,417 Amsterdam Avenue, near 130th Street, found this under her door in an unstamped envelope:

Dear Madam: I am the murderer of children. I have heard where you live and that you have many children at your home. I will kill your son, Dennis Noonan, at 3:30 o'clock Monday at 130th Street, New York City. The police are a lot of boobs.

BY THE RIPPER JACK.

P. S.—If he is not down by 3:30 on Monday afternoon I will rob your house that night and take him.

On the same day Mrs. Delia McMahon of 495 West 130th Street found a letter of the same sort under her door. The two women went to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, where the case was placed in the hands of Acting Captain Cooper and Detectives McCarton and Butts.

Because the two notes were written in pencil in a childish hand on paper form from copybooks used in penmanship classes, the detectives went to all the schools in the neighborhood and by comparison of the handwriting decided that the letters were the work of Helen Shea, 10 years old, of 1,425 Amsterdam Avenue, and Maria Blackwell, 12 years old, of 500 West 136th Street. They were arrested and taken to the Fourth Branch, where they confessed and said that they had written the letters for fun, to scare neighbors.

Mrs. Marie Maurillo of 3,528 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, was out with a broom handle yesterday when she heard her 16-year-old daughter, Marie, shout, "He's Jack the Ripper," and beat a man at the door into unconsciousness. He was taken to the Bronx Detective Bureau, where a crowd of several hundred gathered after the reported capture of the "ripper." The prisoner said that he was Carmine Kitty, 29 years old, a chemist. He was held to be examined by Inspector Faurot today.

Captain Duggan, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, yesterday arrested Virgilio Jacko, 45 years old, at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, on the charge of annoying children. A loaded revolver and a large knife were found on him and he was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Frank Fizi, who was arrested on the charge of attacking Helen Manning, 13 years old of 257 Avenue C, was placed in the line-up with several detectives at the Second Branch yesterday morning. The line-up was looked over by 8-year-old Mary Murray, of 270 First Avenue, but she was unable to pick out the man who had killed her brother Charles Murray, who was murdered in the hallway of his home a week ago Monday night. Fizi was held without bail by Magistrate Levy later.

The "ripper" scare in Montclair started in the vicinity of the Baldwin Street School. A crowd of mothers gathered in front of the school knocking at the doors which had been locked against them and demanding their children, until Principal Jackson finally dismissed the class. The women had been told that a man had annoyed school children.

A scare of the same kind was started at Public School 8, at Seventh and Adams Stret, Hoboken. Many children ran home, and in a few minutes mothers came flocking to the school. They were all reassured and the classes went on.

In Newark yesterday many parents kept their children at home and the attendance at the schools was materially lessened. Peter Labur of 77 Hayes Street was arrested because a crowd of children followed him when he asked the way to a candy store, but he was released. Joseph Blaney of 37 Clifton Avenue was arrested for annoying children. Thomas Geary, who was arrested on Monday after a scare among school children, was committed to Essex County Jail yesterday, pending a mental examination.

At the Hillside School at White Plains, N. Y., a number of Italian mothers rushed to the school, picked their children from their seats and took them home, after a "ripper" report had been circulated.

NO DELAY IN SAILINGS.

Coast Steamer Managers Say Strikers Have Been Replaced.

Following a meeting of the managers of the coastwise steamship lines yesterday afternoon at the Maritime Exchange an announcement was made that there had been no delays in steamship sailings from this port by reason of the strike among the deck officers, who ask for an increase of 25 per cent. in their pay. The managers denied the statement issued by the Neptune Association, which represents the strikers, that steamships had been sent out since May 1 in charge of incapacitated and incompetent officers.

About 100 steamships are affected by this strike, so far as the first, second and third officers are concerend. They belong to the Mallory, Clyde, Old Dominion, Southern Pacific, Ward, New York and Porto Rico, Red D, and Savannah Lines. The managers were unanimous in saying that they had never been approached by their officers, nor had the Neptune Association asked for a hearing in regard to higher wages.

Robert H. Cowan, Secretary of the Neptune Association, said last night that cargoes of onions had been held up at New Orleans and Galveston through the strike, and that twenty-five steamships, including the El Sol and Antilles of the Southern Pacific, Esperanza and Morro Castle of the Ward Line, and the Brazos of the New York and Porto Rico Line, had been delayed in sailing.

MANY PARK VANDALS FINED.

Two Hundred and Ten Offenders Appear Before Magistrates.

A a result of the crusade against persons who leave rubbish, pluck flowers and mutilate shrubs in the parks, 190 persons, including many women, appeared in answer to summonses in the Morrisania Court yesterday, and twenty appeared in the Harlem Court. In the Mirrisania Court some of the men and women charged with park ordinance violations were compelled to remain many hours, because each case was taken up separately.

William T. Hornady, Director of the Bronx Zoological Gardens, sat with Magistrate House in the Morrisania Cour. Offenders were fined from $1 to $5, and Magistrate House, commenting on their fines, said the nuisance of littering parks ought to be stopped, even if the Board of Aldermen had to amend the laws so that offenders could be imprisoned. Similar fines were imposed by Magistrate Marsh in the Harlem Court.

Paper Manufacturer a Suicide.

MANCHESTER, Conn., May 11.—Robert G. Campbell, well known in New England as a paper manufacturer and manager of the American Writing Paper mill here, committed suicide at his home in Manchester today. He had been despondent for some time because of ill-health. He was 57 years old.

BARS SUNDAY MOVIES.

Court Holds Mount Vernon Mayor Can Revoke Theatrical License.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 11.—Although the Court of Appeals handed down a decision last week sustaining the contention of the moving picture proprietors of Yonkers that they had a legal right to have shows on Sunday, and restraining the authorities from interfering with them. Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, in the Supreme Court, today filed a decision in which he denies the application of the F. F. Proctor Mount Vernon Realty Company for an injunction restraining Mayor Edwin W. Fiske from closing his Sunday shows.

Mr. Proctor owns a vaudeville and moving picture house in Mount Vernon, and he threatened to open it next Sunday. Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, who is backed up by Church members, said that if he did he would revoke the license.

Justice Tompkins in his decision says:

"The only license the plaintiff has, permitting it to give shows in the City of Mount Vernon, was issued to it by the Mayor, and not by the Common Council, and was issued with the understanding that no show was to be given on Sunday. It seems to me that in these circumstances the Mayor has power to revoke this license, if the condition respecting Sunday shows is violated."

Sued for Dishonoring Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—The complaint of M. L. Hoagland, a member of the Water Supply Commission, against the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Company was presented to the Attorney General today by Secretary of State Martin. Mr. Hoagland contends that the company refused to honor his railroad pass. Under a law enacted by the last Legislature the company is liable to a fine of $1,000 for such an offense. The law also provides that the Attorney General is to proceed against the company when complaint is made.

Daffy Dills Must Change Name.

Ten young men of the Bronx who asked Supreme Court Justice John J. Brady yesterday to sanction their incorporation as the Daffy Dill Club must think of another name. Justice Brady explained that he had no objection to naming clubs after flowers, but he did think it was only fair to the flowers to have their names spelled correctly. Joseph Miksovky of 1637 Garfield Street and Thomas Lee of 403 Amsterdam Avenue were among those who wished to be incorporators.

PEOPLE ACCUSTOMED to buy their

UNDERWEAR

in Europe can substitute

"American Hosiery"

with perfect confidence. Leading stores everywhere sell and recommend it.

AMERICAN HOSIERY COMPANY
225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

By the author of "The Mountain Girl."

A Girl of the Blue Ridge

By Payne Erskine.

"The author has succeeded in showing what life in the mountains is, and has written a story that holds attention to the end."—*New York Sun.*

"Payne Erskine has two invaluable assets—a thorough knowledge of a romantic people, the Southern mountaineers, and a genius for storytelling."—*Boston Transcript.*

At All Booksellers. $1.35 net.

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
Publishers, Boston.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Men's Suits $16.75

Verified Price Elsewhere $18.50

We mean by "verified price elsewhere" that expert shoppers visiting every first-class store in New York have not found suits to compare with these at less than $18.50 and $20. You ought to look into this. Every man who wants more for his dollar gets more when he knows more about Macy methods.

For instance, these smart foreign sack suit models, right up to the minute in every respect, at $16.75.

Plain Cambridge greys, blue flannels, skeleton lined, silk sleeve lining, soft roll fronts, narrow shoulders. Norfolks, too, if you like.

Men's Trousers at $4.75

If you want a pair of extra trousers good enough to go with any suit you've got, see these at $4.75. Too many fine patterns and weaves to talk about. Better see them.

MEN'S CLOTHING STORE, FIFTH FLOOR.
SPECIAL ELEVATORS, 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

R. H. Macy & Co.

CROSS "MO-CO"

The Great Fabric Summer Glove

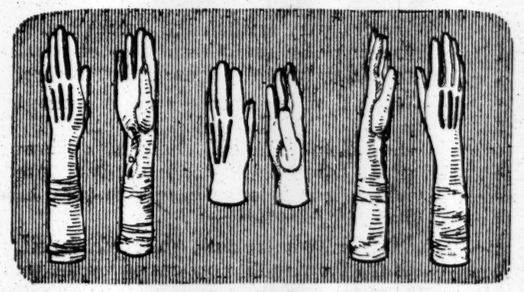
MO-CO: the newest and most perfect washable substitute for Mocha, Chamois, or Doeskin

MO-CO is cooler than leather

MO-CO has the {durability, appearance, finish} *of leather*

MO-CO never {loses its shape, ravels at seams} *when washed*

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS



For Women:

Short gloves, two clasps, in white, yellow, and grey	*50c*
Short gloves, two clasps, in white	*75c to $1.25*
Long gloves, in white and yellow	*$1.25*
Long gloves, in white, heavy weight	*$2.00*

For Men:

In grey, and chamois color	*75c*
Same with black embroidered backs	*$1.25*

The CROSS Silk Glove

For Women:

Short silk, two clasps, self-stitched, double tip	*50c*
Short silk, two clasps, Paris point back, double tip	*$1.00*
Short silk, two clasps, embroidered back, double tip	*$1.25*
Short silk, two clasps, Paris point back, double woven finger tip	*$1.25*
16-button silk, Paris point or embroidered back, double tip	*$1.50*
16-button silk, Paris point, heavy weight, double woven finger tip	*$1.75*
16-button silk, Paris point, extra heavy weight, double woven finger tip	*$2.00*

For Men:

Silk gloves	*$1.00-$1.25-$1.50*

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World's Greatest Leather Stores

NEW YORK 253 Broadway
NEW YORK 404 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street)
BOSTON 145 Tremont Street

Chauffeur's Outfit Special at $43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, well made and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought.

A light-weight Double-breasted Spring Overcoat.
A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches.
A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the whole outfit complete at $43.50; or, as follows:

Overcoat $25.00—Suit $16.50—Cap $2.00

Suit with 2 pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade At $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00

Dusters That Beat Anything in America at $5.00. Made of Splendid BRILLIANT GRAY MOHAIR.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

$3.00 Round Trip
Washington
SUNDAY EXCURSION
Pennsylvania R. R.
Sundays, May 16, 30, June 13

Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12.20 M. Returning, leaves Washington 4.35 P. M.

Tickets on sale preceding each excursion, at ticket offices: 263 and 501 Fifth Ave.; 170 Broadway; 153 West 125th St.; Pennsylvania Station; Hudson Terminal; 245 and 2081 Broadway, New York, 326 Fulton St.; Flatbush Ave. Station (L.I.R.R.), Brooklyn.

CHATHAM, CAPE COD
TWO MODERN PLASTERED COTTAGES
One 8 chambers, 2 baths, large living room, open fireplaces; splendid ocean view from all windows; broad piazzas, bathing beach, garage; pure water supply; 50 acres. Rent, $900.
One 5 chambers, 1 bath, large living room, open fireplaces; broad piazzas with splendid ocean view; fine sand bathing beach, pure water supply, garage, etc.; 50 acres. Rent $600.
Send for photographs, etc.
Fishing, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Sailing
N. A. ELDRIDGE, Chatham, Mass.

BOOKSELLERS TALK OF PUBLICITY VALUE

Notoriety Effective When It Sets People to Buying, Publisher Says.

REVIEWS CAN'T BE BOUGHT

Convention of American Booksellers' Association Discusses Co-operative Advertising.

The fifteenth annual convention of the American Booksellers' association drew about 140 members to New York yesterday and representatives of many publishers met with them at the Astor, and seemed interested in the suggestions made as to how the man who makes the books and the man who sells them can get together to their mutual advantage. The question of publicity, occupied a good share of attention at thme afternoon session.

Mr. Metcalf of Rochester, spoke of co-operative advertising from the bookseller's point of view, and H. F. Jenkins, of Little, Brown & Co., discussed it from the view point of the publisher. Mr. Metcalf was of the opinion that the publisher ought to back up the local merchant by standing half the local advertising expense of a book, and Mr. Jenkins said the publishers were willing to back up the faith of the bookseller, if expressed in increased orders, by sharing equally the cost of advertising.

In the afternoon session, Fred Melcher, who sells books in Indianapolis, where Booth Tarkington, Meredith Nicholson and other local celebrities, give the first impetus to many best-sellers, told at some length how the booksellers out there had got the idea of making the bookshops a sort of public institution—something like the university and the public library, which everybody brags about.

The Indianapolis Spirit.

"The booksellers in Indianapolis have the highest ideals," said Mr. Melcher, "and they get their clerks together and discuss literature and the business end of it and the plots of books. The bookstore, more than any other line of business, can become a part of the community spirit. Out our way we are community-conscious, and we swear by the university and the library."

Henry P. Dowst, general manager for Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston, started the discussion on "Publicity," by telling of it as "an effective agency in book-selling." He said:

"In my humble opinion publicity is just notoriety of some kind—notoriety that causes somebody to talk about something. Publicity as an effective agency in book-selling—mark the 'effective'—is, then the kind of notoriety which makes people talk a lot about your book to the end that a certain proportion of the talkers will go and buy it. The volume of publicity that is given a book which becomes the subject of widespread discussion is something which cannot invariably be determined or controlled. You remember 'The Simple Life,' by Charles Wagner, which Colonel Roosevelt, during his Presidency, indorsed so heartily. The wave of demand which swept the country was not determined or controlled by the publisher of the book. He could foster it a little, but not much.

"Now suppose I were to publish a book tomorrow and get Colonel Roosevelt or President Wilson to indorse it? Would it sell as a result of such indorsement? I don't know, and you don't know; but my guess is that the value of the indorsement would depend upon its spontaneity. And my guess is that the value of President Roosevelt's indorsement of 'The Simple Life' was determined by an extraordinary combination of circumstances which does not obtain today; for you must remember that in those days Colonel Roosevelt came nearer to being the idol of the people of this country than any man of our generation ever has come or ever will come.

"Books are apparently thought by magazine and newspaper editors to occupy a higher plane than other merchandise. Attempts to commercialize book reviews have not been successful. Happily, you can't buy a favorable book review in any reputable newspaper, either for cash or as an advertising perquisite.

Book Reviews Unpurchasable

"The published who says to the newspaper advertising man, 'You roasted my book, so I shall not buy space with you,' accomplishes nothing. The advertising man laughs and goes his way. The publisher's next book will be roasted or praised according to the sweet will of the reviewer, without reference to the advertising columns.

"This is as it should be, because the newspaper whose book reviews were governed by the advertising of the publishers would mighty soon lose the confidence of its readers, and such a newspaper would be of no value either as an advertising or a literary medium.

"The newspaper which conducts a highly specialized literary department and caters to a distinctly cultured or literary clientele will necessarily number among its readers a fair proportion of really literary-minded people; and such a newspaper is worth of consideration. But the paper in which the literary department is a mere incident, a space-filler, a device to catch publishers' advertising, has little to justify its use by publishers."

L. A. Keating, the Secretary of the Association, was directed to telegraph to Charles E. Lauriat of Boston, t member of the association, resolutions expressing gratitude for the escape of his son, Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., in the Lusitania disaster, and congratulations because, according to the Boston newspapers, young Mr. Lauriat had saved the lives of thirty persons.

LAW FOR SMALL CRIMINALS.

Parole Commission to Fix Length of Indeterminate Sentence.

Acting Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis issued yesterday a statement concerning the Indeterminate Sentence bill, which has been signed by Governor Whitman. He foresees that the days of the young criminal in this city are numbered. Up to the present, Mr. Lewis states, "beating the law" has been reduced to a science by this particular class of criminals. They have known exactly what loopholes exist in the law, and have been confident that, if they could not escape through one of these, there were plenty of crime capitalists who would pay them $15 a week as long as they were behind the bars.

Now, however, the case of each one of them will come before a Parole Commission, which has the experience and the machinery to secure all information about them. It will inquire into their home conditions, health, environment, training, and conduct behind the prison walls, as well as to their chance of rehabilitation. This will give the board a far better chance to deal equitably than if it was compelled to confine itself to an investigation along strict legal lines. In particular the drug traffickers will find that the State is now fully armed against them.

Mr. Lewis said Mayor Mitchel is in thorough sympathy with the law, and has discussed the crime situation with Governor Whitman. The Governor, moreover, intends to advocate the extension of this new system to hardened offenders if its operation during the first six months shows that it has been a success.

ROFRANO MAN ON TRIAL.

Political Feud Behind Giamari's Murder to be Told in Court.

The story of the Second Assembly District political feud between the adherents of ex-Sheriff Thomas F. Foley and Michael Rofrano, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, will be told today before Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, where Gaetano Montimagno is on trial for the murder on March 8 of Michael Giamari, a Tammany District Captain. Two other murders and many assaults have been traced directly to the political fight as a result of an investigation by the District Attorney.

Montimagno is charged with being the hired gunman who killed Giamari at Chestnut and Madison Streets. Rocco Carnivale and Frank Fennimore, members of the Rofrano faction, are charged with plotting the murder at conferences in Brooklyn. They will be tried later.

The prosecution expects to prove that men of influence were behind Montimagno, but failed to pay him after the crime. Among the witnesses will be Joseph and Antonio La Salle, convicted of the killing of James Minott, another Tammany man. They have made confessions to District Attorney Perkins. Five jurors were selected in an hour yesterday afternoon, and the jury should be complete before noon today.

HELP POLAND—PADEREWSKI

Pianist Declares 18,000,000 of His Countrymen Are Suffering.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, who is in this city trying to organize the work of relief for Polish victims of the war, issued a formal appeal yesterday in which he said that 18,000,000 inhabitants of Poland were enduring the horrors of a struggle which had swept away every sign of civilization and laid waste an area equal in size to New York and Pennsylvania, by the destruction of 200 towns, 1,400 churches, 7,500 villages, and innumerable dwellings, with a loss to property and industry of $2,500,000,000.

"In the name of Christian charity, in the name of common humanity, I therefore, appeal to the great American people," Paderewski went on. "They have already given much to other stricken nations; they may be tired of giving; yet i am certain that there is no soul in this noble country who will condemn me for asking, even before our thirst for liberty is relieved. Some bread for the Polish women and children! Some seed for the Polish farmers!"

Frank A. Vanderlip is Honorary Treasurer of the fund and contributions to the Polish Victims' Relief Fund may be sent, care of the National City Bank.

JAMES AGAIN EXONERATED.

Grand Jury Refuses to Indict Him for Karl Bitter's Death.

Edgar K. James, driver of the automobile which fatally injured Karl Bitter, the sculptor, in front of the Metropolitan Opera House on April 9, was exonerated from blame yesterday by the General Sessions Grand Jury, to whom District Attorney Perkins presented the evidence in the case. The Grand Jury reported no indictment.

James had been exonerated by a jury before Coroner Hellenstein. The District Attorney then decided to make an independent investigation. The witnesses who appeared before the Coroner and others, including Mrs. Marie Bitter, the widow, were examined. The District Attorney also presented the results of a test of James's car to show how quickly it could be stopped while going at different speeds.

New Senior Society at Columbia.

A new senior society has sprung up at Columbia to rival the Nacoms Society. It is called the Sachems and is composed of those members of the senior class who hold important offices on the campus. The new organization intends to limit its membership to Columbia College, eliminating the science division. The charter members are Donald Blanchard, Robert G. Du Bois, Franklin G. Dunham, former editor in chief of the Columbia Spectator; E. Merril Gardner, J. Hunter McDonald, a 'Varsity show star; Ira T. McNairm, athletic manager; Arthur T. Robb, Jr., editor of the Columbia Spectator; Frederick C. Shang, Walter M. Stillman, Sumner Stover and E. Harold Edinger, managing editor of Columbia Spectator.

SAYS MOST JUDGES ARE AGAINST LABOR

S. S. Gregory Tells Industrial Commission That Members of Bench Become Prejudiced.

HATTERS' DECISION UNSOUND

Trial by Jury, Free Press, and Free Speech He Holds Vital—Favors the Clayton Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Stephen S. Gregory, President of the American Bar Association, before the Industrial Commission today, declared that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Danbury Hatters' case was unsound from the standpoint of sociology. Mr. Gregory was asked to testify on labor in its relations to the law. A list of questions was furnished him by the commission in advance as an outline for his discussion of the subjects embraced in the scope of the hearing.

Mr. Gregory sketched rapidly the rights that belong to the laboring man in common with all citizens of the Republic, and cited the West Virginia and the Moyer cases, which he regarded as subject to criticism because they were in violation of constitutional rights.

All the rights that safeguard the life of the individual, including that of trial by jury, free speech, and free press, he held to be vital. He quoted the famous saying of Jere Black before the Supreme Court in the Golden Circle cases, that King Alfred was the greatest of all Kings because he secured for his subjects the right of trial by jury and of habeas corpus, and maintained those rights, although he had to hang forty-four Judges in one year in order to accomplish this result.

Reference was made to the declaration by Judge Daniel Thew Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, that a man could be enjoined against committing libel, and Mr. Gregory came to the conclusion that it was bad law, and that the individual could not be deprived of the right of free speech, although he must always be answerable for what he said if an injury was done another. The right to a free press, he thought, was on more secure ground because of the pawer of the press which at times he admitted, was prone to go to lengths that seem to be an abuse, rather than a sane enjoyment of a right. But after all, the witness said, he was inclined to agree with Jefferson that it was better to have newspapers without government than to have Government without newspapers because of the great good they do in the protection of popular intelligence and liberty.

"Wrongs practiced at the expense of the humble," said Mr. Gregory, "are not so much noticed as those which the rich and powerful may suffer. One of the injuries often is excessive bail.

"In all these matters of right there is not much, in my judgment, that can be done by legislation. The Clayton act has afforded a remedy in many respects. As a rule, the attitude of the courts in labor questions is largely a matter of the temperament of the Judge, which is always an uncertain factor. It is to be admitted that Judges become prejudiced against labor. This is due to the excesses that are sometimes committed in strikes. Such excesses imputed to all labor men who go on strike prejudice all men, including Judges. And Judges, more than average men, are impressed by violence, and so become prejudiced against labor leaders.

"The social and legal aspect of the consequences of a denial of these rights is a serious one. When men and women feel that they are dealt with unjustly their complaint must be looked into. If there is any denial of right, that must be investigated, no matter how small or trivial the right. Governors and State officials, Sheriffs and others, are much burdened, and their task is a very heavy one at times; but the poor and the humble must be protected in their rights. State officials often have very limited appropriations and are unable to do justice in their efforts to protect the rights of all concerned in a labor controversy."

Mr. Gregory declared that if the Clayton act should be followed in the States and made effective it would be as good as anything that could be devised for the labor interests. He denounced the idea of dealing with criminal matters under equity proceedings, which should always deal with property rights. The reason why such a use of the law was objectionable was that the individual was deprived of the right of trial by jury and dealt with under contempt proceedings.

Mr. Gregory followed Joseph Kobylak, a miner of Ohio, who told of being prosecuted on numerous charges, culminating in an arrest for high treason, for which he was never tried, growing out of his participation in strikes in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

COURT HOUSE PLAN FILED.

New $10,000,000 Building Is to Have Many Special Features.

Guy Lowell filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings his plan for the new County Court House, which is to be erected at an estimated cost of $10,000,000. It will be a circular building about 450 feet in diameter with four porticos projecting from it.

In the sub-basement are to be fireproof vaults for the storage of records, and the entire east section of the first floor or basement will be occupied by the County Clerk. In the west section of this floor with a separate entrance will be the naturalization office, a room where jurors can wait until they have been assigned to a particular court, an emergency hospital, a police station, a reporters' room, a barber shop, and other offices.

A large auditorium for the hearing of important cases or for meetings of the bar has been designed for the second floor with its ceiling stretching up to the third floor, and a large room has been provided where counsel may wait until their cases are called in court. The Justices will have their chambers at the top of the building, and they will have a dining room and library distinct from the large library for the use of counsel. There will be forty-two sets of chambers for the judges and fifty-four courtrooms.

YOUNG ARTISTS TO COMPETE

Contestants for Prizes Will Draw or Paint on Subject of Labor.

One hundred and forty-five young artists gathered at 630 Fifth Avenue yesterday morning and listened to C. S. Pietre announce the theme selected by John W. Alexander for the competition in painting which has been instituted by the Friends of the Young Artists. The subject is "Labor."

Conditions of the contest are that canvases will be kept within 18 by 18 inches in size; that tempera, water color, or il may be used; that the time is to be limited to twenty days, and the work to be completed and delivered at Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's gallery, 8 West Eighth Street. It is expected that more than 300 pictures will be hung. The first prize will be $200, given by E. M. Gattle; the second, $150, given by the society, and the third, $100, offered by Commodore Stuart Blackton. Besides these, there will be ten prizes of $25 each, offered by Mrs. Whitney.

$1,000,000 Y. M. C. A. HOTEL.

Nineteen-Story Chicago Structure Will Have 1,870 Rooms.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Construction of a nineteen-story $1,000,000 Y. M. C. A. hotel in this city will begin next month, it was announced today. Collection of funds began four years ago, and $635,000 is now available. The remainder, it is assumed, will be forthcoming as needed.

The hotel will have 1,870 rooms, and the lobby will seat 1,000 persons. The hotel is not meant as a permanent home, but to surround with helpful influences young men struggling to obtain their first foothold in the city.

CITY PAYS TOO MUCH FOR LAND, HE SAYS

Alderman Squiers Asserts Values Are Put Up When Town Seeks to Buy.

POINTS TO NEW COURT SITE

Application for $10,000 for Investigating Committee Is Rejected by the Board.

Asking the Aldermen yesterday to appropriate $10,000 for the work of the committee to investigate the prevailing system of condemnation proceedings, Alderman Arnon L. Squiers asserted that either the city was paying far too much for the condemnation of the land which it acquired, or real estate in the city generally was underassessed and so the city was losing in the amount of taxes it was receiving.

Mr. Squiers asserted that as soon as it was known that the city had its eye on a definite piece of property the owners immediately put up their valuation. To illustrate his point, he quoted the figures in connection with the original Court House site, for which the city paid $6,243,660. In 1910, he said, its assessed valuation was only $3,606,000; in 1911, $4,112,000; in 1912, $4,196,500, and in 1913, $5,472,000. So he argued the final award of the condemnation Commissioners for the property was 65.41 per cent. in advance of the valuation of the property in 1910.

As an example of how valuations were sometimes reduced Mr. Squiers quoted some property at Broadway and Canal Street which in 1909 had been assessed for $390,000, but in 1913 had been taxed as worth only $313,000, a decrease in four years of 22 per cent. But the worst case he cited was the property which was condemned near the ferry landing at St. George, S. I., for the site of the new Richmond County Court House. The condemnation proceedings had resulted in a valuation of $227,705. Yet the same property in 1910 had been assessed at only $96,000, in 1911 at $10,500, in 1912 at $104,500, and in 1913 at $177,500.

The Alderman contended that these figures showed that in all condemnation proceedings the City was paying too high a price. At present, he said, there were sixteen condemnation proceedings pending, in which the property concerned had been assessed at about $9,000,000, but as experience had shown that the City was generally compelled to pay 64 per cent. above that value, it was more than likely that the amount of the sixteen awards would be $14,500,000.

Alderman Frank Dowling was not prepared to consent to grant any more money for the work of Alderman Squiers's committee. He said it already could call on the services of Corporation Counsels costing $850,000 and $260,000 worth of Commissioners of Accounts, and he could not see if it could not accomplish its object with the aid of these two officers that $10,000 would do much to help it. Moreover, he pointed out, the Aldermen had ten stalwart sergeant-at-arms, on whom the Committee could call for the service of such papers as it wished to issue.

The request of Alderman Squires was voted down, and a further resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioners of Accounts to aid in the investigations of the special committee was put over until next week.

Booker T. Washington to Speak.

Dr. Booker T. Washington will address the members of the Board of Education, the members of the supervisory and teaching forces of the public schools, and the public on industrial education from the standpoint of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at 8:30 P. M. on Friday in the Washington Irving High School. William G. Willcox of the Board of Education, who is a Trustee of the Tuskegee Institute, will preside.

WIRELESS TEST IN MIX-UP.

Trial Message Sent from Courtroom Caused Confusion.

Greenleaf Whittier Pickard, an engineer, who is testifying as an expert for the defendant company in the trial of the suit of the Marconi Telegraph Company of America against the Atlantic Communication Company in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, was again on the stand all day yesterday. His testimony was highly technical and he illustrated it with drawings on a board set up in the courtroom Professor Pupin of Columbia University may be called as a witness today.

The Marconi Company seeks to enjoin the Atlantic Company from the use of certain instruments at the Sayville wireless station, alleging an infringement of patent rights. A wireless outfit had been set up in the court in connection with the trial and on Monday a message was sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to test the workability of the apparatus. Yesterday it was reported in the courtroom that this message had caused complications at the yard. It was a paragraph taken at random from a newspaper telling of a safe robbery at Red Bank, N. J.

The message, it was said, so mystified the officials at the yard that they wired to Washington for a solution of the puzzle. At the office of the Commandant, Rear Admiral Usher, yesterday afternoon, however, it was said that the officials had not been perplexed by the message, as they had been told that a test was to be made of the apparatus in court and to expect to receive a radiogram from the Federal Building.

$64 FOR 'LEAVES OF GRASS.'

Autograph First Edition of Walt Whitman Auctioned.

A first edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855, was knocked down for $64 to Henry Malkan at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. It was Charles Warren Stoddard's copy with the inscription on fly-leaf: "Chas. Warren Stoddard fr. his friend, De Witt Miller, The Orchard, New Rochelle, Sept., 1901," and a penciled note below: "Dear Charley, I congratulate you and also De Witt Miller-Francis Wilson."

Robert Louis Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verse," one of a limited edition of 150 copies on Japan paper, brought $8.75. A first edition of John Addington Symonds's "Wine, Woman and Song" went for $8.50. "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," signed by Oscar Wilde, went for $6.

The total was $1,533.

FLAGLER SUES EMPLOYE.

Demands Accounting from C. A. Kittle, Who Ran Cotton Mill.

Failing to get an accounting from Charles A. Kittle, an old employe, of money given to him to buy and operate a cotton mill at Versailles, Conn., and for other purposes, John H. Flagler began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel him to say what he had done with the money. Henry Wollman, counsel for Mr. Flagler, said last night:

"The suit is of small consequence. Mr. Kittle was a trusted employe of Mr. Flagler, and for some years performed much important work. There is no accusation of dishonesty. Mr. Flagler asked Mr. Kittle to render an accounting, and when he failed to do so he determined to let the courts decide whether he should have an accounting or not. The amount of money involved runs into the tens of thousands, but that is a small matter to Mr. Flagler."

Mr. Wollman explained that the Mr. Kittle named in the suit was not the Mr. Kittle connected with Pell & Co., the brokers.

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Secured by our Capital, Surplus and Profits of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.
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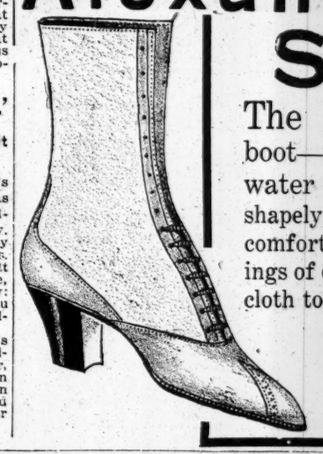
The lace cloth top boot—this season's high-water mark of style—shapely, smooth fitting and comfortable. Vamps and foxings of dark tan calf with sand cloth tops.
$5 Similar last in tan and black calf, $4.
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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain
Buy Now---When You Can Save Up to ½ on Most Wanted Summer Merchandise
We have gone through every department of our two mammoth buildings and have cut—CUT DEEPLY—into all prices of good, worthy merchandise. This for YOUR ADVANTAGE—and in order to realize upon all goods as quickly as possible.
Remember, if you please, that EVERY ARTICLE OFFERED IS seasonable—just what is wanted for present use or wear, and what will be desired during the coming months.
Consequently, it needs no argument to prove that these Trustees' sales (held by order of the United States District Court) could not be timed to better advantage than RIGHT NOW.
SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS—including:
Women's and Misses' Suits, Wraps, Costumes, Waists and Skirts
Girls' and Juniors' Coats, Dresses, Suits
Furs
Wrappers and Tea Gowns
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Undermuslins, Corsets, Silk Petticoats
Bathing Suits
Hosiery and Knit Underwear
Shoes
Ready-to-Wear Hats
Trimmed Millinery
Untrimmed Millinery
Flowers, Feathers and Novelties
Lace Robes, Laces and Embroideries
Trimmings, Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs
Ribbons
Veilings
Bridal Veils
Handkerchiefs
Gloves
Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets
Wash Goods, Linings
Fancy and Domestic White Goods
Fancy and Staple Linens
Blankets and Comforters
Art Embroideries
Leather Goods, Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases
Umbrellas
Notions, Hair Goods
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps
Men's Furnishings
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Books
Commercial and Social Stationery
Sporting Goods, Automobile Supplies
Cameras and Photo Supplies
Toys, Baby Carriages
New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
Player-Piano Music Rolls
Music Roll Cabinets
Sewing Machines
Horse Goods
Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles
Conservatory Supplies
Furniture and Bedding
Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Linoleums, Oilcloths
China and Glassware
Lamps and Lighting Fixtures
Art Bric-a-Brac
Curtains, Draperies
Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings
Refrigerators
Aluminum Ware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Enamel Ware and all other Kitchen Supplies
Garden Implements, Etc., Etc.
BUY NOW—BUY LIBERALLY—BUY AT GREENHUT'S. That's the surest way we know by which you may SAVE MONEY. Anticipate your wants for months to come. Many shrewd shoppers have followed this excellent advice to their advantage.
AND SHOP AS EARLY IN THE DAY AS YOU CAN.
Summer Seashore and Country Delivery Service
Embracing 733 Towns and Covering an Area of 1,000 Square Miles
All deliveries made within 24 hours after purchase of goods. Merchandise bought up to 6 p. m. delivered the following day.
The Greatest Convenience of Shopping Is
A Charge Account
We'll make it very easy for you to become a CHARGE CUSTOMER of "The Big Store," if you will call at our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.
Usual Complimentary S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today
Distribution in Our Main Building
As many sets of these S&H Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.
Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

At Last—Doctors Have Learned How to Fight Constipation
CONSTIPATION—the indirect source of so much sickness and unhappiness—is the latest conquest of medical science.
Doctors have found a common-sense remedy in Nujol, a pure refined mineral oil.
Cathartics and laxatives give only temporary relief. Besides, they weaken the system and are dangerously habit-forming. In many cases they end by aggravating the very condition which they are meant to cure.
Mineral oil has none of these objections. Mineral oil is not a drug, but a mechanical lubricant. By facilitating the evacuation of the intestinal contents, it restores the normal activity of the bowels and gives you *permanent* relief from a condition which is a constant danger to your health. *The longer it is used, the less it is necessary.*
Nujol is a pure refined white mineral oil, equal in every respect to the Russian oil now cut off by the war, and adapted for the treatment of practically all phases of chronic constipation. Nujol is absolutely odorless and tasteless. It may be taken in any quantity without harm.
Write for "The Rational Treatment of Constipation"—an informative treatise on constipation and the mineral oil treatment. Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75c. for trial pint bottle. Address Dept. I.
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A Pure White Mineral Oil
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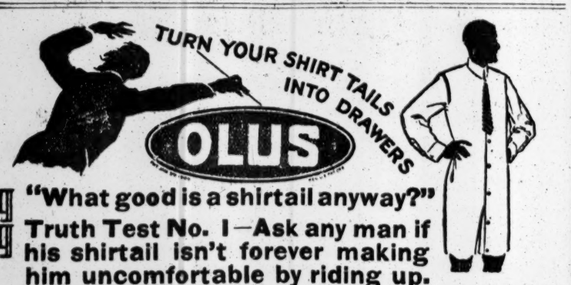

"What good is a shirtail anyway?"
Truth Test No. 1—Ask any man if his shirtail isn't forever making him uncomfortable by riding up.
Truth Test No. 2—Ask any man if his drawers are not always working down
If he says YES to both questions he is honest.
The reason for people abandoning the old shirt for the OLUS shirt is because they are joined together.
It costs no more than the ordinary shirt—simply trades a pair of drawers for a useless shirtail, plus everlasting comfort.
If "OLUS" label isn't in the neck, it's a substitute and isn't coat-cut.
Important—Wear only an undershirt with Olus, no further underwear is necessary.
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GERMANS SWEEP ON IN WEST GALICIA

Russians Battling to Hold Them Till Reinforcements Arrive—Win Fight in East Region.

DRIVEN BACK IN POLAND

Forced to Give Up Strong Positions on the Nida as Result of Defeat in the South.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—The Russians are making desperate efforts to stop the Austro-German onrush in Western Galicia, and are fighting stubborn rear-guard actions in, an an endeavor to hold the Germanic allies until reinforcements can come up.

Despite the serious reverse they have suffered in the western part of the province, the Russian continue their attacks in Eastern Galicia and along the eastern section of the Carpathians.

At the other end of the line, in the Baltic provinces, the Russians apparently have brought up a force sufficiently strong to drive back the German raiders who were threatening Mitau. Seemingly, they are leaving the Germans in undisputed possession, for the present, of Libau.

Russian Victory Near Uzsok Pass.

PETROGRAD, May 11.—An official statement issued tonight by General Headquarters said:

In the region of Uzsok Pass the enemy made a fruitless attack on Saturday. Serried enemy columns attoacked impetuously a position held by two of our companies in a sector of the Javorina mountain chain on the slopes above Lomnitza. The enemy's losses were so heavy that heaps of bodies interfered with the fire from our trenches. Our troops, in spite of the enemy's machine-gun fire, left their trenches and swept the enemy from the whole region.

The same day, after a desperate fight, the enemy forced a Russian detachment near the Village of Zaleveki to retire to the left bank of the Dniester.

Sunday night, our vanguards having crossed the Dniester, attacked the enemy on the Chaboruki front to the mouth of the Stryi. We took 1,300 prisoners, one gun, and many machine guns.

GENEVA, via Paris, May 11.—A despatch to the Tribune says the Russians have begun a strong offensive movement at Tarnow as well as in Courland and on the Stryi, driving back the Austrian and German forces with heavy losses.

VIENNA, May 11, via London.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

In the last two days our troops have broken the ussian line near Debica, compelling strong Russian forces which had fought south of the Vistula to retreat quickly behind the lower Wisloka.

This morning the retreat of the hostile south wing in Russian oland was announced. The enemy evacuated the strongly fortified Nida front, which had become untenable. The successes of the Austrians at Tarnow and Debica exerted influence on the Russian Polish fighting.

In Middle Galicia our forces and the German troops repelled the remainder of the Russian corps toward the San sector and Dynow and Sanok. Russian counter attacks with three divisions from Sanok westward, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, whom we pursued. The number of prisoners and the quantity of booty taken by us increases daily.

Strong enemy columns advancing from the wooded mountains have been repulsed near Baligrod. Our advance troops have crossed the San near Dvornk. Considerable parts of the Russian Eighth Army, fighting between the Lupkow and Uzsok passes, also are suffering defeat.

In Southeast Galicia the Russians in several sectors have begun an attack. An advance of strong forces north of the Pruth toward Czernowitz was repulsed to the frontier. We captured 620 prisoners.

North of Horodinka hostile divisions have succeeded in getting a footing on the southern bank of the Dniester. Here the fighting continues.

BERLIN, May 11 (via London).—The following statement was issued today by the German general staff:

In the Eastern thearte yesterday the situation was unchanged. The Russians attempted to arrest the pursuit of our army under General von Mackensen on the Brzesko-Brzozowa line, on the branch of the Strodnika-Brzeznaka and at Ropozya, Northeast of Ebeca and Szernzyn on the Vistula.

Their object failed completely. By night the Russian lines were pierced in many places, especially at Brzesko and between Brzesko and Lutoza, after a desperate attack by several Russian divisions from Sanok in the direction of Besko had failed in the morning with very heavy losses for the enemy. The pursuit continues.

SEA FIGHT IN THE BALTIC.

Russian Cruisers Chase German Cruiser and Torpedo Boats.

LONDON, May 11.—A Reuter's Petrograd dispatch says a squadron of cruisers of the Russian Baltic fleet, while cruising in the Southern Baltic in the region of Windau, (a seaport in Courland,) exchanged long-distance fire with a hostile cruiser and torpedo boats.

The Germans took advantage of their superior speed to escape southward and avoid an engagement.

RIDDLES GERMANY'S REPLY.

Explanation of Submarine's Onslaught Displeases Dutch Journal.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, May 11, (via London.)—Commenting on the German reply concerning the sinking by a German submarine on April 14 of the Netherlands steamship Katwyk, the Handelsblad says:

"This reply is only partly satisfactory. It is not sufficient that Germany should express regret and declare the torpedoing of this steamer to have been unintentional. The seriousness of the case is that this ship was sunk with great danger to the crew and without proper examination, when even a perfunctory examination would have made certain the steamer's nationality.

"In the German reply we do not find a single word saying that the commander of the German submarine had not the right to act as he did, nor that measures will be taken to render impossible the random destruction of Dutch property and the endangering of Dutch sailors."

TELLS OF CONNAUGHT PLOT.

Gagged Stranger Says Dynamiters Menaced Governor General.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 11.—A man who gave the name of Horace Dube, found bound and gagged in Rockliffe Park today, told the police that he had frustrated an attempt in the night to dynamite the Government House, residence of the Duke of Connaught.

He said he entered the park at 3 o'clock this morning and was overpowered by three men, who demanded that he show them the way to the Government House, at the same time exhibiting several sticks of dynamite, a battery and a roll of wire. When he refused, they bound and gagged him, he said.

The police do not credit his story but are investigating.

FRENCH PUSH ON IN ARRAS DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

Ablain-St. Nazaire, delivered a counter-attack, which was immediately crushed.

We have also taken the offensive and gained ground in the direction of the sugar refinery at Souchez. At Carency the investment of the German position has been drawn tighter by us. We have occupied several blocks of houses in the eastern part of the village and made fifty prisoners, of whom one was an officer, and we have made progress toward the wood to the east of the village. The communications of Carency and Ablain-sur-Souchez are becoming more and more difficult for the enemy.

After a violent engagement we took possession of the cemetery at Neuville-St. Vaast, which had been very strongly organized by the Germans, and followed this with an advance to the southeast of the village, beyond which we extended our lines west and east.

In the sector of Loos-Arras, where we previously carried three lines of German trenches, fighting is now going on along the fourth lines.

Importance of the Lorette Victory.

Prisoners, whose numbers continue to increase, declare that the order was given to hold at any price the chapel and blockhouse of Nôtre Dame de Lorette.

On the rest of the front there is nothing of importance to report, there being merely artillery actions.

(Afternoon Report.)—In Belgium, near St. Georges, the enemy endeavored by a night attack to recapture the positions taken by us the day before yesterday. They were, however, repulsed.

To the north of Arras our progress has continued. Monday evening we took possession first of the cemetery and then of the eastern part of the village of Carency, and also of the road from Carency to Sauchez. Carency, where we took 230 more prisoners, including three officers, and captured several machine guns, is now invested by our troops on three sides and is reduced to precarious communication with the German lines.

The forces brought by the enemy from Lens and from Douai in automobiles were not successful any place in getting the advantage. Four strong counter-attacks broke down under our fire during the afternoon of Monday, at the same time suffering very heavy losses.

These attacks took place in front of Loos, at Notre Dame de Lorette, at Souchez, and at Neuville St. Vaast. At this last mentioned place we gained territory, at the same time making about 10 Oprisoners. The number of officers taken by us up to yesterday evening is more than fifty.

Monday night the enemy suffered a further check. The counter-attacks to the north of Neuville St. Vaast, preceded by a violent bombardment, were completely repulsed, and we retained all the ground gained by us, at the same time inflicting very heavy losses on our assailants. In the remainder of the front from Loos to Arras there was no counter-attack yesterday.

Town Near Dunkirk Shelled.

ollowing the bombardment of Dunkirk, reported yesterday morning, during which three shells fell, but without hurting anybody or inflicting any damage, the Germans threw eleven shells on the town of Bergues, five miles south-southeast of Dunkirk. Twelve persons were killed and eleven were wounded. Our batteries at once opened fire, and they put a stop to the shelling of the enemy, which was not resumed during the day.

On the rest of the front there has been nothing to report.

One of our aviators yesterday bombarded a hangar for dirigible balloons at Maubeuge and started a fire. An aviator of the enemy threw bombs on the railroad station at Doullens, twenty miles north of Amiens, but without doing any damage. Another aviator of the enemy, pursued between the Argonne and the Meuse by a rench airman, was compelled to come down within the German lines, where his machine took fire.

On the other hand, the Germans brought down yesterday a British aviator, and British soldiers were successful in bringing down two German airmen.

Yesterday afternoon the Germans made another attack east of Ypres, in the neighborhood of the Menin road. Although they subjected our trenches to a very heavy bombardment and made their infantry advance under cover of poisonous gas, their attack failed.

During this attack our shrapnel inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy when they were in mass formation, literally mowing them down.

Today there have been artillery actions on the greater part of the front.

The following report, under date of May 10, was issued today at the Belgian War Office in Havre:

Several fractions of our troops succeeded in crossing the right bank of the Yser, north of Dixmude.

The enemy continued an intermittent cannonade near Ramscapelle and on our front stretching before Dixmude, and also on the outskirts of Nordichmon and Pyregael, our batteries have each time suppressed the German artillery.

Yesterday morning an English ship was driven away from Westende by our fire.

We made further progress east of Ypres and captured five machine guns. The French continued their attack southwest of the Lorette Hills and at the villages of Ablain and Carency. All their attacks were repulsed. The number of prisoners made by us here was increased to 800.

Between Garency and Neuville the French still remain in possession of the trenches taken by them. The battle continues.

An English flying machine was shot down at a point southwest of Lille.

German's Success at Beny-au-Bas.

Southwest of Berry-au-Bac and in the wood south of Longville-au-Bois our troops yesterday took by storm a position of two lines of trenches situated behind each other and stretching over a width of 400 meters. We also took a number of unwounded prisoners and captured two mine-throwers, with much ammunition.

Enemy infantry attacks north of Flirey and in the forst of Le Prêtre failed with considerable losses to our opponents.

SAYS BRITISH MUST USE GAS

London Chronicle Opposes a Discussion in Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial says:

"The Prime Minister declined the suggestion yesterday that efore our troops use gases in return for the German gases there should be a Parliamentary debate on the subject. Objections to thus using them have been voiced in several quarters within the past few days; but, while we are in entire sympathy with the objectors' motives, we venture to think that they imperfectly appreciate the facts.

"The facts, upon which private as well as published reports from the front leave no doubt, are that the use of gases has proved an extremely formidable military weapon, that if one side uses them and the other does not the latter will labor under a great—perhaps in the long run decisive—military disadvantage, and that the moral effect even upon the bravest troops of knowing that their enemy has this weapon, and they themselves are debarred from it would be such as probable no commander is prepared to answer for. There is nothing left for it but to make our own preparations for this class of warfare, and to make them as efficiently as possible with the least possible delay.

"The regret and reprobation which we must all feel for this addition to the horrors and sufferings of war is perfectly consistent with the determination that, since it has been forced on us against our will, we are not going to leave our own brave men to be the only sufferers by it.

"Nothing would be gained by a Parliamentary discussion, which would involve delay and which could not throw additional light without the disclosure of more facts than it is desirable to disclose."

GAS CASUALTY LIST.

That of May 7 Includes 12 British Officers and 3 Men.

LONDON, May 11.—For the first time since the war began the phrase "gas poisoned" appears in a casualty list. The phrase appears opposite the names of ten officers and three men.

The list is dated May 7, and was issued tonight.

AUSTRIA OFFERS MORE TO ITALY

Latest Concessions to Avoid War Still Judged Inadequate, It Is Said in Rome.

ROME, May 11.—New offers are understood to have come today from the central empires which the Rome Cabinet still finds inadequate.

The Milan Secolo asserts that Italy demanded the integrity of Serbia and Belgium as a condition of its neutrality and that this was one of the chief causes of delay in the conversations.

PARIS, May 11.—Another version of the territorial concessions Austria is said to have proposed to Italy has been printed by the Mattino of Naples and telegraphed to the Havas Agency by its Rome correspondent. According to this report, Austria is willing to cede part of the Province of Trent to Italy, together with a strip of territory in the region of the Isonzo River, which empties into the Gulf of Trieste. Trieste itself is absolutely excluded, as well as Istria and Pola.

The Italian Cabinet is said to have considered these concessions insufficient and to have made a counter proposition demanding all of Trent up to Brenner, (a mountain pass of Tyrol on the railroad line connecting Innsbruck with Bozen, and offering the shortest route between central Germany and Italy,) together with Trieste and Istria, including Pola. Italy, the Mattino asserts, will insist upon obtaining Trieste, but is ready to give Austria commercial guarantees.

Neutralist Point of View.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 11, (via Paris).—The opinion prevails in Rome that Italy's participation in the war is only a question of days. Along the Austrian frontier, where the correspondent of The Associated Press has been from one end of the line to the other, it is universally felt that war is a question only of hours.

Nevertheless there is still in Italy a party which hopes in the possibility of the country remaining neutral. With the idea of presenting correctly the views of this party its leader said:

"Italy so far as possible, must remain faithful to her treaty with the central empires. They allowed her to remain neutral; but not to pass to the opposite camp. In the present situation Italy would not have a sufficient motive to cast off her ancient allies if Austria would consent to cede to her territory inhabited by Italians, especially as such cession could be considered a tardy compensation for the irregular annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These annexations by Austria-Hungary should have brought Italy corresponding territorial aggrandizement.

"The greatest obstacle is Trieste, as an accord on the remainder of the questions easily could be reached. In order to view this matter fairly, it must be borne in mind that Trieste is the only outlet of the central empires, Austria-Hungary and Germany, to the Adriatic. If Italy took Trieste by force she would be obliged constantly to defend this port against the pressure of the entire Austro-German world whose aim would be to find an opening to the Southern sea.

"How irresistible this tendency is is proved by the actions of Serbia, who is now making her third war with that object in view. Therefore if Trieste were really organized into a free city administered by her Italian citizens and protected against any possible attempt on her nationality, Italy might be satisfied to receive the remainder of Italian territory now under Austrian administration, leaving at the same time Trieste to the central empires as an Italian commercial port."

GIOLITTI MAY JOIN CABINET.

Situation Fully Explained to ex-Premier by His Successor.

ROME, May 11.—The Messaggero publishes a report that former Premier Giolitti, leader of the Neutralist party, will enter the Cabinet without portfolio.

The interview between ex-Premier Giolitti and King Victor Emmanuel yesterday was followed by a longer one between the ex-Premier and Premier Salandra.

Signor Giolitti was informed of all the negotiations that had been entered into both with the central empires and with the allied countries. This was done so as to enable him to judge the situation in its entirety and with the hope that the whole of Parliament would be unanimous in the decision which Italy is expected to make within the next few days.

Discussions among the Opposition parties have virtually ceased. Only the irreconcilable Socialists whose deputies met in the Chamber yesterday still oppose Italy's participation in the war and their attitude is believed to be guided more by a desire for consistency than because of opposition.

PARIS, May 11.—The opinion is general in Italian Parliamentary circles, says a Milan dispatch to the Petit Journal, that the Government must make known its decision in regard to entering the war not later than the last week in May, but could easily assume a decisive attitude before this extreme date.

It is being persistently rumored in Paris that Germany and Austria-Hungary are about to declare war on Italy in anticipation of such action on her part directed against themselves. This report, however, has received no confirmation of any kind.

Another rumor which made its appearance on the Bourse today was that the Italian Government had signed an agreement with the Allies—Great Britain, Rrance, and Russia—to take part in the war not later than May 26. This rumor also is without confirmation.

The Milan correspondent of the Excelsior telegraphs his paper that a dispatch to the Secolo from Lugano, Switzerland, says the police of Lugano have been instructed to make preparations to protect Prince von Buelow, German Ambassador to Rome, when he passes through that city on his way home.

Military writers are presenting the argument that war for Germany and Austria on a third frontier undoubtedly will make the resistance of the central empires on their other fronts more feeble, so much so that with the advent of Italy victory over Germany is set for the middle of the Summer.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 11.—All Italian officers and men in Switzerland up to the age of 34 were ordered yesterday to rejoin their regiments immediately.

Austrian and Bavarian forces are concentrating in the Tyrol.

Shipments of freight from Italy to Germany through Switzerland have virtually ceased. Italian passanger train service to points on the Swiss frontier is diminishing daily.

CALLS NEUTRALS HELPLESS.

Danish Governor Thinks Nothing Can Change War Methods.

No immediate effect can be achieved by a congress of neutral nations called to take steps to prevent violations of the usages of civilization in the present European war, in the opinion of L. C. Hellweg-Larsen, Governor of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, who is at the Imperial on his way home to Denmark on leave. Governor Hellweg-Larse, a distinguished Danish scholar and ethnologist, condemns unsparingly the destruction of the Lusitania.

"It was a fearful blow to civilization," he said yesterday. "I received the news by wireless on my way up from St. Thomas. I did not dream such a thing could be possible. Generally speaking, a congress of neutral nations would help the cases of neutrals who could combine in these dangerous times to safegard the lives and interests of their subjects and citizens.

"I do not believe at the present time, however, that such a congress could impose its views as to humanitarianism upon the belligerents. Nothing can hinder the war just now from being fought as the participants ordain. It would be exceedingly difficult to accomplish any immediate result in the way of making them conform to our ideas. As the facts now reveal themselves, this seems most unlikely. But later, certainly the benefits will be positive.

"The war has affected St. Thomas a great deal," said the Governor. "The island has been the chief station of the Hamburg-American Line in the West Indies, and of course all that trade was cut off by the war. Two German steamers are now lying there. Business which is dependent upon shipping, is almost at a standstill, but we have big harbor improvements going on, and these have enabled us to give employment to many persons whom war conditions had thrown out of their regular work.

"The improvements, undertaken because of the Panama Canal and our belief that St. Thomas is bound to become a great way-station of commerce between New York and other American ports and the Canal, and between Europe and the waterway, include big wharves, fitted with electric cranes for leading and unloading vessels, and great warehouses. We are also dredging the harbor to thirty feet.

"At present, although shipping is far below normal, many ships are using St. Thomas as a coaling station, between New York and Colon. I think I can safely say we have the best harbor in the West Indies.

"We have been very careful to preserve a strict neutrality since the beginning of tne war. At the outset reports were spread that we were supplying the Germans with stores. There was absolutely no truth in those rumors. We have been very strict.

"This is the first time I have been in New York since I went to St. Thomas four years ago. One of the most interesting things here to me is the Museum of Natural History. I have a collection of Carib relics, which I am interested in comparing with those in the museum. It is my belief that the Caribs were connected with the Indians of Central America and Southern Mexico, and had a similar civilization, though differently developed.

"St. Thomas is not a producing colony," said Governor Hellweg-Larsen. "It depends upon shipping alone. We get our ordinary supplies mostly from the United States, and have to pay more for them since the war began, but we will have to stand that. St. Croix, the neighboring Danish island, raises a good deal of sugar cane and sea island cotton."

RUSH NEW SUBMARINES.

Hamburg Constructors Reported as Finishing Three a Month.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 11, (Via Paris.)—A Swiss engineer who arrived here today from Hamburg said that the shipyards in that city were turning out three finished submarines a month. Two of them are of the larger class and one of the smaller type used for coast defense.

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MISSING—Maltese terrier puppy; yellow head; lost May 10th, on West 43d Street, about 2 A. M. Reward for return to Mr. Schwartz, Yandis Court, West 43d Street, Apt. 102.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AGAINST THE WAR

Third of Party in Reichstag Opposed to Kaiser's Methods, Says W. E. Walling.

ANTIS' MOVEMENT GROWING

Minority May Be Turned Into Majority and Split Is Inevitable in Any Case.

William English Walling, the well-known writer on Socialism, is in letter published in The New-York Globe yesterday denies that the Socialists of Germany are united in support of the war. He says that already 1,500,000 out of a total of 4,500,00 are opposed to it, and that this minority may be turned into a majority as the conflict progresses. His letter, written from Greenwich, Conn., says:

"If all of Germany's 4,500,000 Socialists supported the Kaiser's war it would, indeed, be true that they would add 'incalculable strength' to the war lord—'more than all the Krupp guns,' as Abraham Cahan said in The Globe of May 10. And it is true that 3,000,000 of these Socialists do support the German Government and all that it now stands for. But at the Reichstag session of March 20 thirty-two of the ninety-seven Socialist members present refused to give the Kaiser their moral or financial support. One of the absent members is a volunteer in the French Army; another has offered his services to France. All of which considerably weakens the value of the support of the other two-thirds of the Socialists.

"It has been known in Germany from the beginning of the war that a considerable group opposed it. Cahan is thoroughly well informed, and it is only his justifiable indignation because of Russia's treatment of the Jews that can explain his pro-Germanism and his failure to mention such facts as these:

"That Liebknecht is not alone, but that thirty-two Socialist members of the Reichstag now oppose the Government and the war.

"That this faction includes the two leading members of the Socialist Reichstag group, Haase, its Chairman, and Edward Bernstein, the world-renowned leader of Socialist moderates.

"That not only the best-known moderate Socialist thinker in the world, but also the best-known radical Socialist thinker, and—now that Bebel is dead—the highest of all German Socialist authorities, Karl Kantsky, is also opposed to the Socialists giving any support to the Government or the war beyond what they are compelled to give. (Kantsky declared this to be his position nearly two months ago; also in the party secret caucus he opposed the voting of the war loan on Aug. 4.)

"That Vorwärts, the party's official daily, has steadily opposed the Government and the war, being supported in this course by the Socialists of eight out of the nine Reichstag districts of Greater Berlin.

"That the Socialist papers of Leipsic, Bremen, and several other large cities took the same view.

"That two-thirds of the Socialists of Stuttgart indorsed Liebknecht and condemned the pro-war Socialists.

"That a bitter struggle is being waged among the Socialists of the two groups in Hamburg, Frankfort, Saxony, Westphalia, and other industrial centres—the anti-war Socialists representing more than a third of the party in each instance, (as party votes have demonstrated.)

"The reasons of the anti-war Socialists? They agree, with Bebel (in his memoirs, published a few years ago—just before his death), that victory for the Kaiser would make Prussian militarism and absolutism more despotic than ever in Germany. They want Czarism to be beaten, but they do not want their own tyrants to lay in the dust the two great democracies which have served them as models for fifty years.

"The one great practical and immediate aim of the German Socialists for years has been to establish equal suffrage in Prussia, as in France, and a responsible Ministry in Germany as in England. Moreover, they have been republicans—and a large part of them are republicans yet.

"As the maximum possible insult to Kaiserism they remained seated and silent when the Reichstag rose as usual to cheer the Kaiser at its closing session last June. It is true this action was decided upon only by a small majority. And the two-thirds of the party now supporting the Kaiser will doubtless prove loyal monarchists for some years to come. But the third that opposes the war is democratic and republican.

"There can be no question that this third was bitter to the invasion of Belgium—as Vorwärts indicated—and as bitterly opposes all such deliberate outrages, sanctioned from Berlin, such as the murder of the passengers of the Lusitania. One of its leaders—Ledebour—a Reichstag member from Berlin, recently resigned from the Executive Committee of the party in protest against its pro-war stand. When, on March 18, he protested that the threat of the German Government to burn three villages for every German village burned was barbarism, he was attacked on the floor by a number of Socialists. But he was supported by others, and by Vorwärts and the anti-war Socialists generally.

"About the same time the Socialists in the Prussian Landtag unanimously refused to grant the Prussian Government their financial support. The anti-war movement is growing. As the German Government becomes more and more barbarous, as the world's Socialists become more and more bitter against it, as it passes to worse and worse defeats, as German women and children begin to suffer, as the German Government has made the women and children of Belgium and Northern France suffer, (I refer to starvation and not of course to brutality,) the anti-war Socialists may yet become a majority.

"Whether they do or do not, a split is almost inevitable—and, indeed, has already taken place in one of the leading States of the empire, Württemburg."

WOMEN WOULD STOP ARMS.

Mrs. Bleakley's Plea at Convention of Daughters of Revolution.

A plea to the women of the world to join hands to check the European war was made yesterday by Mrs. Clara Rogers Bleakley, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, in her opening address at the twenty-fourth annual convention of the organization, held in the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. The 150 delegates present from all parts of this country applauded Mrs. Bleakley's reference to President Wilson, in which she urged the women of the society to give him whole-hearted support in his efforts to guide America through "these trying times" with honor and without having to resort to arms.

"It is idle to presume we can do much at this time," said Mrs. Bleakley, "toward the settlement of the greatest war in the history of the world. But we can act along all lines to check the exportation, manufacture, and sale of arms. If the women of the world would all unite and join hands, the horror of strife and bloodshed would be stopped and we would have peace."

Praise for the Czar of Russia and the King of England for favoring prohibition evoked strong approval. Mrs. Bleakley declared that woman suffrage was a certainty in this city, and urged the women to prepare to accept the responsibilities which the right to vote would bring to them.

CALL BLOCKADE FAILURE.

German Decree Regarding Local Food Supplies Withdrawn.

BERLIN, May 11. (Via Amsterdam and London.)—The Reichs-Anzeiger announces the withdrawal, from May 8, of the Federal Council's decree of January ordering towns and rural communities to provide for their respective populations meat and tinned goods, and to take steps to assure a supply.

The Vossische Zeitung says that the withdrawal of this decree proves that Great Britain's plan to starve Germany is a failure.

ALLIES AGAIN ATTACK GALLIPOLI POSITIONS

Fleet Supports Land Forces, Which Capture Several Lines of Trenches.

PARIS, May 11.—The following official note concerning the operations in the Dardanelles was issued tonight:

"On the evening of May 8 the Franco-British forces operating in the south of the Gallipoli Peninsula delivered a general attack, supported by the guns of the allied fleet, against the Turkish positions, which already had been penetrated the day before.

"Our troops, with conspicuous spirit and courage, carried at the point of the bayonet several lines of trenches on the heights in the neighborhood of Krithia. On May 9 they consolidated and fortified themselves on the ground conquered the previous day. The Turks have made no attempt to deliver a counter-attack."

LONDON, May 11.—The total losses of the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula are estimated at 45,000 men. The hospitals in Constantinople are said to be so crowded that wounded are being sent to Konieh in Asia Minor.

Turkish troops are being transported from Smyrna to the Turkish seaports of Alexandretta and Adalia, says a dispatch received today from Athens by The London Evening Star, owing to the fear that a landing is about to be made at those places by forces of the Allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10, via Amsterdam and London, May 11.—The following statement was issued today by the Turkish War Office:

"On the Dardanelles front the enemy made four desperate attacks near Avi Burnu Sunday night, but was repulsed by bayonet attacks and suffered heavy losses. Three enemy battalions were annihilated. Monday afternoon the enemy constantly carried away wounded to their boats.

"In the south, near Sedd el Bahr, the enemy attacked under the protection of naval guns, but owing to our counter-attacks his assault was unsuccessful."

AUSTRALIAN SUBMARINE SUNK?

Turks Report That It Was Trying to Approach Constantinople.

LONDON, May 11.—The Admiralty tonight issued the following statement:

"A Turkish official communication coming by way of Berlin and Amsterdam says the Australian submarine AE-2 has been sunk by Turkish warships while trying to enter the Sea of Marmora, and that the crew of three officers and twenty-nine men were taken prisoners.

"No confirmation of this report so far has been received at the Admiralty."

108,760 CANADIAN TROOPS.

Number Soon Will Be Increased to 150,000—Ohio Man Killed.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 11.—Canada had 108,760 men under arms, at the front and in Canada, on May 1, according to an official announcement made today. The Government expects that the number will be increased to 150,000 by mid-Summer.

In an additional Canadian contingent casualty list, received today, the name of Private Thomas Kennedy of Struthers, Ohio, appears among the killed.

MONTREAL, May 11.—Major Hamilton Gault, who raised the Princess Patricia Regiment, has again been wounded, according to cabled advices received here today by friends. Major Gault had just returned to the front, following a disabling arm wound, when he was again injured in action, this time in the arm and leg.

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GIANTS LOSE TO REDS—YANKEES DEFEATED AT CLEVELAND—BROOKLYN CLUBS VANQUISHED

AN ERROR SPILLS GIANTS INTO DEFEAT

Fletcher's Wild Throw in Eleventh Gives Reds Chance to Score Winning Run.

The Giants almost crawled out of their slump at the Polo Grounds yesterday at the expense of Cincinnati. They had a game nearly won, when one of their own members, Art Fletcher, made a life-sized error and prevented their over-due recuperation. With the ninth inning breezily disappearing, Fletcher made a wild throw to first after getting Joe Wagner's grounder and the ball whizzed past first base, as Joe Wagner went on to second base.

Then the next two batsmen went out and Tommy Clarke, of Corona L. I., came through with a single and Von Kolnitz scored with the tieing run. The tenth inning found our old friend opportunity knocking at the Giants' door, but the flat had been vacated and the "To Rent" sign was hanging out. Three Giants wedded to the bases and only one out. That lay-out oozed with possibilities but Larry Doyle and Hans Lobert, instead of jamming one of their stranded mates home, could not hit the ball out of the reach of a rheumatic.

The eleventh inning came along in due time and what little aid Fletcher did not give to the Cincinnatis, Chief Myers made up for and perpetrated a passed ball in time to permit Von Kolnitz to score the winning run for the crippled Buck Herzog's Reds. The ill tidings are 2 to 1.

The game developed into a pitching match between Rube Benton and Ralph Stroud. Both pitched high-class ball, but Benton's support did not happen to be so shot full of holes as Stroud's was, so he won out. The Reds could not bunch hits on Stroud, as he refused to be lenient when hits were needed to push in runs. As things turned out they did not need these additional hits, because Fletcher's errors answered the purpose just as well.

In the early stages there were some slick fielding stunts. In the fourth inning, after Griffiths was safe on Fletcher's error, Joe Wagner hit a single through second. Griffiths tried to get to third, but Doyle made a fine recovery and threw the runner out at third. In the ninth Groh made a neat one-handed stop of Lobert's burner and tossed him out at first.

Up to the sixth inning the Giants had only one hit off Benton. In the sixth Murray led off with a single and Stroud sacrificed. Burns was out at first and Red went to third. Then Doyle came through with a smash to centre which scored Murray. At this point Doyle discovered that the Cincinnati team was in deep sleep, for he stole second before any one on the Reds knew about it. The first they heard about it was when some one in the grandstand told them.

The tragic ninth started when Joe Wagner, who resembles Hans Wagner only because he also wears a baseball uniform, rolled a grounder to Fletcher. "Fletch" threw it on the ground and it rolled far past Brainard at first. Wagner going to second. Wingo, batting for Olson, skied to Robertson, and Brown, batting for Mollwitz, fanned. Then Clarke introduced his single, which scored Wagner, and the wrangle was deadlocked. Another error by Fletcher made life miserable for Stroud in the tenth. He threw Leach's grounder so high to first base that Brainard had to climb ten feet in the air to getit. Soon after this Brainard pulled his foot off the bag on a play on Twombly, which added to Stroud's troubles. He fooled both of them, and pitched the Giants out of the hole.

In the Giants' half of the tenth, they choked the bases with Giants, with one out, and Doyle was at the bat. He punched an easy grounder at Wagner and Murray was forced at the plate. Lobert then ended all hope by rocketing to Wee Tom Leach.

In the eleventh inning Von Kolnitz doubled down the right field foul line. Killifer sacrificed him to third, and Clarke walked. Chief Meyers failed to get Killifer home enough with one of Stroud's shoots, and let the ball slip past him, and Von Kolnitz romped home with the victory.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse was at the game and promised that the suffragists attend next Tuesday's game. It is going to be an occasion to remember. Don't miss it, is Mrs. Whitehouse's advice. The suffragettes have promised to give each player who scores a run $5. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	5	0	1	2	1
Groh, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Twbly, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Griffth, rf	5	0	1	2	0
Wag'r, ss	4	0	0	2	5
2b	5	1	2	6	2
Olson, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Murray, cf	4	1	2	4	0
Stroud, p	2	0	0	0	4
M'Wtz	1	0	0	0	0
†Brown	1	0	0	0	0
Killifer, 1b	5	0	0	2	0
Clark, c	4	0	2	6	4
Benton, p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	40	2	8	35	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	0	1	2	1
Doyle, 2b	5	0	1	1	1
Lob't, 3b	4	0	0	2	0
Fletcher, ss	5	0	0	0	6
R'bson, rf	5	0	2	2	0
H'nch, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Meyers, c	4	0	0	10	0
M'ray, cf	4	1	2	4	0
Stroud, p	2	0	0	0	4
†Tesreau	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	6	33	12

Errors—Fletcher, (3,) Brainerd, Killifer.
*Batted for Olson in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Mollwitz in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Leach, Von Kolnitz. Stolen bases, Doyle, Clark. Earned run—New York, 1. Sacrifice hits—Benton, Stroud, (2,) Groh, Killifer. Double play—Burns and Meyers. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 11. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Stroud, 3; off Benton, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Lobert.) Struck out—By Stroud, 6; by Benton, 6. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

Cardinals Superior to Braves.

BOSTON, May 11.—Better pitching, batting and fielding enabled St. Louis to defeat Boston, 5 to 1, today. Doak kept the locals' hits well scattered. Three times St. Louis worked the squeeze play successfully. Magee made a spectacular running catch which resulted in a double play in the final inning. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b	4	0	1	2	6
Beck, 3b	5	0	2	1	1
Dolan, lf	5	1	2	0	0
Miller, 1b	3	0	0	12	1
Long, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Wilson, rf	4	1	1	1	1
Butler, ss	3	1	0	2	3
Snyder, c	3	1	0	7	2
Doak, p	1	1	0	0	2
Total	32	5	9	27	18

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Con'ly, lf	3	0	2	1	0
Magee, cf	4	0	1	2	1
Smidt, 3b	4	0	1	1	4
Smith, ss	3	0	1	0	1
M'Ville, ss	3	1	2	4	5
Gowdy, c	4	0	1	11	1
Rudolph, p	2	0	1	0	0
Hogan, p	0	0	0	0	0
Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	9	27	14

*Batted for Rudolph in seventh inning.
Errors—Miller, Butler, Egan. (3.) Connolly, Smith, (2,) Rudolph.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Schmidt, Maranville. Stolen bases—Moran, Maranville. Sacrifice hits—Leak, Snyder, Miller, Maranville. Double plays—Butler, Huggins, and Miller; Maranville and Egan; Rudolph, Maranville, and Schmidt; Moore, Egan and Schmidt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 1; off Rudolph, 2; off Ragan, 2. Hits—Off Rudolph, 9 in 7 innings; off Ragan, none in 2 innings. Struck out—By Doak, 6; by Rudolph, 6; by Ragan, 1. Passed ball—Gowdy. Time of game—Two hour and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Colonial League Branches Out.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11.—Officials of the Colonial Baseball League announced today that the circuit had been enlarged from six clubs in five cities to an eight city league, with new teams established at Springfield, Mass., and New Haven and Hartford, Conn. These cities were formerly represented in the Eastern Association. The league's season will open on Saturday and the Springfield, Hartford and New Haven teams will play on the road until the schedule is revised.

Catcher Schalk Suspended.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Because of a row with Umpire Silk O'Loughlin in St. Louis Sunday afternoon, Ray Schalk, star catcher of the Chicago American League team, received word today of his indefinite suspension.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 2; New York, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 3; New York, 1.
Washington, 2; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Detroit, 5; Boston, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
Kansas City, 7; Newark, 0.
Pittsburgh, 1; Buffalo, 0.
Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 11; Buffalo, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	7	.667
Chicago	14	8	.663
Boston	12	9	.571
Cincinnati	11	10	.524
Pittsburgh	11	13	.458
St. Louis	11	14	.440
Brooklyn	9	13	.409
New York	6	14	.300

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	18	7	.720
New York	12	8	.600
Chicago	14	10	.583
Boston	9	9	.500
Cleveland	11	12	.478
Washington	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	8	13	.381
St. Louis	6	18	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	16	8	.667
Newark	14	11	.560
Chicago	14	11	.560
Brooklyn	12	12	.500
Kansas City	13	11	.542
St. Louis	10	13	.435
Baltimore	11	15	.422
Buffalo	8	17	.320

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	8	2	.800
Montreal	8	4	.667
Richmond	6	5	.545
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Rochester	5	5	.500
Buffalo	3	5	.375
Newark	3	6	.333
Toronto	2	8	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Newark.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

Phillies Upset the Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Pittsburgh's winning streak, which had reached six straight, was broken when Philadelphia won today's game, 4 to 2. The home team hit McQuillan hard, but he received fine support. Both of the visitors' runs were due largely to errors. Johnston made three of Pittsburgh's four hits. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
B'ch't, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Becker, lf	3	0	1	1	0
C'vath, rf	4	1	1	5	0
W'ted, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
N'hoff, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
Paskt, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Burns, c	4	2	2	6	1
Alex'r, p	3	1	2	0	4
Total	32	4	10	27	13

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	3	1	1	2	0
J'ston, 1b	5	0	3	10	1
Baird, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
H'mann, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Wag'r, ss	4	1	0	3	4
Cost'o, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Viox, 2b	3	0	0	0	2
Schang, c	4	0	0	2	1
McQ'n, p	2	0	0	1	2
*Scheeren	1	0	0	0	0
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	2	4	24	10

*Batted for McQuill an in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, McQuillan, Byrne, Whitted, (2,) Alexander.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Johnston, Paskert. Stolen bases—Carey, Baird, (2,) Wagner, Costello. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Whitted. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 1; off Alexander, 3. Hit by pitched ball—McQuillan, Struck out—By McQuillan, 2; by Alexander, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

			R.	H.	E.
Richmond	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	—11	15	2
Buffalo	0	4	3	0	3	2	0	0	0—	9	9

Batteries—Mattern, Fullendelder, Gaw, Lalonge and Onslow; Jarman, Morissette, Russell, Schaufle and Mitchel.
Other teams not scheduled.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Indianapolis, 19; Milwaukee, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 7; Louisville, 4.
At Minneapolis—Columbus, 8; Minneapolis, 7, (eleven innings.)
At St. Paul—Cleveland, 4; St. Paul, 1.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 2; Syracuse, 0.
At Troy—Troy, 3; Utica, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 3; Scranton, 2.
At Binghamton—Wilkesbarre, 6; Binghamton, 4.

New England League.

At Manchester—Manchester, 2; Worcester, 1.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 10; Fitchburg, 0.
At Lewiston—Portland, 13; Lewiston, 2.
At Lowell—Lowell, 9; Lynn, 4.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—Little Rock, 5; New Orleans, 2.
At Mobile—Nashville, 1; Mobile, 0. Nashville, 4; Mobile, 3, (ten innings.)
Chattanooga at Atlanta—Postponed; rain.
Memphis at Birmingham—Postponed; wet grounds.

Scores of Other Games.

At Amherst — Massachusetts Agricultural College, 6; University of Vermont, 3.
At Bloomington, Ind.—Chinese University of Hawaii, 6; Indiana University, 5.
At Columbia Oval—Trinity School, 5; Berkeley School, 4.

Browns Buy Pitcher Perry.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11.—As a step in reducing the roster of the Louisville American Association Club to the prescribed limit of sixteen players, Pitcher Scott Perry, it was announced last night, has been sold, on trial, to the St. Louis Americans. Perry came to Louisville last year from the Wichita Club of the Western League.

Columbia-Stevens Baseball Today.

Before leaving for Ithaca, where they play Cornell tomorrow, the Columbia baseball team will play the Stevens Institute team on South Field this afternoon. "Don" Beck, Columbia's crack "port-wheeler," will probably be in the box for Columia. It is expected that he will be able to take his regular turn on the mound in the big games which close the Columbia schedule, lightening considerably the burden of George Smith.

YANKEES GET ONLY THREE HITS, ONE RUN

Hagerman Passes Ten Batsmen and Forces in New York's Tally.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11.—The Indians put on their war paint today to greet Bill Donovan and his bunch of pennant chasers. Result, Indians, 3; Yankess, 1. And the visitors got that one r un by grace of Hagerman's generosity, for a base on balls inserted when the bases were very much crowded, scored the lone tally.

The game was a hummer. Hagerman, though wild, was almost unhittable, and his support was perfect. Time and again runners were nipped by inches. In the eighth Pipp, who had got a triple in the sixth only to have it wasted, drove the ball to deep centre. It ought to have been a homer, but Leibold by a long sprint got under it. There were two men on at the time so it is easy to see what Leibold did for his team today.

Boone, for the Yanks, distinguished himself in the fifth after he and Peckinpaugh had rather messed up things a bit. With one out Turner had singled and Chapman sent a dinkey bounder to Keating. The pitcher tossed the ball to second for a force out, but no one was there. Jackson was easy, but Graney sent the ball between second and first with rifle shot speed for wore all the earmarks of a double. But Boone ran over, grabbed the ball with one hand and got the runner. That play cut off two runs.

Evidently the Indians decided it was time to dim one of Wild Bill Donovan's Rays, so they landed on Keating at the start. Leibold singled and Turner got a pop fly that was safe. Chapman laid down a nice sacrifice bunt, and Jackson sent a runner home by a single that leaped over Boone's head. Graney was out at first as Boone held Turner on third. Then Jackson and Turner tried to work a double steal and Turner got caught at it.

In the third Keating made the error of walking Hagerman which gave Leibold a chance to force him at second. Sweeney threw to centre trying hard to head off Little Nemo, and Leibold went on to third, scoring on a sizzling drive by Chapman. At this point Jackson decided it was time to show what he was good for, and drove the ball far over High's head for a triple. But these two runs ended the Indians' work in the scoring department, Boone saving the day for Keating in the fifth.

Hagerman did not give the Yanks much of a chance for seven innings, and would have had a shut-out except for his wildness in the eighth when, after Leibold had "saved his bacon" for him, he forced in Hartzell. Sweeney had to retire in the fourth as Sweeney complained of an injured finger that caused some wild heaves to bases. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Turner, 2b	4	0	2	3	3
C'pman, ss	3	1	1	2	4
J'kson, rf	4	0	3	1	0
Graney, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Wood, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Wa'b's, 3b	2	0	1	2	3
Egan, c	2	0	0	4	1
H'man, p	2	0	0	0	1
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	29	3	8	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Hart'll, lf	3	1	0	1	1
High, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Pipp, 1b	3	0	1	10	0
Cook, rf	1	0	0	1	0
Boone, 2b	4	0	0	4	5
Sweeney, c	1	0	0	3	1
N'maker, c	2	0	0	2	1
Keating, p	2	0	1	0	2
*Daley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	3	24	14

*Batted for Keating in ninth inning.
Errors—Sweeney, Keating.

Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; New York, 1. Two base hit—Jackson. Three-base hit—Jackson, Pipp. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Stolen bases—Leibold, Chapman. Double play—Chapman, Turner and Wood. First base on balls—Off Keating, 3; off Hagerman, 3. Struck out—By Hagerman, 4; by Keating, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 10. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney.

Athletics Win Shutout Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—Strunk scored on Lajoie's single in the fourth inning of today's game, and in the same inning McInnis scored when Lavan fumbled a grounder. This made two runs for Philadelphia. Another run in the seventh inning completed the score, Philadelphia winning over St. Louis 3 to 0. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	1	0	2	0
Oldr'g, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Str'k, cf	2	1	0	3	1
Schang, c	4	0	0	4	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	0	3	5
McI's, 1b	4	1	2	13	1
Barry, ss	3	0	0	2	5
Kopf, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Sh'key, p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	33	3	7	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	0	2	4
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
K'm'n, 1b	4	0	1	12	2
C. W'r, cf	4	0	1	2	0
E. W'r, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Lavan, ss	1	0	0	3	3
Agnew, c	2	0	0	3	1
Hock, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	27	0	3	27	18

Errors—Kopf, Pratt, C. Walker, Lavan, Agnew.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Shawkey, Oldring, C. Walker. Stolen bases—Strunk, 2; Schang, C. Walker. Sacrifice hit—Hock. Double plays—Hock to Lavan to Kauffman; Strunk to Lajoie; Pratt to Austin; Kopf to McInnis to Barry; Barry to Lajoie to McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 5; off Hock, 4. Struck out—By Shawkey, 4; by Hoch, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

Senators Shut Out White Sox.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Washington, the first of the Eastern clubs to invade Chicago, shut out the locals 2 to 0 today. They won the game from Scott in the fourth inning when a base on balls and a double play by Morgan netted a run. Their other run came on Moeller's homer off Benz. Sensational fielding behind Shaw in the pinches prevented the locals from scoring. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ller, rf	4	1	2	2	1
Foster, 3b	4	0	1	4	0
Con'ly, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Milan, cf	3	1	0	3	0
G'dil, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
M'gan, 2b	4	0	1	0	2
Henry, c	4	0	0	7	2
McI'e, ss	3	0	1	2	3
Shaw, p	3	0	0	0	4
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	33	2	6	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf	4	0	2	4	0
Roth, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
E. C's, 2b	4	0	0	1	0
P'nier, lf	2	0	0	3	0
J. C's, rf	4	0	2	3	0
W'ver, ss	4	0	0	0	4
Brief, 1b	3	0	0	8	1
Daly, c	2	0	0	6	0
Scott, p	0	0	0	0	2
*Demmitt	1	0	0	0	0
Benz, p	1	0	0	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	28	0	4	27	10

*Batted for Scott in the fourth inning.
Errors—Roth, Brief.

Washington	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Morgan, J. Collins. Three-base hit—Felsch. Home run—Moeller. Earned runs—Off Scott, 1; off Benz, 1. Double play—Moeller and Henry. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 6; off Scott, 1. Hits—Off Scott, 3 in four innings, off Benz, 3 in five innings. Struck out—By Shaw, 5; by Scott, 1; by Benz, 2. Wild pitch—Shaw. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes.

Tigers Hit "Babe" Ruth Hard.

DETROIT, May 11.—Hitting savagely with men on bases and taking advantage of Boston's misplays, Detroit won the opening game with the Red Sox here today, 5 to 1. Jacobson made two spectacular running catches of high fouls. Dauss allowed only four hits. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	4	1	3	2	6
Vitt, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Cobb, cf	3	1	2	1	0
Cav'd, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Veach, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Kav'gh, 2b	3	0	1	0	0
Jac'n, 1b	3	0	0	13	1
Baker, c	3	0	1	7	0
Dauss, p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	30	5	10	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	2	0	0	1	0
W'gner, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Sp'ker, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	2	0
G'ner, 1b	4	0	1	9	2
Scott, ss	3	1	1	2	2
M'N'ly, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Thomas, c	3	0	0	3	1
Ruth, p	2	0	1	0	3
Mays, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	4	24	13

Errors—McNally, Bush, Baker, (2.)

Detroit	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hit—Ruth. Three-base hit—Lewis. Stolen bases—Bush, Kavanagh, Hooper. Earner runs—Off Ruth, 3; off Dauss, 1. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Bush. Double plays—Jacobson and Baker; Ruth, Gainer, and Thomas. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Detroit, 11. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 3; off Ruth, 8. Hits—Off Ruth, 9 in five and two-thirds innings; off Mays, 1 in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Dauss, 5; by Ruth, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

TRYOUTS FOR CAMBRIDGE.

Harvard Stadium First Choice for National A. A. U. Championship Trials.

Eastern tryouts for the national amateur track and field championships to be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in August will take place on the afternoon of June 26. The place for holding the games has not been definitely selected as yet by the Amateur Athletic Union, but a strong fight is being waged for the games by Cambridge, Mass., New York City, and Philadelphia. The prospects are that the trials will be contested in the Harvard Stadium at Cambridge, although no definite conclusion has been reached.

New York appears to be out of the running because of the lack of a suitable place to hold the games, while Philadelphia will have its fill in the intercollegiate championships. Therefore it is logical that Cambridge is the best site for the sports.

More money probably can be realized in Cambridge than in any other city in the East. Bostonians are strong for amateur athletics and give them liberal support. When the trials for the Olympic games were held there in 1912, $10,000 was realized by the Olympic Committee, and the National Championship Committee believes $5,000 can be cleared by giving the games to Boston. New York would hardly support the meet to that extent, nor would Philadelphia.

Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, said yesterday that all the New York clubs would be strongly represented if the trials did go to the Stadium. There was talk not more than a month ago that the Irish-American A. C. and New York A. C. would refuse to send their men to the Hub owing to the added expense they would incur, but according to Rubien these organizations have been won over, and will agree to send representative squads to any city the committee selects for the tryouts. The arrangements have practically been left to Messrs. Rubien and Weeks of this city and Messrs Babb and Lill of Boston and Pawling of Philadelphia.

The A. A. U. expects to make enough money out of the trials to help pay a good part of the expenses to San Francisco of the winners and possibly other point scorers. The exposition athletic authorities have not yet stipulated how much they will advance for the Eastern team.

Chicago probably will stage the Western tryouts and will know very likely in another week.

Montclair Academy Athletic Field.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 11.—Montclair Academy passed a milestone in its history yesterday. Headmaster John G. MacVicar made the announcement that the school has acquired within ten minutes' walk of the academy eight acres of land for use as an athletic field. Mr. MacVicar said: "War times find the school the largest in its history. Next year bids fair to be still larger. These numbers made a new athletic field necessary. A friend was needed who would buy such a field and meet taxes, even over a period of twenty years if necessary. This friend who has made the new field possible is Abel I. Culver of Montclair." Mr. Culver's son, Winthrop P. Culver, who has been in the academy for seven years, graduates this year with an excellent record. Plans for the field include a field house costing $8,000, batting cages, separate football and baseball fields, and tennis courts, which will be given by a friend. Last night the students went to the home of Mr. Culver and gave him a serenading.

N. Y. U. Athletic Election.

At the annual meeting of the New York University Athletic Association, of which every undergraduate in the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science at University Heights is a member, the association elected its officers for the coming year. Dr. John P. Munn, President of the association last year, as well as Professor Thomas W. Edmondson, who acted as Treasurer, were re-elected unanimously. The undergraduates elected to the remaining offices were as follows: First Vice President, Martin J. White, '16; Second Vice President, Edgar C. Waugh, '16; Corresponding Secretary, Everett C. Hagbloom, '16; Recording Secretary, H. D. Gunther, '16, and Member at Large, Alvin Lent, '16.

United Hunts Race for Ponies.

An extra race for ponies that have not won this year to carry 160 pounds, at about one-quarter of a mile, has been added for the second day of the United Hunts Racing Association meeting at Belmont Park Terminal Wednesday, May 19. The match between Ben Cabell and Web Carter has been declared off, Ben Cabell having bled in his last work. Owing to the illness of F. Ambrose Clark, who is down with typhoid fever, the race for the Broad Hollow Cup for hunters, which was to have been held on Mr. Clark's place at Westbury on Saturday, May 22, has been declared off until further notice.

New York A. C.'s Spring Games.

Fourteen handicap events and a one-mile relay race are on the program for the New York Athletic Club's annual Spring games at Travers Island on Saturday, June 5. Entry blanks for the games were issued yesterday. Entries will close with Paul Pilgrim on May 29. The events scheduled are: 100 and 200 yard dashes, quarter-mile, half-mile, and three- mile runs; one-mile walk, pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, 120-yard high hurdles race, throwing the javelin, and 35-pound weight and putting the 16-pound shot.

Cycles to Race, Rain or Shine.

The bicycle and motor paced races at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, which start May 22, will be run rain or shine, the management having arranged to cover the entire track with a canvas purchased from the Barnum and Bailey circus. Many important events were called off at the Brighton track last season on account of drizzling rains, but this will be prevented by the covering of the track and grand stands from one end to

GLOVERSVILLE WANTS NO BOXING CLUB—MAY ABANDON GARDEN HORSE SHOW

BOXING NOT WANTED IN GLOVERSVILLE

State Commission Holds Up Darling Club's License Because of Town's Petition.

The manly art of fisticuffs may have been in favor among the ancient Greews, it may have flourished in the Roman amphitheatre, it may have come down with the Anglo-Saxons through Merrie England, it may hve been indulged in more or less throughout this land of the free and the home of the brave; but the gentle science of swat hit an awful snag when it tried to establish itself in Gloversville, N. Y.

In accordance with the law of this Commonwealth, certain sportive citizens of Gloversville, N. Y., want to establish a boxing club in that centre of art and culture. In fact, the movement has gone so far as to enter an application for a license with the State Athletic Commission. The club is to be called the Darling Athletic Club of Gloversville, N. Y. Surely, it is an attractive name.

Gloversville, N. Y., has a population of some 22,000 souls. In the same proportion, as it takes all kinds and sorts of people to make up a world, so it takes all kinds and sorts to maks up a centre of culture like Gloversville. As soon as it was learned that there was scheme afoot to have a boxing club in Gloversville a great wave of righteousness swept over the place. What! Boxing in Gloversville? Whoever heard of such impertinence?

Gloversville immediately become excited. It has not been excited for a long time, and this opportunity was eagerly grasped. There are those in Gloversville who think that a boxing club would bring a blemish to the hamlet's fair name. There are others there who believe that fisticuffs in the Opera House would give a lot of citizens a chance to have an evening's enjoyable sport.

The State Athletic Commission, in its sanctum in Park Row, yesterday had before it the application of the Darling A. C. Chairman Frank O'Neill, with fellow Commissioners James Price and John Dixon, were about to pursue the usual routine in matters of this sort and grant the license when, lo and behold, a great storm of Gloversville protest arose, and the commission was in a quandary.

Seldom has Chairman O'Neill and his associates entertained such distinguished company in their sanctum. In the past such celebrities as Knockout Smith, Brassy Hayes, Battling Levinsky, and Cyclone Jones have visited the place—yes, and even white hopes and fight managers who wear their hats and cigars at an angle of 45 degrees and do not pronounce their "Gs." But never has there been such a distinguished company as that of yesterday.

In this party was Mayor Schermerhorn, Judge W. C. Mills, Alderman William Filmer, and City Attorney W. H. Maider, all represented by their New York counsel, Clark L. Jordan. They appeared to oppose the granting of the license for the boxing club.

They said that at least 10,000 of Gloversville population were dead set against boxing, or, in fact, fighting of any kind, national or international. They are for peace in the broadest sense of the word. They had with them long strings of petitions signed by sixteen ministers, five bank Presidents, the Superintendent of the Board of Education, and the head of the Gloversville Y. M. C. A., the janitor of the big school, and numerous other folks.

The State Athletic Commission was stunned. Heretofore its arduous duties have been to grant licenses to boxing clubs conducted by worthy people in accordance with the majesty of the law. This wave of protest was new to them. They had never before considered a license on its protest, but only on its recommendations.

So the commission did the only thing that a wise commission could do. They laid the matter on the table. It still lies there, and with it is the request that "flowers please be omitted."

There was another Gloversville citizen at the meeting, too. He was Abraham Allenberg, an attorney representing the Darling A. C. He told the commission about all the good fellows there were in Gloversville who wanted boxing, and he said that if the commission would wait until next week he would bring down a petition signed by 12,000 people who are in favor of boxing up there.

It seems that in this overwhelming Gloversville protest against the sport of our ancestors there is a "nigger in the woodpile." The Darling Theatre, where the club plans to hold its bouts, is owned by a widow, who, it seems, mortgaged the property, and the mortgage is overdue. The mortgagee is lined up with the opponents of the club, so if the license is granted, the opposers threaten to foreclose, thereby causing the widow some embarrassment.

Mr. Allenberg, for the club, delivered a speech on personal liberty which would have pleased even the late Patrick Henry. The other side, the opponents to boxing, said things about the moral righteousness of Gloversville which would make a stone weep tears. It is a question that will take a Solomon to decide.

The organizers of the club are Samuel Mirbach, President; Walter C. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer, and Charles Berry, Vice President.

BOXING FILM HEARING.

Federal Court of Appeals to Decide Willard-Johnson Movie Case.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Argument was heard in the United States Court of Appeals here today in the case involving the right to bring into this country films of the Willard-Johnson fight at Havana. The three Judges of the court held the case under advisement.

Frederick F. Freed, Collector of the Port of Newark, refused to allow the entrance of the films and was upheld by Federal Judge Thomas Haight of Jersey City. The Judge denied the application of T. Laurence Weber for an injunction to restrain the Collector from interfering with Weber in entering films through the Newark Custom House.

It was claimed that the law under which the Collector acted was unconstitutional because Congress exceeded its powers in the commerce clause.

Counsel for those interested in the films said they were not an article of commerce and therefore should be admitted.

PROTEST BOXING BILL.

Clubs Ask Governor Whitman for a Hearing on Proposed Measure.

A petition protesting agains tthe signing of the Malone Boxing bill by Governor Whitman has been prepared and circulated among the boxing clubs of the State of New York and will be presented to his Excellency tomorrow. The petition begs the Governor for a hearing for the representatives of the boxing clubs.

The principal grievance of the boxing clubs against the Malone bill, which was framed to supersede the Frawley law, is the raising of the State tax on the gross receipts from 5 to 7½ per cent. After stating that the tdditional 2½ per cent. tax would impose an impossible burden on the clubs, the petition says, in part:

The theory of taxation is that taxes are imposed as a compensation for something received by the taxpayer. What do the boxing clubs receive from the State for this additional burden? Nothing. Our business scope is not extended. We get nothing in return from the Government. Our status is the same as it was prior to the proposed emendment to Chapter 779 of the laws of 1911.

This additional revenue which the 2½ per cent. tax will give to the State cannot go to the support of the Government, as the salaries and expenses of the proposed incoming commission will eat up the tax before it reaches the State Treasury; and it is reasonable to assume that the State will discover a deficiency. The object of a tax is to raise money for public purposes, not to create no wofflces.

Practically every club in the State, of which there are now fifty in operation, has signed the petition, which was drawn and circulated by the Brighton Beach Sorting Club.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS AT RINK.

Victory for Clabby Over Chip May Give Him Match with Coffey.

A victory for Jimmie Clabby over George Chip tonight, at St. Nicholas A. C., may give the Western middleweight a match with Jim Coffey at a local club. Billy Gibson, Manager of Coffey, is looking around for a suitable opponent for his protege, and as there is no heavyweight in sight, Bibson may accept a bout with Clabby for ten rounds. Clabby recently in Milwaukee offered to box Gunboat Smith, but the offer was declined. Chip arrived from New Castle, Penn., yesterday and his bout with Clab by will mark his first appearance at a New York club, and with a match with Mike Gibbons in sight he will work hard to get a decision. Both boxers have been in training for several weeks and will enter the ring in good condition. As they are hard hitters, a fast bout is assured.

An excellent semi-final has been arranged with Willie Doyle and Joe Mooney as the contestants. A six and two four round bouts will complete the bill.

Substitute Bouts at Harlem Club.

Young Goldie knocked out Bobby Moore in the fifth round of a ten-round bout at the 135th Street A. C. last night. Moore was substituted at the last minute for Johnny Burt, whom the club physician refused to allow to box. Although Moore showed flashes of speed and form he was not in condition, and Goldie had no trouble in winning. The first round was even, but in the second Goldie forced the go, and his aggressive work put Moore on the defensive. Moore opened the third in a burst of speed and twice staggered Goldie with left hooks to the jaw, but Moore was not able to continue his aggressiveness and soon Goldie was jabbing him all over the ring. Even in the fifth, just before he was sent down for the count, Moore landed some stingers on Goldie, but he did not have the stamina to keep up his punching. Goldie's weight was 133 and Moore weighed in at 130.

Jimmy Harrington was substituted for Jack Dorman in the opening ten-round bout against Artie Walsh and was defeated. Walsh had a big advantage in weight over Harrington. In the other ten-round bout Young Peterson (colored) won from Kid Johnson, (colored.)

SCHOOL LUNCH BENEFITS.

Educational, Social, and Economic Purposes Fostered by Movement.

School lunches have become established in a large number of our cities, and a defense for their institution is now unnecessary. The maintenance of such a service is no longer defended solely on the basis of the needs of the poorer classes, but is encouraged in ways to avert the criticism that the school lunch leads to pauperizing and to the neglect of maternal responsibility in the home. The benefits of a well-chosen warm lunch usually supplied at the cost of the materials and service, have impressed both teachers and parents, so that even the well-to-do commend and approve this latest innovation in the routine of the school day.

As a rule, the school lunch room provides better food than the street vender. In most places the foods are chosen by persons trained in the field of dietetics, and the variety of dietary articles offered at one cent a portion is frequently quite impressive. It includes soups, salads, sandwiches, frlits, puddings, and other dishes.

The New York School Lunch Committee, in co-operation with the Bureau of Welfare of School Children of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for example, has maintained a service available to over 24,000 children in seventeen public schools situated in districts in which the need of such service is pressing. The registration has run as high as 2,353. In addition to this noon warm lunch service, the committee has operated a special 3-cent warm lunch of milk and crackers at 10 A. M. for anaemic, ungraded and crippled classes. It begins to appear that the school lunch movement has engendered certain features which promise to contribute to the general welfare in a direction almost as important as that of the proper nourishment of the body.

Education and social possibilities, at first unforeseen, are being brought to notice. The children of the well-to-do parents and the children of the poor have learned to sit quietly as one family to talk pleasantly with each other, to eat their food properly; and many acts of courtesy and generosity have been encouraged. The appeal which the school lunches have made has not infrequently been manifested by mothers who have had their interest in respect to special foods and dietary procedures aroused.

"Thus," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "the school lunch scheme has fostered educational and social as well as economic purposes."

TENNIS CHAMPION IN WINNING FORM

Miss Bjurstedt Loses Only Three Games in Three Matches—Surprise in Doubles.

Three-set matches ruled in the tennis tournament for the women's Metropolitan championship in singles yesterday on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills. Continuing in superb form. Miss Anne Sheafe of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston reached the round before the semi-final by defeating successively Miss Ina Kissel, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3, and Miss Clare Cassel, 6—3, 6—3, and became a dangerous contender for the title.

Miss Sheafe is only 18 years old and one of the smallest players in the tournament. She has a strong forehand stroke and shows up effectively with the backhand. In placing she is witchlike in accuracy. When she enticed her opponents to the net or forced them to the side lines Miss Sheafe smashed the ball in all directions with a speed that was surprising. The Boston player did not play quite as strong in the first match as she did in the second, but showed good all-round form in both contests.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, the national indoor champion, defeated Miss Hilah C. French in straight sets without losing a game. The title holder is in splendid form and is the real attraction of the tournament. She slashed the ball over with astonishing speed and it was seldom returned. Miss Bjurstedt has won three matches, taking six straight sets for the loss of but three games, scoring thirty-six against her opponents.

The defeat of Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Mrs. Rawson Wood by Miss Miriam Bladgen and Miss E. C. Lindley was the surprise of the first two rounds in the doubles championship. Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Wood were the runners-up to Miss Marie Wagner, and Miss Clare Cassel in last year's championship and were expected to figure again in the title round. The winning team showed excellent combination work and took the match in straight sets. In the singles both Miss Bladgen and Miss Lindley were eliminated in the first round.

Miss Bjurstedt, with Miss Florence Ballin as a partner, kept up her form in the doubles, winning from Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Gertrude Della Torre in the first round and defeating Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. A. Humphries in the second. The summary:

Women's Metropolitan Lawn Tennis Championship Singles.—Second Round—Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Edna Sheppard, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Anne Sheafe defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3; Miss Hilah C. French defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round—Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Grossman, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Carona Winn defeated Mrs. B. Briggs, 6—4, 4—6, 8—4; Mrs. Harger-Wallach defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Anne Sheafe defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Hilah C. French, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Helen Simpson defeated Miss Maud Jaretski, 6—0, 6—0.

Doubles.—First Round—Miss Claire Seidenbergh and Miss Elsa Kahn defeated Miss Katherine Force and Miss Alice Kortright, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Mrs. B. Briggs defeated Miss Lucille Well and Miss C. Mordecai, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1; Mrs. T. Cassabeer and Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Miss Ina Kissel, 6—1, 7—5; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 7—5, 8—6; Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Miss Hartley and Mrs. J. J. Wolf, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. W. H. H. Voss and Mrs. J. W. Jenkins won from Miss Helen Bernhard and Mrs. H. Carlesbach, by default.

Second Round—Miss Simpson and Miss Shepard defeated Miss Helen Cousins and Mrs. A. R. Ranney, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; Miss Miriam Blagden and Miss E. C. Lindley defeated Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. Rawson Wood, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. A. G. Miles defeated Miss Seidenbergh and Miss Kahn, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Ballin defeated Miss Holden and Mrs. Humphries, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. C. de Gersdorff and Mrs. Blanchard defeated Mrs. Voss and Mrs. Jenkins, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss A. Pagenstacher and Miss M. Taylor, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Louise Witherbee and Miss Hilah C. French defeated Miss E. V. Delafield and Miss Gignoux, 6—1, 6—2.

SURPRISES AT TENNIS.

Graves and Behr Defeated in Bronx Championship Matches.

Reversal of form again played a prominent part in the tennis tournament for the Bronx County Championship in mens' singles yesterday on the courts of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, Moholu Park, Bronx. The biggest upset was the defeat in straight sets of Louis Graves by Vanderbilt Ward. The winner has displayed unusual early season form, and caught Graves when the latter was somewhat below his form.

Another upset occurred in the match between J. H. Steinkampf and Allen Behr, in which the former came out on top by the score of 6—2, 7—5. Steinkampf was at the top of his form and played a strong back court game. The victory put Steinkampf in line for the final round with S. Howard Voskell, who is expected to fill the upper bracket in the championship round. The summaries:

Second Round.—C. G. Shafer defeated E. Fisman, 6—3, 7—5.

Third Round.—Louis Graves defeated Dr. Rosenbaum, by default; C. G. Shafer defeated Lincoln Reimer, 6—3, 6—4.

Fourth Round.—King Smith defeated E. H. Whitney, by default; Vanderbilt Ward defeated Louis Graves, 7—5, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round.—J. H. Steinkampf defeated Allen Behr, 6—2, 7—5.

Columbia Freshman Tennis.

Columbia University freshman tennis men won their third straight victory of the season yesterday with a clean sweep from Peekskill Military Academy. After the matches Leonard Knox was elected Captain. Their next meet will be with Trinity Preparatory School on the East Courts Friday afternoon. The summary:

Singles.—W. A. White, Columbia, defeated R. G. Skinner, Peekskill, 6—2, 1—6, 12—10; K. Kunhardt, Columbia, defeated P. Friedman, Peekskill, 6—1, 6—1; L. Knox, Columbia, defeated R. Styles, Peekskill, 6—2, 6—1. Doubles.—W. A. White and L. Knox, Columbia, defeated R. G. Skinner and P. Friedman, Peekskill, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

In the university doubles, semi-final, Von Bermuth and Hollander defeated Tunis and Funcke, 6—2, 7—5. The winners will play Smith and King in the finals Friday.

Kingsley Tennis Victory.

The Kingsley School tennis team again defeated the East Orange High School yesterday at Essex Fells, N. J., the score being 3 to 2. East Orange players triumphed in two of the singles matches, but Kingsley took the doubles, which counted two points, and another singles contest. In the doubles Tremaine and Field of Kingsley defeated Oliver and Warren of the visiting team in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. Straight sets ruled in all the singles exhibitions. In the first match Wyman of East Orange downed Frost of Kingsley, 6—3, 6—3; in the second match Bishop of East Orange won from Field of Kingsley, 6—4, 7—5, and in the deciding contest Tremaine of Kingsley scored over Warren of East Orange, 6—3, 6—3.

Le Roy in West Side Tennis Final.

Robert Le Roy defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., of Yale in the semi-final round of the Class A men's singles yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., and qualified for the final round in which he will play Watson M. Washburn, the Harvard crack. Three sets were required to decide the match, Le Roy scoring twelve games to eleven for his opponent. Le Roy won the first set, 6—2, but fell off in his play and dropped the second set without scoring a point. He rallied in the third and captured the match with the final set at 6—3.

Amherst Loses at Tennis.

AMHERST, Mass., May 11.—Dartmouth's tennis team defeated Amherst by a score of 4 to 2 today. The visitors took three of the matches in singles and one of the doubles.

RAE TANZER INDICTED AGAIN

She Is Charged with Perjury at the Trial of Franklin D. Safford.

Rae Tanzer was indicted again yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury, this time for perjury. The evidence she gave at the trial of Franklin D. Safford is the foundation of the charge.

On evidence presented to the Grand Jury by Assistant District Attorney Roger E. Wood it is charged that Miss Tanzer swore falsely that she was in the company of James W. Osborne in New York from 2 to 11 o'clock on Nov. 29, from 6:30 to 10:30 oclock on Nov. 30, from 6 to 11 o'clock on Dec. 1, and from 4 to 11 o'clock on Dec. 4. According to the indictment, on Nov. 29 Mr. Osborne was in Providence, R. I.

MRS. STOCKTON LEADS LARGE GOLF FIELD

Plainfield Woman Wins in Metropolitan Association's One-Day Tournament.

More than a hundred players teed up in the first one-day tournament of the season arranged by the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday at the Montclair Golf Club one of the largest fields ever known in the history of the game in this section.

Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield who for two successive years has shown the greatest improvement of the metropolitan women was a wholesale winner, her card of 86—2—84 leading the field for both gross and net, and in addition won the bogey handicap by finishing 1 up on the "colonel." Rules, however, prevented her from getting both gross and net, so that Miss Elsc Pickhardt of Englewood, who never has been successful before, took the net award.

Following the golf on the regular links, which, by the way, was in prime condition, there was a putting competition on the practice course. Twenty-seven holes were played, and the winner proved to be Mrs. L. L. Blake of Cranford who needed only 56 putts. Mrs. W. T. Cross of the home club took second prize with 57 putts.

Mrs. Stockton's golf may be imagined when it is considered that she came within three strokes of Miss Georgianna M. Bishop's course record of 83 with several sixes on her card and a 7 on the last hole through getting bunkered. The Plainfield woman is playing better golf than ever. She was out in 42 and back in 44. Her card:

Out .....6 4 5 5 4 6 5 5 4 3—42
In .....5 5 4 6 3 5 6 7 7—44—86

The next medal play tournament will be held at Apawamis a week from tomorrow so as to allow for time to finish the team championship matches. Summary:

Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 86, 2—84; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 95, 7—88; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 90, 1—89; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol, 91, 2—89; Miss Carolyn Putnam, Shinnecock Hills, 98, 9—89; Mrs. A. M. Collins, Plainfield, 110, 20—90; Mrs. S. Franklin, Essex County, 114, 25—89; Mrs. H. Fincke, Upper Montclair, 99, 9—90; Mrs. Frederick H. Potts, Lakewood, 103, 12—91; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl, 93, 2—91; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, 94, 3—91; Mrs. G. F. Wood, Englewood, 103, 14—91; Mrs. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 98, 7—91; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, 90, 7—92; Mrs. Albert McDonald, Plainfield, 107, 15—92; Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 102, 10—92; Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair, 110, 18—92; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 96, 3—93; Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, 100, 7—93; Mrs. C. S. Fraser, Cranford, 098, 4—94; Mrs. B. Wolfe, Montclair, 109, 15—94; Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Baltusrol, 102, 8—94; Mrs. H. B. Goldsmith, Hollywood, 104, 10—94 Mrs. Chester B. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield, 117, 22—95; Miss Grace Fearing, Englewood, 107, 12—95; Miss M. A. Irving, Richmond County, 101, 6—95; Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, 106, 11—95; Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, 102, 7—95; Mrs. W. H. Cann, Arcola, 113, 18—95; Mrs. E. C. Aborn, Montclair, 102, 7—95; Miss Julia F. Bredt, Englewood, 111, 15—96; Miss M. R. Wilson, New Brunswick, 111, 14—97; Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, 112, 15—97; Miss M. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge, 109, 12—97; Miss Madeline S. Randall, Fox Hills, 109, 11—98; Mrs. T. Nielson, Hackensack, 108, 9—98; Mrs. Isaac Harter, Richmond County, 103, 3—98; Mrs. M. E. Gardiner, Hackensack, 109, 11—98; Miss Bertha Graham, Arcola, 109, 11—98; Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, 103, 5—98; Mrs. E. N. Woger, Hasworth, 113, 15—98; Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, 102, 3—99; Mrs. A. W. Williams, Hackensack, 119, 20—99; Mrs. H. Wallace, Glen Ridge, 119, 20—99; Miss A. Spencer, Glen Ridge, 117, 18—99; Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Forest Hills, 108, 9—99; Mrs. William H. Moffatt, Arcola, 115, 15—100; Mrs. Erwin J. Ridgway, Montclair, 118, 18—100.

Mrs. A. E. Mettlach, 104; Mrs. C. D. Waterhouse, 101; Mrs. J. D. Woorhees, 101; Mrs. R. L. Johnstone, 102; Mrs. A. B. Holden, 102; Mrs. William Chilvers, 103; Mrs. Percy Shaw, 103; Mrs. C. T. Russell, 103; Mrs. W. H. Loftus, 103; Mrs. P. Beresford, 103; Miss Ethel Spears, 104; Mrs. W. A. Bensel, 105; Miss Katherine Harrison, 106; Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall, 107; Mrs. H. S. Avery, 108; Miss Helen Deshler, 109; Mrs. B. T. Fairchild, 100; Mrs. C. A. Strauss, 110; Mrs. H. E. Manvel, 111; Mrs. S. B. Knauss, 112; Miss I. H. Brown, 115; Mrs. F. P. Young, 128.

Bogey Handicap.—Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 86, 2, 1 up; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 90, 1; even; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol, 91, 2, even; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl, 93, 2, 1 down; Mrs. H. Fincke, Upper Montclair, 99, 9, 1 down; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, 90, 7, 2 down; Mrs. S. Franklin, Essex County, 114, 25, 2 down; Miss Julia F. Bredt, Englewood, 111, 15, 2 down; Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, 102, 7, 3 down; Mrs. C. S. Fraser, Cranford, 99, 4, 3 down; Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Forest Hills, 108, 9, 4 down; Mrs. J. D. Voorhees, Montclair, 121, 20, 5 down; Miss M. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge, 109, 12, 7 down; Mrs. B. T. Fairchild, Knollwood, 124, 15, 10 down; Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair, 110, 18, 11 down.

OUIMET WINS TWICE.

Champion Golfer Likely to Play Corkran in Final at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 11.—Francis Ouimet of the Woodland (Mass.) Golf Club continued his excellent playing here today in the Baltimore Country Club annual invitation tournament, winning both his morning and afternoon matches. In the first round he defeated T. W. Sasscer of the Maryland Country Club, 4 and 3, and in the afternoon he triumphed over D. Clarke Corkran, Country Club and Princeton, 4 and 3. This latter score by no means indicates the closeness of the match, for the local youth forced the national champion to play at the top of his game throughout.

B. Warren Corkran, who has won the trophy on two occasions, was also victorious in his two matches, and, from present appearances, will be the one to meet the Woodland crack tomorrow afternoon in the finals for the Championship Cup. Ideal weather conditions prevailed, and quite a large gathering of local and out-of-town society folk constituted the gallery.

Vardon and Ray May Sail.

LONDON, May 11.—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the famous golfers, who had arranged to sail for an extended tour of the United States next Saturday with George Duncan and C. H. Mayo, by the ill-fated Lusitania, have not canceled their trip as erroneously reported, but have deferred sailing until a later date. Duncan and Mayo gave out last week that they have arranged to play several exhibition foursome games with Vardon and Ray during their tour. The former pair have been partnered for many years in foursomes with brilliant success, which has always attracted much attention, on account of their directly opposite styles. The above quartet will make a big effort to capture the American championship at Baltusrol next month, and Vardon and Ray are quite prepared not to be again caught napping, especially as the championship will not take place on Ouimet's own course.

University Club Golf at Ardsley.

The thirty-six-hole medal play handicap of the University Club Golf Association will be held over the Ardsley Club course, at Ardsley, Wednesday, May 19. A special train has been arranged for which will leace Grand Central Station at 8:50 A. M. Prizes will be given for the best 36 holes gross, best 18 holes gross, three best net scores for 36 holes, and the best net score for 18 holes made during the afternoon round. The competition is open to any member of the University Club.

Making Progress.

"Briscom is devoting all his time to that new war balloon he thinks he has invented."

"How far has he got?"

"Why, yesterday he ripped the roof from two hen coops and a sleeping porch, crashed through a woodshed and a pergola, and landed on his neighbor's garage five doors away."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Daily Visitor.

Friend—I've noticed Cutts, the tailor, going up to your studio every day for a week. Is he sitting for you?

Artist—No, he's laying for me.—Boston Transcript.

GARDEN HORSE SHOW MAY BE ABANDONED

A. G. Vanderbilt Held Controlling Interest and Assumed Losses in Recent Years.

Horse show exhibitors are very much concerned over the reported drowning of Alfred G. Vanderbilt on the Lusitania. As it now appears reasonably certain that Mr. Vanderbilt went down with the giant Cunarder, the question has arisen as to the fate of the National Horse Show, which, with a single exception, has been held annually in November at Madison Square Garden.

Mr. Vanderbilt was President of the National Horse Show Association and held a controlling interest in it. He was also a large stockholder in the International Horse Show of London. It was Mr. Vanderbilt's love of the show horse that kept the show before the public for the past five years, during which time it has been a financial failure.

A few years ago, when the continuation of the show was threatened, Mr. Vanderbilt bought up all the stock he could secure, including that owned by the Madison Square Garden Company, and reorganized the association with the assistance of his brother, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, William H. Moore, Robert A. Fairbairn, and a few other enthusiastic show horse breeders, and was elected President. He added new features, including the spectacular jumping events, in which many European army officers competed.

There was a marked improvement in the attendance with the added attractions, but even with these the association failed to make money. This loss did not affect Mr. Vanderbilt's determination to hold the show annually, and it was only when the European war prevented the appearance of the British, French, Belgian, Italian, Dutch, and Russian officers from competing last year that the exhibition was postponed.

Mr. Vanderbilt believed that the show should be a fixture for New York, and devoted not only his money to this end, but was one of the biggest exhibitors, bringing down a big stable of heavy harness horses to compete from his Oakland Farm, near Newport, each year.

It was Mr. Vanderbilt's activities in the National Horse Show Association that kept it alive, and with his probable death it is feared that none of the wealthy exhibitors will care to assume the responsibilities which fall to the lot of the President of the association, while the executors of the estate will not have sufficient interest in the organization to burden the estate with a certain loss every year. All Mr. Vanderbilt's horses have been withdrawn from the Summer shows.

The Executive Board of the National Horse Show Association will probably hold a meeting shortly, when an announcement as to the fate of future shows may be expected. The recent death of Frederick W. Davies may influence the Directors in winding up the affairs of the association.

Carpentier Now an Aviator.

LONDON, May 11.—Georges Carpentier, the famous heavyweight champion of Europe, has been one of the handy men of the French Army. After surviving a long spell in the trenches Carpentier took up the exciting adventures of a dispatch rider. His next work was as a chauffeur to ap officer of the Aviation Corps, and now has fallen to the facinations of flying himself. Georges recently obtained a pilot's certificate and is now attached to the Aviation Corps.

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DEATH FOR ARMY FRAUDS.

Austria Adopts Drastic Measures Against Dishonest Contractors.

Capital punishment has been prescribed in Austria-Hungary for abuses with respect to shipments of war materials and supplies for the armies of the Dual Monarchy, according to a Budapest dispatch in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 17 received here. Damages for the loss caused by faulty fulfillment of military contracts are recoverable in every case, under the new resolution passed by the Reichstag, but in addition the minimum penalty of six months to five years' imprisonment for failure to fill the contract in peace times is extended in war times to life imprisonment.

"If, in consequence of a crime, the defensive power of a member of the forces or a friend of the belligerent forces has been diminished so far that a human life has been lost thereby, and if the filler of the contract could have foreseen this, the death penalty must be admitted, says the dispatch. "Proportionately high penalties are to be imposed also on sub-contractors. Public officials who, in closing contracts or accepting shipments act negligently, accept presents or allow others to accept them, will be sentenced to imprisonment of from ten years to life. In cases of abuses that are proved, the contractor loses the cost price of inferior goods.

"A second law prescribes the forfeiture of the fortunes of traitors."

A Great Truth.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman says we must stop giving the children tin soldiers and other war toys and telling them war stories. That makes no difference, Lottie. They haven't stopped giving the little girls dollies, and look at the poodle dogs so many of them adopt when they grow up and marry.—Houston Post.

Wants All-Around Betterment.

"Havé you said your prayers?" asked the mother.

"Of course," replied the child.

"And did you ask to be made a better little girl?"

"Yes. And I put in a word for you and father, too."—Washington Star.

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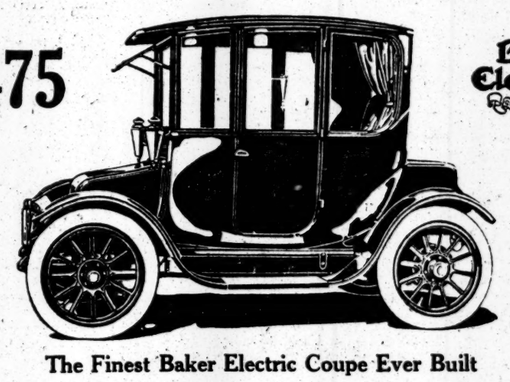

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915.

EVERY CITIZEN CAN HELP

No matter what the outcome may be of the international problem which is absorbing the public attention, doubt as to necessity for an immediate strengthening of our national defenses cannot now exist in the mind of the most peacefully disposed American citizen. We are not going to plunge into war, we are going to avoid war as long as it is possible to do so with honor, but the lesson of the hour is that war cannot always be avoided by being peaceable and minding our own business. War exists in its most terrible forms, and it has been brought perilously near to us. We cannot be prepared in time of peace to take part in a war with a first class power, that is out of the question. But we can take measures to improve our coast defenses, strengthen our naval force, and increase our army to the statutory limit, so that in case of alarm we may be better prepared to set in motion all the machinery for our protection.

The immediate requirements of both the army and the navy have been clearly set forth by Secretary GARRISON, Major Gen. WOOD, Admiral DEWEY, Admiral FISKE, and others who know just what is needed. Nobody knows how soon Congress will reassemble, for nobody can see clearly into the future and discover what disasters may yet befall us, but even if the session is deferred until December the members of the House of Representatives will need all the encouragement their constituents can give them to stand out firmly for reforms and improvements in the management of the army and navy. The National Security League in its recent address dwells upon the need of certain economies in the distribution of appropriations. The abandonment of certain unnecessary army posts, which were established in the era of Indian warfare, and are retained today for purely political reasons, is imperative. The army should be concentrated in a few posts near large cities, where the expenses of its upkeep are materially reduced.

Members of Congress do not lack influence in the recess. It is not necessary to wait for the session to urge them to take the question of improving our defenses under consideration. If every citizen who recognizes this vital necessity will take steps to urge upon the Representative of his district action as prompt and effective as possible with a view to enlarging the naval program and bringing the mobile army up to the standard he will undoubtedly be instrumental in hastening the required reform.

GOVERNOR WHITMAN'S DILEMMA.

Every item of expense which Governor WHITMAN vetoes makes it more necessary for him to veto the direct tax bill. If he is to sign the tax to which he has committed himself it will be necessary for him to sign appropriations which otherwise he would veto. Last year the State could not spend two millions on roads, and there was a surplus of supplies bought which are available for this year. Yet the allowance for roads now before the Governor is four millions. If the Governor should veto that one bill he could not sign the direct tax without confessing that it was passed more to meet party necessities than the State's.

It is announced that the Governor of his own motion has vetoed a little $71,000 item, and he had not yet heard Mr. MCANENY and the other spokesmen for the city. If the Governor without assistance could make it necessary for himself to veto the direct tax it would be an accomplishment which he would be glad to refer to in later years, but he will have help which it will be difficult for him to refuse.

The Governor lays the blame of the situation on his predecessor, who, it is said, postponed bills for Governor WHITMAN'S administration to pay. But taxation for a surplus is a greater offense than vetoes for a deficiency. The State has not suffered injury from taxpayers who must contribute the surplus have no liking for their share of the program, and the united taxpayer townsmen of the Governor are a force to reckon with. The Governor is to meet their representatives face to face. It will be an interesting interview, and the Governor's action afterward may be a turning point in both his career and the State's financial policy.

GRABBING PARK LAND.

The bill signed on Monday by the Governor to permit the Public Service Commission to take possession of a strip of Bronx Park for use in building the Bronx extension of the Subway is entitled "an act to amend an act to "provide for rapid transit facilities in "cities of over one million inhabi-"tants," and is as clever a piece of destructive legislation as ever was rushed through at the fag end of a wearisome session. By its terms, it seems that the Public Service Commission will be enabled, with the help of sinking fund commissioners, to take possession of any land in any public park. It provides that when any property owned by the city, including park property, may be required by rapid transit commissioners or the head of any department, it may be sold or leased to them by the commissioners of the sinking fund or such body as holds the power to sell or lease city property, "notwithstanding "any provision of law to the con-"trary." It permits an exchange for the land thus grabbed of land previously acquired by the Public Service Commission, but that is not imperative.

The Governor and the Legislature being thus generously disposed, we may expect railroad building in Central Park and Van Cortlandt at any time. This seems to be the most insolent onslaught on the parks which has yet been made.

FRANK'S LAST HOPE.

A more pathetic or a more dignified figure than LEO M. FRANK presented in the Atlanta court Monday when he was resentenced to death for a crime of which a great majority of his countrymen believe him to be innocent, and for which he was never fairly tried, has rarely come into the public vision. His calm demeanor and the simple eloquence of his formal statement before sentence was passed must have made a strong impression even among the unaccountably hostile spectators. No better exposition of his case could have been made. Justice has failed, if not in putting this man under the ban of the law, as so many entirely unprejudiced persons believe, assuredly in denying him the privilege of an impartial trial, when the violent antipathy aroused against him in the community had subsided.

All legal processes in his behalf have now been exhausted, and his only hope for life lies in a possible commutation of his sentence. It does not seem credible that the force of public opinion in Atlanta will prevent this. As FRANK says, the doubt of the trial Judge as to his guilt still remains. Not an unprejudiced person who has talked with him or has studied the flimsy evidence produced against him doubts his innocence.

MAKING RAILWAYS UNPROFITABLE.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has repealed the full crew law of that State and has sent to the Governor a bill providing that the Public Service Commission shall oversee the manning of trains. That is better than was done by the New York Legislature, which rejected amid cheers the proposal to give the Commission control over the matter without repealing the law regulating it. That was a mere juggle, pleasing nobody, and perhaps it was as well that it failed. In Pennsylvania the battle is not even yet won, as it is said that the Governor's signature is doubtful. The effort to make the railways profitable is making poor progress in several other States. Everywhere there is more sympathy for the poor workingman than for the rich railways.

That is singular, because nobody has done more for the workingman than the railways. Not only are railway wages high, but conditions of employment have been much improved. The argument for the full crew law is that cars are longer and that trains contain more cars. That leaves out of account what the railways have done to enable locomotives to haul longer and heavier trains. They have spent vast sums on all sorts of devices to make easier and safer such work as is left for trainmen to do. Passenger trains are heated by steam and lighted by electricity or gas. There are automatic couplers to make brakemen's lives safer, and air brakes to make them easier. There are signals and switches and many devices which ease the trainmen's work and make the passengers safer than anything the trainmen can do. As regards freight trains the case is even stronger. The brakemen no longer run along the tops of the cars and wind up hand brakes with brake sticks. The work is done from the locomotive cab, and there is not enough to keep the trainmen busy.

Yet it is said that the Governor of Pennsylvania is doubtful about signing the bill. He must have a doubt whether profitable railways are as much of a blessing to the country as full crews. The railways have made irretrievable investments of countless millions for the comfort and safety of travelers, shippers, and their own employés, and the wealth of the railways is made the basis of a plea for depriving them of profit. Even Missouri itself, which was thought to have set the fashion of giving the railways a chance to earn their living, has wearied of welldoing, and has fallen before the temptation of bills to lower fares, or to prevent their being raised. The same is true of several Western and Southern States, and it cannot be said that the case of the railways has yet been won.

Curious proof of this was also given yesterday. So respectable an authority as Mr. NORTON, formerly a Yale professor, testified in the Western rate advance case that the railways needed no more profits, because their credit had fallen less than that of England, France, Germany, and the United States. It is a curious combination to prove anything by. Three nations are suffering from the greatest war of all time, and the credit of the United States is measured only by bonds which have other attractions than investment yield. The bonds of these four strangely associated nations have fallen more than the bonds of the Western railways, or, as Mr. NORTON puts it, the credit of American railways has improved in comparison with the bonds of all four nations. It would seem fairer to compare like with like, that is to say, to compare the credit of the railways with the credit of themselves in earlier years, and thus deduce where the railways will bring up if they continue in the direction indicated.

The culmination of the growing time of the railways was 1907. Since then the population has gained upon the railway mileage until now there are 391 inhabitants to the railway mile, the exact proportion of 1901. The chief reason for the check to the growth of the railways is the decline of their credit, partly because of legislation. Their work has been more efficient than ever, as measured by tons or passengers transported. But their revenues are smaller because of full crew laws, hours of service laws, short train laws, orders to supply improvements without allowing increase of revenue, orders to reduce rates, and so on. If the Governor of Pennsylvania thinks that the country can have all these things at the cost of the railways without the country suffering, he will veto the measure before him. But if he has a picture of the industry before him, and judges the future from the past, he will refuse to add to the load of the overburdened industry.

THIS WAR'S FINANCE.

The magnitude of the financial problems of this war is constantly emphasized. It is the quality of the transactions which concerns the world most, and America most of all. The passage from millions to billions is matter of detail, and more than that has happened. Take, for example, the budget speech of the French Minister of Finance, published on Saturday. M. RIBOT said that Europe was buying from the United States from $140,000,000 to $160,000,000 monthly, and in order to maintain the exchanges, that is, to enable the purchases to continue to be delivered, England agreed to accept the pledge of $300,000,000 of French bonds to cover French purchases on this side of the Atlantic in consideration of France furnishing sufficient gold to serve as the basis of the business. Now it is clear that even $300,000,000 of gold is a mere drop in the bucket, a simple two months' supply.

What lies behind the transaction is something more than the support of one nation's credit with another nation's treasure, in itself a memorable occurrence. The gold will not come here in any such amounts, and the buying abroad would stop if it were to be offered us. We already are suffering from an excess of gold, and there are other things we want more from our foreign customers. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that a method is being sought for continuing trade under conditions which threaten to check it through its unbalanced condition. The way out, apparently, is the use of paper instead of gold for domestic trade, and the reservation of gold for international use. England's currency is the soundest abroad, but it is now far from being in accordance with the old principle of a pound of gold for a pound of paper. A pound of gold can support several pounds of paper. And $300,000,000 of gold will support almost unlimited millions of purchases from a country which has goods and does not want gold. The gold will be most useful, not for export to us, but for supporting British credit.

Our sales will only nominally be for gold. Really they will be for money of account, the gold serving only for the security of the transaction. It could not serve that purpose if it were in people's pockets, in circulation. It is useful because it is in banks, and accounts are settled through banks. We are witnessing on a world scale what the Federal Reserve Bank is instituting on a national scale. It is proposing a gold fund at a central point to guarantee the balance of exchanges between districts, which also within themselves guarantee local exchanges in similar manner. France is enabling England to establish a gold fund to guarantee international exchanges. In neither case will the gold be shifted to any considerable amount.

The world has passed from a gold to a credit basis, and the United States has passed from a borrowing to a lending nation. The lender fixes the prices of the paper he accepts. There no longer is a price for rentes in Paris, or for consols in London. Not for months has there been any regular business, and neither nation can float its national bonds at a price fixed either by itself or its own investors. Gold remains the standard of value, but book accounts have become the medium of international exchange. This was not possible when the largest exporting nation was also the largest borrower. The nation with the smallest national debt has been also the largest private borrower, and the owner of the largest amount of gold which it did not know how to put to banking use. We have learned how to use our gold through the Federal Reserve Bank, and the result has been that we have perceived how we have wasted that resource.

The excess of our banking reserve will enable us to sell in unlimited quantities without demanding gold in payment. We can take paper if satisfied with it, and French paper backed by England is good enough. From selling upon credit to investing in credit, that is to lending money, is but a step which it is logical to take, but which we ought not to take too soon. The Argentine loan, for instance, is said not to be like the other foreign credits recently established here. It is not an account to be drawn against for purchases of goods, but is an advance of capital for improvements. No doubt it is good business in the opinion of those who have arranged it. The ground of criticism is that it ties up capital for a long term, when all the conditions favor caution for such commitments. A gold fund of $300,000,000 can be turned over several times on business of a billion each six months, and with a profit on each transaction exceeding interest. That is the sort of credit business the United States should do at the beginning of its experience as a creditor nation. Investment business will follow naturally, but not too hastily, if prudence is consulted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Illogical, but Easy to Understand.

A Connecticut manufacturer announces a change of business policy, due, as all changes of policy must be, to a change of mind. He has or controls, it seems, a plant that can be used for the making of munitions of war on a considerable scale, but hitherto the attraction of large profits to be thus secured has not sufficed to overcome this manufacturer's reluctance to produce wares for the slaughter of fellow human beings. The fact that his name is TRUMBULL permits the confident assumption that his scruples have been the result of a general antagonism to war, and not to the fact that in the existing circumstances he could supply arms only to the Allies.

But among those who perished with the sinking of the Lusitania was a brother of Mr. TRUMBULL, and this single death has effected the complete alteration of mental attitude and moral judgment which other deaths by the hundreds and hundreds of thousands, no small part of them also those of noncombatants, and an almost incalculable destruction of private property, were not able to bring about.

In logic, of course, either Mr. TRUMBULL should have begun long ago the making of rifle parts and shrapnel he now purposes to turn out as rapidly as he can, or else he should not do it now. Nevertheless, even though those of us who see, or think we see, quite clearly the logical inadequacy of his argument also understand it perfectly and realize, possibly with, but probably without, humiliation, that we, too, in like cases, if not in just this one, would throw logic to the winds as he has done and allow ourselves to be guided by what is called sentiment. While he viewed war in the abstract he condemned it utterly, refused to admit any justification for it, and refrained from doing anything to facilitate its continuance. Now this particular war has been "brought home to him," as the saying is, and he views it in its relations, as an alternative and not as an absolute.

And, after all, perhaps that is not as illogical as it seems. If it were—if danger followed action taken on just such motives as the one that led to Mr. TRUMBULL'S change of mind, the human race would not have survived till this late day, for an enormous part of human conduct always has been thus determined, and the consequences, so far from being fatal, have not even been disastrous.

Roosevelt Luck Restored.

There have been some doubts of late—for several years, in fact—about the fidelity of Dame Fortune to her sometime favorite, Colonel ROOSEVELT, but evidently her desertion of him was a temporary withdrawal of attention, not a permanent desertion. This has just been proved in a very curious way.

While the Colonel was presenting his side in the suit for libel brought by Mr. BARNES, even the greatest of wars was obligingly brought into such a condition of deadlock, and of at least comparative monotony, that there was room left on the first page of all the newspapers for the presentation of a column or two of the Colonel's vivacious rehearsals of political history. But observe what happens when comes the turn of Mr. BARNES to give his version of those same events! The Germans sink the Lusitania, and instantly not only the first page, but half a dozen more as well, have no space for anything else, and the Roosevelt-Barnes case is moved so far along into the wilderness of paper that only members of the leisure class have the time for reading on till they reach it. And they haven't the energy for it.

The result is that a considerable part of the public has either forgotten that there ever was a Roosevelt-Barnes libel case, or else it remembers the trial as something that ended when the Colonel's testimony closed. Of course the Judge and the jurors are presumably listening to that unfortunate "other side," but what the two former friends and present enemies both really wanted to reach in this litigation was the dear public, and only one of them has been permitted to do it.

Roosevelt luck, again! Especially Rooseveltian is it because the means of suppression used enabled the Colonel to become not less audible than articulate, while nobody has thought to ask what his foe thought of what had happened.

SOUTH AMERICAN KOLONIEN

Not the Same as German Possessions, Says Herr Hehmeyer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your account of the speech delivered by Alfred Noyes, the English poet, before the Pilgrims at the White Hall Club, I was greatly perturbed by that speaker's assertion that the Germans, in utter defiance of the Monroe Doctrine, had actually marked out for future conquest a score of colonies on the South American continent. Mr. Noyes referred for proof of his assertion to an atlas published by a leading German firm of cartographers—Perthes, and he thus "convicted the Germans once more out of their own mouths."

Somewhat incredulous, I looked up that good old stand-by, Stieler's Hand Atlas, published in 1907, by the very same Perthes (this, I suppose, is the "mysterious atlas which Mr. Noyes had in his possession), and sure enough, there I found, plate No. 96, second leaf, a map of South America, with explanation at the top as follows: British possessions, French possessions, Dutch possessions, and settlements inhabited by Germans (von Deutschen bewohnte Kolonien). These "kolonien" are distributed all over Chile and Brazil, especially the latter, and they are underlined in red as Mr. Noyes truly said. They also have, at least some of them, names of distressingly German sound, as, for example, Blumenau, Humboldt, Neu-Berlin and, oh, horrors! Neu Preussen (New Prussia).

The sad thing about these kolonier, or settlements, is that the respective South American Governments under whose suzerainity they are, unblushingly tolerate those Teuton names and even are so utterly supine as to permit their supplying them with first-rate statesmen, as in the case of Lauro Muller, the well-known Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who sprang from one of these "kolonien." No wonder the Pilgrims were "stirred" by Mr. Noyes's revelations. Yes, it is very serious, and what is Washington going to do about it?

F. W. HEHMEYER.
New York, May 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does not Mr Alfred Noyes know that Germany already has many "colonies" in South Brazil, as she has had them in Hoboken, Cincinnati and Milwaukee? Perthes and others underline them for the German trader. When Mr. Noyes interprets the red lines of the atlas-maker as an attack on the Monroe Doctrine, he unearths a mare's nest.

AN ADMIRER OF MR. NOYES.
New York, May 7, 1915.

South American Hostility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published in your paper of Friday's date by "A Retired Journalist" is admirable, as far as it goes, but he fails to point out the true reason of the suspicion and hate of the Americans by the various countries of South America, with the possible exception of Peru, and even that country is lukewarm. This feeling against us has, for years, been instilled into the minds of the South Americans by the people of two of the European countries now at war, and is deep rooted, as will be seen from the following, which I clipped from a paper in Arequipa, Peru, two years ago:

"Great enthusiasm has attended the organization of the Latin-American League. A great many applications for membership have already been received. It is thought that Senor Luis Ulloa, a sworn enemy of the Yankees, will be President of the league."

The object of this league is to combine the people of all the South American countries against us, and the object of the Europeans behind the movement is obvious. The Panama incident did not start this feeling—it has been going on for years—but it furnished additional fuel for the fire.

A. H.
New York, May 1, 1915.

The Propagandists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that our leading newspapers in New York publish daily whole columns concerning the opinions of the pro-German propagandists in this country, as well as the articles written by these people themselves? As each new atrocity by the German Army or Navy is committed we must needs read what Messrs. Dernburg, Ridder, von Bernstorff, &c., think of the matter. We are assured that a barbarous crime against civilization, like the torpedoing of the Lusitania, is perfectly justifiable; we are assured that we Americans are all wrong in our attitude toward such matters, "might is right," and these German gentlemen are here to see that we learn our lesson thoroughly. How long must Americans endure this sort of thing?

EVELYN BIGELOW CLARK.
New York, May 10, 1915.

The Boer Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Roderick C. Jackson, in his letter headed "Ethics," is so sure that the women of the Boers were treated well in the concentration camps Kitchener provided, he has probably never seen or heard of the monument erected in Bloemfontein and unveiled on Dec. 16, 1913, with nation-wide participation. It is an obelisk of granite, bearing at its base the figures of two Boer women and an emaciated dying child. The inscription is as follows:

This monument has been erected from voluntary contributions of the Boers in memory of the 26,663 women and children who died during the war of 1900-1902 in the English concentration camps.

New York, May 10, 1915. E. D.

Substitute for War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer traveled through most of Europe last year and was impressed with the fact that in practically no cities over there has the fly-swatting movement taked place. The people don't seem to understand the thing at all. In many restaurants of the better class the waiters didn't seem to understand why the writer objected to a dozen flies being on his bread and plate.

R. B.
Union Course, L. I., May 3, 1915.

Art Museum Buys Beaux Picture.

The picture of a "Girl in White," by Cecilia Beaux, recently on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, has been purchased by the Metropolitan Museum from the Hearn Fund. The Knoedler Galleries will be closed on Thursday, out of respect for the art dealers and collectors who perished on the Lusitania.

ASHAMED!

Always had I been proud—
Proud of the Fatherland!
Now, with shame am I bowed—
Shame, that my great nation
Could murder—aye, murder! and in such a way!
Ach Gott! my idol with feet of clay.
Father! My Kaiser! Could you do this?
Ah worse, far worse than the Judas kiss!
Dear God! with shame am I bowed—
Shame for the Fatherland!

Always with head held high
I gloried, and argued at length.
Proud of my blood was I,
Proud of my nation's strength,
Proud of the strength of the Fatherland,
Of the iron heart of that great country!
But now I would fight with my naked hand
That cruel, cruel heart of the Fatherland!
Ach Gott! With shame am I bowed—
Shame for the Fatherland!

What mockery in that name—
That name of Fatherland!
What dreadful, unspeakable fame
For a nation no longer great,
That could stoop to the meanness of such a deed!
Kill helpless hundreds and take no heed!
Ah Germany! Country from which I came,
No more with pride can I hear thy name!
Ach Gott! With shame am I bowed—
Shame for the Fatherland!

K. B. SEIBERT.

OPINION ON THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

Another Installment of Letters to the Times, Selected as Representative of an Overwhelming Number Received in the Last Three Days.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the language of The Hague Convention "Respecting Bombardments by Naval Forces in Time of War," we read, under Article 6, Chapter II., "General Provisions": If the military situation permits, the commander of the attacking naval force, before commencing the bombardment, must do his utmost to warn the authorities." This surprising exception is made necessary by the cases mentioned in Article 2, Chapter I, which deals specifically with the destruction of "depots of arms or war material:" they may be destroyed without warning "if for military reasons immediate action is necessary, and no delay can be allowed the enemy."

"If the military situation permits!" The Lusitania victims were deliberately murdered without warning. We rush to the text of The Hague Conference to show how this savage and uncivilized act is contrary to the spirit and letter of international law. And we discover this line from the official record of the most complete international failure in the history of civilization—The Hague Conference of 1907.

The present European war has pointed out for all time the fallacy and utter futility underlying an international attempt to superimpose the humane refinements of civilization upon warfare. War must be primarily effective. In the case of the Lusitania the observations of the rules of humanity would have rendered war ineffective. Let us examine this unique "military situation" as objectively and dispassionately as possible and see what it "permits." First of all as to the purely mechanical phases. When a submarine attempts the "capture" of a vessel of approximately her own speed or slower she may, after warning the vessel to stop, follow her until she does stop. If in this case the challenged vessel attempts to escape she may legitimately be torpedoed. The Lusitania, as we know, depended upon her speed to escape submarine attacks. It is a physical impossibility for a vessel of her size, running at full speed, to stop at the order of a submarine. Even if it were possible instantly to reverse her engines, her initial velocity would still be so great that she would pass the challenging submarine even though the latter should follow at full speed. And once beyond her adversary under these circumstances, there would be nothing to prevent her ordering full speed ahead.

What courses lay open, then, to the German naval authorities? They certainly knew of the huge cargo of "war material" (largely sheet-brass and copper, as the freight record shows.) They furthermore realized that if this cargo reached England, it meant the certain destruction of an enormous number of German subjects. It was in their power to prevent this certain destruction. As regards the passengers and crew and following every law of humanity and civilization, they might have let the Lusitania pass. This would certainly not have been effective; it would not have been war. The military situation did not permit a warning; the Lusitania could not be captured, so they shot her in the back according to Article 6.

In such a crisis it is extremely difficult to maintain an objective attitude and the possibilities of hysterical and thoughtless opinions are legion. This analysis is not an attempt at hair-splitting over misquoted details of international law, but a serious effort to clarify our categories and judgments in facing the practical problems of that stupendous paradox, "civilized warfare."

REYNOLD A. SPAETH.
Clark College, May 10, 1915.

The Man and the Crisis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with great regret that I read in your columns this morning letters from prominent individuals advocating war measures and stating that this attitude sensed the opinion of the majority.

Some of us so fortunate as to have known the President before he entered politics realize what a blessing it is to have a clear-minded, firm, unbiased man at the head of our nation in such a crisis. We know he will do the proper thing when all the essential facts have been learned.

The impulsive statements voiced in these letters show that the writers do not realize the import and possible duration, to say nothing of the suffering, increased taxation and general injury to the prosperity of this country which a war would surely bring us. Their advice smacks of the feudal age, when the murder of one man would be considered sufficient cause to kill the whole family of the murderer, which usually resulted in the slaughter of scores on both sides and the defeat of justice.

Therefore let us deliberate calmly before we contemplate sending to destruction the flower of our youth. And for what purpose? Germany would welcome the opportunity to strengthen her boast that she is fighting the entire world. And as for aiding the Allies, our present supply of ammunition and the condition of our army and navy are not, according to experts, at all conducive to drastic action for any length of time.

Let us, therefore, rely upon those who are better versed in such matters, and to whom power has been intrusted to act according to their better judgment at the proper time.

H. F.
Bronxville, N. Y., May 10, 1915.

Formidable Economic Weapons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not for me, as an Englishman, to suggest to Americans what course America should take with the object of bringing to its senses a nation which has shown itself to be lost to all sense of decency and to all the claims of humanity.

But I venture to make to you a suggestion which has occured to me. I have discussed the situation caused by the sinking of the Lusitania with many American friends and the attitude of all of them seems to be:

"Germany will pay no attention to any protest we may make. Oh, if only we had a big army and navy."

Now, such an attitude is not only useless, but it is based on a wrong assumption.

America has very powerful weapons, with which she can almost certainly enforce her will upon Germany.

Let her call upon Germany for an immediate apology for her action in connection with the Frye, the Gulflight and the Lusitania and for full financial reparation, with an undertaking to sink no more vessels which might be carrying neutrals, without making proper arrangements for the safety of passengers.

Let her intimate in the courteous but firm language which has characterized her previous notes that failing the full satisfaction of these demands, she will have to consider the advisability of barring all American ports to German shipping for a period of years after the conclusion of the war and also the closing of the Panama Canal to German shipping for a term of years. This would be to Germany a far more terrible threat than any resort to arms on the part of the United States, and would hit Germany in the only place where she seems to be able to feel anything.

It would not injure America and might result in doing what the Ship Purchase bill would never have done, viz., build up an American merchant marine.

I do not believe, however, that America would need to put her threat into effect, for I think Germany would at once climb down and give the satisfaction asked for.

Moreover, the realization that America held such a weapon and knew that she held it would, I believe, make Germany's attitude toward America during the remainder of the war a more reasonable and conciliatory one.

S.
New York, May 10, 1915.

Have We a Farragut?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As nearly as I understand a recent international occurrence from official and other sources, Germany some days since threatened to use submarines to sink British transatlantic passenger ships without further notice than this threat, which she called a "warning."

On Friday, May 7, Germany carried into effect her threat, without any warning at the time, and torpedoed the British Cunard passenger liner Lusitania, which sank in something like fifteen minutes, carrying to death more than a hundred men, women and children, citizens of the United States, a friendly neutral Government.

The facts are known to all peoples throughout the world who read.

The United States officials at Washington are waiting to learn—what all others know. If Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is correctly reported, his view is that Germany may be excused for the commission of this savage crime on a neutral, friendly nation on the ground that she notified us beforehand that she was going to commit the crime. This is a new and hitherto unheard-of defense. The Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in his statement of to-day offers, as it seems, several excuses that his hyphenated Missouri constituents may interpose in defense of Germany's latest crime which has shocked civilized mankind.

What official Washington will do after it has heard the news—the facts—seems to be a question it will answer after it has sensed public opinion, that is, after the public tells the President and his advisers what they should do.

One of Andrew Jackson's favorite sayings was: "That when the time for action has arrived, the time for discussion has passed."

Inasmuch as Herr. Bernstorff seems to have known that the crime was to be committed, how would it do for the first act to send him with all of his aids, spies and helpers home, and then immediately place an embargo on all commerce, directly or indirectly, from the United States to Germany?

Then, if further threats are made, or crimes committed by Germany, inasmuch as our war fleet cannot lose always, nor their men and officers dive forever, send the whole fleet to the North Sea and clean out the base and rendezvous of the pirates.

Have we a Decatur or a Farragut who will say, "D—n the torpedoes;" (or mines;) "come on in with me." We will in all probability see.

JOHN ALLISON.
Chancellor Court Chambers, Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1915.

Perhaps Dr. Dernburg Forgot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 9 I notice several reasons assigned by Dr. Dernburg as justification for the sinking of the Lusitania. He speaks of the fact that the master of the Lusitania swore to his manifest of cargo and in doing so charges the fact of conscience and knowledge upon the part of the deponent.

This reference is indicative of the fact that Dr. Dernburg, and perhaps the German Government, are familiar with the laws of the United States requiring masters of vessels to take affidavit before our various collectors of customs will issue clearance. I accentuate this possession of knowledge, because I am justified in charging that at the time the Kronprinz Wilhelm II., at present interned at Newport News, cleared for Bremen, both the German Government and the master of that vessel knew of the solemnity of the oath and the regulations of our Government respecting clearance. This vessel cleared for Bremen, and after being on the high seas, in a certain latitude and longitude, was supposed to have met the Karlsruhe and was armed thereby and became a sea rover. Aside from everything else this must indicate to the intelligent that the German Government and the administrative officials must be charged with knowledge that they were, in the clearance of this vessel for Bremen, transgressing American law and regulation. Perhaps Dr. Dernburg has forgotten this, or is not cognizant of it, and has fallen thereby into error.

WALTER E. HAMPTON.
New York, May 10, 1915.

The Courage Not to Fight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water; therefore leave off contention before it be meddled with." The historic way of dealing with such a difficulty as now exists between the United States and Germany would be to spend the next year or so in getting ready an army and navy, and then set out to punish Germany, sacrificing a million American lives to avenge a hundred. That is an old, bad way. There is—there must be—a better way. If Germany upholds what she did to the Americans on the Lusitania, why not cease all diplomatic intercourse with her until such time as she shall acknowledge her wrong and mend her ways? She puts herself outside the pale of civilization; we withdraw our Ambassador accordingly. As for being thought cowardly, it is only a coward who is taunted into a fight. The bravest are self-restrained. They refuse to fight from principles that cowards are strangers to. There are no braver young men in the world than our American youth. But our greatest need just now may be the moral courage which refuses to be bullied into a fight.

ALFRED E. MYERS.
New York, May 10, 1915.

The Limit of Killing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Another word about the sinking of the Lusitania without any opportunity, however brief, for her passengers and crew to take to the boats.

Quite a number of persons whose first impressions are sound seem to be perplexed by the suggestion that the German commanding officer could not give the minutes of grace which international law requires because the captor vessel was a submarine and in even a brief interim some enemy vessel with teeth might come, and thus a potential prize be lost. Let us try analogy; not infrequently it is helpful to clear thinking.

Sometimes during an engagement no prisoners are taken; to an offer to surrender, accompanied with the casting down of weapons, the sole response is bullet or bayonet. In technical military nomenclature this is called "giving no quarter." It is always deplorable, but occasionally military necessity will justify it; at other times it may be excused as a natural incident of the heat engendered by a long and desperate struggle when the fog of fighting beclouds the mind. At another time, although "no quarter" may have been ordered, some fighting unit ignorant of or forgetting the order may accept individual surrenders, and immediately thereafter—the time, it may be, consumed in receiving instructions from a superior officer—the acceptance is canceled and the order carried out.

Sometimes defeated men have succeeded in constituting themselves prisoners, their surrender has been accepted, and days and weeks elapse. Then they are shot, perhaps because it is believed they are trying to escape or to convey information to their friends; perhaps they may be identified as former prisoners who were fighting in breach of their parole, as in the case of the Turks whom General Bonaparte shot, after his repulse at Acre. This is called "killing prisoners."

Again, defeated men have succeeded in constituting themselves prisoners, and while such have given no cause of offense. They have made no effort to escape, have tried to convey no information, have broken no parole, have not even been disrespectful or abusive toward their captors. Nevertheless, sometimes they have been killed. This is called "slaughtering prisoners in cold blood." It is needless to say such an act is condemned by the military code of every civilized nation.

Now, take this case. An army has 1,000 duly constituted prisoners near its front who for days have given no cause of offense. They are all wounded men who will probably, even in captivity, make recovery. Their wounds, however, are such that they are physically unable to walk, even with the assistance of a bayonet. Such being the situation, let us suppose that it becomes necessary for the army to retire quickly. The prisoners cannot walk; they cannot be carried because every able-bodied captor is needed on the firing line to cover the retreat; they cannot be otherwise transported, because every wheel is needed to carry the army's own wounded and the reserve ammunition. If the prisoners are left behind their own forces will retake them. May they be "slaughtered in cold blood" on the ground that unless this be done the captors will lose their prize?

E. H. L.
New York, May 11, 1915.

Does Germany Want Our Neutrality?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany has not respected our neutrality; on the contrary, she has deliberately destroyed American lives and ships. Her evident purpose is to continue to destroy them whenever she thinks best to do so. Shall we submit, or shall we take steps to make our neutrality respected by her? There is no doubt that every American worthy of the name is now ready to declare that we shall not submit. The time has come to assert ourselves. We should demand at once of Germany an apology and full reparation for the injuries we have sustained at her hands, and should at the same time inform her that in case she refuses to comply with our demand we shall sever all diplomatic relations with her and order all German ships and crews now in our ports to depart at once from our territorial waters, as we cannot concede to her the benefits of our neutrality if she denies them to us. If war results, the fault will be hers, not ours.

Our course is clear. Let us pursue it, war or no war!

HERBERT W. BOWEN.
Woodstock, Conn., May 10, 1915.

Menace of the Prussian Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany has at last succeeded in opening the eyes of the world to the truth that the success of her arms would be a colossal and completely irreparable world-calamity. No recovery from it would be possible. The Prussian spirit revealed in the Lusitania crime would go abroad to every corner of the world, launching and directing the mailed fist.

No problem today before mankind can be compared with the magnitude of the problem how this infinite calamity can be prevented. The destinies of the world should no longer be left to the problematical success of the Allies, for one great reverse at any point might send them all to utter defeat.

The neutral peoples, and especially the United States, are committing a crime against civilization in taking this chance. Think of it! If the cause of liberty is lost in Europe we cannot restore it, nor can we long keep it alive in America against the colossal power Prussian-Germany would acquire through her conquest of the Allies. We have a right to remain passive, under one condition only; namely, that we have certain knowledge that Germany will be thoroughly defeated in this war. We know nothing of the kind. We cannot know it. And if we estimate chances and probabilities they are at least equal that Germany will win.

It is therefore the duty of the neutral nations, under the lead of the United States, to combine with the Allies to crush this Prussian military power once for all. Self-preservation requires it. And the duty of the United States so to act is imperative, whatever may be the course of the other neutral peoples. Postponement in view of present European uncertainties is almost equivalent to siding with Prussia.

MORRISON I. SWIFT.
Boston, May 10, 1915.

Who Talks of a Free Sea?

*To the Editor of

FROHMAN'S WORTH TOLD BY HAYMAN

"The Greatest Friend Authors and Actors Ever Had," Says Intimate of 37 Years.

CARED NOTHING FOR MONEY

Never Would Make a Contract with His Stars, Gave Freely to Charity, and Died Comparatively Poor.

Alf Hayman, general manager for Charles Frohman and for thirty-seven years one of his most intimate friends, yesterday gave the press an appreciation of his late associate. Mr. Hayman's sketch, which follows, is an estimate abounding in intimate touches, through his long and close association with Mr. Frohman.

"I first met C. F. in Philadelphia thirty-seven years ago. He was Treasurer of Haverly's Minstrels. I was the advance agent for Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. The Colonnade Hotel, at the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, at that time was the swell hotel of Philadelphia. In the course of a walk one day we stopped in front of the hotel and C. F. said: 'Some day I hope to have money enough to stop at the Colonnade.' He never forgot this, and whenever we went to Philadelphia together he would always insist on our walking up to the hotel, look at it, and recall the conversation.

"Authors, actors, and actresses have lost the greatest friend they ever had. He did more for them than any other manager. He was the first to pay big salaries and the first to allow 'his children,' as he loved to call them, unlimited amounts for stage gowns, and permitted them to have them made wherever they pleased.

"He was the first to inaugurate big sliding-scale royalties for authors, and had the same terms for all, claiming that if any author could write a play that could earn big money he was entitled to his share of the receipts, and the more the play earned the more the author was entitled to.

"C. F. knew absolutely nothing about the value of money, and cared nothing for it. No baser slander was ever written about a man than the articles by numerous writers who always love to write about the commercialism in the theatre (and who never take the trouble to investigate) to accuse C. F. of commercialism.

"An adverse criticism never bothered him unless it abused the author, the actor or actress. He cared absolutely nothing what might be said about him. He produced many a play he knew would fail, because he had given his word to the author he would produce it.

"No man, woman or child ever saw him angry or heard him raise his voice. I never knew him to have an enemy. I never heard him speak ill of any one.

"C. F. always was delighted when a play made a success, no matter by whom produced.

"He never would make a contract with any of his stars. If I would remonstrate he would say to me: 'No, I won't do it. I want them to be in a position so that if they ever become dissatisfied they know they are free to leave me.'

"He has paid millions of dollars to authors without the scratch of a pen and never had a dispute or a lawsuit with them or with anybody over a business transaction.

"C. F. died a comparatively poor man. He never wanted money. When upbraided on this point he would say: 'If when I die I can do so with the love and respect of all my stars, my authors, all my associates, all my employes, and my creditors, then I will not have lived in vain.

"His greatest delight was the morning wires he would receive each morning on his arrival at the office from his stars. He never failed to have daily communication wiht them.

"It is doubtful if any man in the theatrical business ever lived who gave away as much money to charity as C. F. When he had an application of any kind from a professional who said he or she was in want he would insist on sending them something, and he would never let any one know, not even me, who the recipient would be.

"I said to him one day, 'Do you know you are not doing right in sending all the people money who write and tell you they are in hard luck, because they may be imposing on you?' His reply was: 'There may be some that are imposing, but I know there are others in want, so I can't afford to make a mistake.'

"One of the worst penmen I think I've ever known was C. F. and another is James M. Barrie. They always corresponded in long hand. C. F. would send for me and ask me if I could make out what Barrie was writing him, and Barrie used to write me to ask if I couldn't get C. F. to use a typewriter, as no human being could read his writing."

ACTORS' FUND CONDOLES.

J. F. Mackay Pays Tribute to Charles Frohman as Leader.

At the annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America held in the Hudson Theatre yesterday afternoon, a resolution of condolence upon the death of Charles Frohman, one of the victims of the torpedoed Lusitania, was adopted. Daniel Frohman, the late manager's brother, who had just been re-elected President of the Fund, was in the chair, and had entertained a motion for adjournment when F. F. Mackay, who has been one of the officers of the charity since its founding, took the chair.

"In the face of such a terrible catastrophe," began Mr. Mackay, "as that of last week, you should congratulate yourselves that you are members of a profession that educates, develops the intelligence, and cultivates courage. A few years ago one of our managers bravely, without flinching, faced death on a sinking ship. Again during the past week another great calamity has carried away another great manager, who, fearless and unafraid, went to his death.

"I have known Charles Frohman thirty-five years as a leader of dramatic art in the United States. Think of the courage, of the great breadth of feeling, of the intelligence, of the ripeness of intellectual force, that would enable a man to stand on the deck of a sinking ship and utter as his last words, 'Death? Why, death is the most beautiful adventure in life.'

"So I move you that this meeting adopt a resolution that the loss of Charles Frohman to the profession is not only a loss to the country and to the dramatic profession, but a loss to the dramatic art throughout the world. For you know how broad was his work, how generous was his management, and how entirely just his arrangements between man and man. I move you, therefore, that this society pass a resolution of condolence to his family, and especially to his dear brother, our President, at the loss of so great a man in our profession, a man so much respected, so much loved."

Mr. Mackay then asked those in favor of the resolution to rise, and, with bowed heads, respond in the affirmative. The audience arose tn masse, and as they stood for a moment with bowed heads, handkerchiefs wiped tears from many eyes, and there was the sound of muffled sobbing. Daniel Frohman sat at the back of the stage during Mr. Mackay's talk, his head bowed and his hand covering his face.

All of last year's officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. There was only one ticket, and it was elected by a unanimous vote. The officers are:

President—Daniel Frohman; First Vice President—Joseph R. Grismer; Second Vice President—F. F. Mackay; Treasurer—William Harris; Secretary—Edwin D. Miner; Trustees—Ralph Delmore, Marc Klaw, Milton Nobles, Joseph Brooks, Harrison Grey Fiske, and Harry Harwood.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed that the Fund helped 7,414 people last year at a cost of $21,088. The total receipts were $63,000 and the expenditures $14,000 in excess of this. There was less sickness and a reduced death rate in the profession last year.

EMMA DUNN AT PALACE.

Back in Vaudeville with a Sketch Called "The Baby."

Emma Dunn, Bert Fitzgibbon, and Brice and King provide the best moments in the not notably entertaining bill at the Palace this week. The title of Miss Dunn's one-act play is "The Baby," a sufficient indication, if any were needed, thta her's is one of those mother rôles that have made her fame. It is a foundling hospital sketch by John Stokes that gives her a chance for an appealing performance.

"Watch Your Step" wound up its long run at the New Amsterdam Saturday evening and Elizabeth Brice and Charles King lost no time in returning to the vaudeville stage. Together and separately, they warble a number of numbers, including three they have been singing every week since Christmas. Fitzgibbon is up to his usual tricks, save that, now that the straw hat season is here, he has discarded his and is wavering between a high hat and a dusty derby. At each performance he lays aside his nonsense at the end and speaks a little tribute to Wilson that meets with warm response.

BOSTON OPERA BANKRUPT.

Its Liabilities $216,000, Assets $79,000—E. D. Jordan Chief Creditor.

BOSTON, May 11.—The Boston Opera Company, which produced grand opera in this city for six seasons, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. The schedule shows liabilities of $216,000 and assets of $79,000.

The principal creditor is Eben D. Jordan, organizer of the company, who has a claim for $70,000. A like sum is owed the members of the orchestra. tOher creditors include the Societe Anglo-Americaine d'Opera, Paris, $17,000, and Henry Russell, Managing Director of the company, $13,009.

WOMEN WIN HORSE PRIZES.

Mrs. W. F. Hitt and Helen Buchanan Among Capital Show Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Today's meeting of the Capital City Horse Show was marked by the largest attendance of the season, with a number of prominent officials present for the first time. The war situation abroad, iwth the loss of the Lusitania has made the presence of the diplomatic corps very uncertain, and led to the cancelling of many engagements.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan were the guests of Medical Director and Mrs. Francis Nash this afternoon. The Secretary came to the grounds from the Cabinet meeting. Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, Justice and Mrs. Pitney, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry Breckenridge, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, were among the visitors in the boxes, while the grandstand was filled with well-known patrons of the sport from Washington and the adjacent hunt clubs.

Residential society was particularly interested in many of tday's classes. The winning of the cup offered in the ladies' phaeton pairs by Judge Moore's horses, driven by Mrs. William Hitt, caused rounds of applause. This was the second blue Mrs. Hitt has taken. The combination ponies' class, in which the contestants were school girl daughters of well-known Washingtonians, also attracted the attention of the boxholders.

The first honor went to Miss Ruth Donaldson, with Miss Catherine Littauer second, Miss Anna Hamlin, third, and Miss Helen McLanahan, fourth.

The Gentis Cup, presented by George Pustis of New York and Washington, was won by Miss Helen Buchanan, on her well-known Katydid. Additional prizes in money, as well as the blue ribbons, were taken by Warwick and Branton from the Strontia Farm, Baltimore, and The Scout, owned by William F. Hitt. Miss Buchanan, who made several rounds of the ring with the cup in her hand, was greeted with tremendous applause.

Other winners of particular interest to the large audience included Judge Moore's tandem team driven by himself, with William A. Lieber of Bryn Mawr, second.

The Homewood Stable, (Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hitt) took first prize in the thoroughbred hunter class with Geologist and a white ribbon with Nancy Pansy. Miss Marion Dupont took the Rider and Drivers' Cup from a large class of contestants, riding her own Marjory Moreland. E. B. McLean took the red ribbon in this class, with William P. Eno, and Mrs. Allen Potts, third and fourth.

ON THE HOT SPRINGS ROADS.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham Among the Drivers—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 11.—Roads around Hot Springs have been popular during the cool weather of the last few days. General Theodore A. Bingham of New York was among those who drove. Others were Miss Gladys Ingalls, Miss Cowardin, Mrs. Harwood Huntington, Kurt Wittgenstein, who is in the American Consular Service in New York; Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati, Mrs. John Thorndike of Boston, and W. J. Olcott of Duluth.

Bride paths were selected by the following: Mrs. H. S. McBirney of Chicago, Miss Helen Moffatt of New York, N. Y., Slater of Boston and his sister, Miss Slater; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Maclean of Chicago, Miss Starr, daughter of Mrs. Francis Starr of Canada, and Mrs. H. P. Wertheim.

James A. Hamilton yesterday sent a pony to Donald G. Geddes of New York. The pony will be a present for Mr. Geddes's son Jean.

Arrivals at the Homestead yesterday and today: Mrs. H. Hammerschlag, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Holzmeister, Harold Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Harkness, Mrs. C. H. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Judge and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, G. Lord, and Henry T. Sloane of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett of Troy, Floyd W. Mundy of Montclair, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. William H. Wilder of Chicago, H. E. Havemeyer of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Walton of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. John Leggett of Hamilton, Ont., Mrs. John Thorndyke of Boston, Mrs. H. S. Simpkins, Jr., of Boston, Mrs. J. Warren Coulston, Jr., of Philadelphia, H. N. Slater of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilkinson of Charlotte, N. C., George L. Baker of Columbus, Ohio, H. W. D. Ford of Augusta, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. D. Sterrett of Columbus, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. J. Snowden Rhoads of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Joseph Brewer and Miss Rachel Brewer of Milton, Mass.

Townsend-Green Engagement.

Mrs. James Rodman Townsend of 117 East Fifty-seventh Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Rodman Townsend, to Horace Green, youngest son of Mrs. George Walton Green of 127 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Miss Townsend is the daughter of the late James Rodman Townsend. Mr. Green's father, the late George W. Green, was prominent as a lawyer and author. He is a grandson of late Dr. Horace Green, and was graduated from Harvard University, class of '08. After studying law he took up journalism in this city.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Arrivals from Europe.

Some of the transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and their passengers were:

FREDERICK VIII., (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. Julia Anderson, N. Nielson-Borch, William Collins, Mr. and Mrs. D. Davison, Miss G. Helpman, Peter Hoist, Henry Magel, Mrs. M. Olsson, Miss G. Poulson, Dr. Lars Bogren, E. Bernhard, Miss Caroline Engberg, Miss Laura Engberg, P. Hoist Knudsen, David Metz, Professor H. Merx, C. A. Moes, Dr. Arthur Seifert, and Mrs. G. Willis.

NOORDAM, (Rotterdam.)—J. Michelson, S. R. Furness, Dr. Henry G. Beyer, U. S. N. Mrs. M. Chennery, Mrs. Jessie M. Daniels, Louis Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duys, and Mrs. G. Sparula.

10,000 GIRLS DANCE IN CENTRAL PARK

Annual Fete of the Public Schools Athletic League a Pretty Sight.

KALEIDOSCOPE OF COLOR

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward Announces Two New Park Fields for Children's Playgrounds.

Ten thousand little girls danced on the green at Central Park yesterday at the biggest, best and most beautiful fete that has been given in the eight years in which the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League has been delighting itself and the public with these celebrations.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward not only threw open the sheep pasture of 25 acres to the children for their games —"the most delightful use to which the park can be put," he said yesterday—but he opened two new fields that have never before been given to the children. These were the South Meadow, with 11 acres, and a play spot of 8 acres at 100th Street.

These will be used for May parties this month and will then become regular playgrounds for the little people.

There were 4,000 more children than have ever before been at one of the Girls' Branch fetes and the individual schools were better represented. Public School 59, Manhattan, Miss Mary Bergen, Principal, had 900 little girls out and Public School 93, also of Manhattan, Miss Laura Charlton, Principal, had 600. The fifty-four schools that have had athletic centres this past year have given the girls a better chance for training and this made it possible for greater numbers to take part in the celebration.

Boy Scouts of America assisted Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, under whose direction the program was given, and the Field Committee. There were large numbers of the Scouts under the direction of Lorillard Spencer, Scout Commissioner, and Charles L. Pollard, Deputy, who made themselves useful all over the field. They brought one tiny maiden, who had lost herself, to the band stand where, when the fete was finished she was still without any but adopted mothers who cared for her at different times, but to whom she constantly refused to utter a word.

The prettiest feature of the whole celebration, which kept thrills of pleasure through the few visitors who were able to find places on the band stand was the last fun of the little peopit, the entire 10,000 with cheers and shouts and waving banners, a rainbow-like procession, coming from all parts of the field to the one central point, the band stand.

Yesterday squads of Boy Scouts led the girls and stopped within a few feet of the stand, where they formed a protecting ring. Last year the girls came running with such force that they threatened to envelop the stand and visitors.

There were two bands yesterday, one from Fort Hamilton and one from Fort Totten, under the direction of Corporal Einar V. Sorensen, of Fort Hamilton. They led in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," while Miss Burchenal, from the band stand, waved a banner and urged on the young voices.

There was never more variety in the color of the bright ribbons worn by the girls and the colors of their Maypoles. Dark blue, purple, dark green and even black, which formed the cravats of some of the girls with white hair bands, added to the chromatic effect.

The children had their old favorite dances and games and also several new ones. These were the "Skanska Quadrille," Swedish; "Nest Making" and the "Kynhavspolska," Finnish, and "Sellengers round," recently brought from England by Cecil Sharp, the leader of English folk dancing.

Invitations to be present were accepted by large numbers of the city officials and their wives and Consuls of the different countries. Rear Admiral Fletcher of the fleet accepted for his officers and Rear Admiral Usher for the officers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On the Field Committee for the day were Miss Catharine S. Leverich, Chairman; Miss Caroline H. Bancroft, Miss Josephine Belderhase, Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, Miss Ruth Burchenal, Miss Emma Burchenal, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. Thomas W. Churchill, Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. Thomas R. French, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Amy C. Hufton, Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby, Mrs. John Lapham, Miss Elizabeth Man, Mrs. George V. Mullan, Miss Emily A. O'Keefe, Miss Mary M. Newport, Miss Mabel Shaw, Mrs. J. Otis Post, Miss Mary B. White, Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Mary L. Willard, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Miss James Speyer, Miss Caroma Winn, Mrs. J. Van V. Olcott, William Caldwell and Mr. Cote.

One old friend of the school children who was present was William McAndrew, so long Principal of the Washington Irving High School.

BUYS BERKSHIRES ESTATE.

Harold Godwin Purchases Bradford Property on Pittsfield Road.

Special to The New York Times.

LENO, May 11.—Harold Godwin of Roslyn, L. I., has bought an estate of seventy-seven acres on the Pittsfield Road of William H. Bradford of Paris. Mr. Godwin lately sold his cottage to Graham E. C. Root. He will probably build a villa on his new estate.

Ex-President William H. Taft will arrive at the end of the week to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane in Dalton.

Arriving at their estates today were: Grenville L. Winthrop, the Misses Emily and Kate Winthrop, at Groton Place, Lenox; Dr. and Mrs. Everett M. Culver, at New Marlboro; Misses Helen J. and Marie O. Kobbe, at Stockbridge.

Miss Katherine Dahlgren has arrived at Bel Air villa, which her mother, Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, is to occupy.

Dr and Mrs. George Mallery Williams, Mrs. William F. Garrison, and Mrs. Appleton Wade are at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus and Dr. and Mrs. Sachs arrived at Curtis Hotel. They were dinner guests tonight of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Jr., who have been passing the early part of their honeymoon at Marrywood, a secluded villa. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Jr., are to leave Thursday for San Francisco.

WED AT HOTEL MAJESTIC.

Dr. John Francis Nelson Marries Miss Elaine Parker.

The marriage of Dr. John Francis Nelson and Miss Elaine Parker, the daughter of Mrs. Homer Du Bois, by her former husband, took place at 8:30 last night in the Rost Room of the Hotel Majestic, and a reception followed in the Red Room for about 150 guests. The decorations were smilax and palms with pink roses and a ribboned aisle led to the temporary altar. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Ryan.

The bride, who wore a white satin gown draped with Brussels net, and having a long satin court train, carried lilies of the valley and orchids and wore a tulle veil held with orange blossoms. Mrs. Charles Huber, the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Mary Allen, Naomi Wood and Lorraine Drummond were in short skirted Empire frocks of pale blue satin veiled with Brussels net and carried orchids and roses. The bridesmaids wore tulle and ribbon headdress and the matron of honor had flowers in her coiffure.

Eugene A. Nelson was Dr. Nelson's best man, and the ushers were Frank Barry and John Cox.

After the bridal trip Dr. Francis and his bride will live in New York.

BOYLE-NAMMACK WEDDING.

Ex-Assistant U. S. District Attorney Marries Miss Mary Nammack.

Miss Mary Nammack, daughter of Dr. Charles Edward Nammack of 42 East Twenty-ninth Street, and John Neville Boyle were married yesterday morning in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cardinal Farley officiated. A nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Edward M. Sinnott of St. Stephen's Church.

Mrs. Joshua Tobin of Plandome, L. I., was the matron of honor, and Floyd Yates Keeler was best man. The ushers were Dr. Charles Halpin Nammack, a brother of the bride; Dr. Walter P. Hall of Newburg, N. Y.; Addison A. Van Tine, and Arthur Algeltinger.

The chapel was decorated with apple blossoms, lilacs, and smilax, and roses were banked around the altar. Only the immediate relatives attended.

The bride was graduated from Barnard College, class of '10, and is Vice President of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard. Mr. Boyle is a graduate of Columbia University; class of '06, and also of the Columbia Law School. He was Captain of the Varsity crew that defeated Harvard in 1907. Since his graduation he has rowed on several New York athletic championship crews. From 1910 to 1914 he was Assistant United States District Attorney, and is now in private practice of law.

The couple left for the Panama-Pacific Exposition immediately after the ceremony. On their return they will reside in this city.

PHOENIX INGRAHAM TO WED.

Son of Supreme Court Justice to Marry Mrs. C. V. Hatch Next Week.

The engagement and marriage next week of Phoenix Ingraham, the only son of Justice George L. Ingraham, and Mrs. Corinne Violett Hatch, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett, had been made public.

Mrs. Hatch, who made her début several years ago, married soon afterward William Denison Hatch, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Denison Hatch. Later Mrs. Hatch went West and quietly obtained a divorce there. She was Mr. Hatch's second wife, his first having been Miss Marie Van Liew, who died soon after her marriage. Mrs. Hatch is a niece of the late Mrs. Charles S. Whelen of Philadelphia. She has one sister, Miss Thelma Violett, and two brothers, Atwood Violett, Jr., and William Q. Violett. Her mother was Miss Olga Quentell and her father one of the Violetts of New Orleans, La.

Mr. Ingraham was graduated from Harvard in 1898 and is a member of many clubs, including the Union, University, New York Yacht, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Gridiron, and Rockaway Hunt, and the Sons of the Revolution and the Huguenot Society. His mother, who was Miss Georgina Lent, lived in Paris for years, as did his sister, Miss Natalie Ingraham, who married there Mr. Petrella.

Mr. Ingraham, who is a lawyer, is a well-known leader of cotillions. Mrs. Hatch has always cared more for books and outdoor sports than society.

The wedding will take place Saturday, May 22, at the home of the bride's parents, 104 West Fifty-ninth Street, and will be a quiet one, owing to mourning, and none except the families and a few close friends are invited. Mr. Ingraham will have Alexander S. Webb as his best man. Mrs. Hatch will have no attendants.

MISS SUYDAM'S WEDDING.

The Attendants for Her Marriage to Paul Renshaw on June 8.

The wedding of Miss Lisa C. Suydam, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Suydam ,and Paul Renshaw of Albany will take place at 3:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, June 8, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. John H. Prescott of Bayport, L. I., will officiate, and the reception will be held at 414 Madison Avenue, the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Suydam will have Miss Katharine E. Steward and Mrs. Rieman G. Duval (Miss Elizabeth Williams) as her only attendants.

Mr. Renshaw's best man will be his brother, Alfred Renshaw, and the ushers selected are Gavin Hadden, Emlen N. Drayton, Bache McEvers Whitlock, whose marriage to Miss Dorothy Gibb took place late last January; John R. Suydam, Jr., and Howard Price Renshaw, another brother of the bridegroom, who married Miss Lilla Gilbert.

MISS M. V. RUSSELL A BRIDE.

Married to Elmer G. Stahman at Her Home—The Attendants.

The marriage of Elmer G. Stahman, a son of Mrs. Alfred Stahman, and Miss Maude V. Russell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell, took place at 8:15 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride, 64 West Ninety-third Street. The Rev. Dr. Smiley of St. Edmund's Episcopal Church officiated.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wroe a trailing Duchess satin gown, with a long Court train depending from her shoulders. Her tulle veil was held with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower of lilies of the valley, and wore a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Dorothy Byrne, the maid of honor, wore a white taffeta frock trimmed with small, pink roses and a leghorn hat.

The four bridesmaids were the Misses Vera Donnelly, Ida Shumacher, Pearl Holden, and Ruth Lamplugh. They were in pale pink and pale blue taffeta frocks trimmed with roses and leghorn hats. All of the attendants carried pink roses.

Mr. Stahman had his brother, Caspar Stahman, as his best man, and the ushers were Arthur Stahman, Alfred Thompson, Frederick Smith, and Walter Kaiser. On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Stahman will live in Leonia, N. J.

Owing to the death a few days ago of the bridegroom's father, Alfred Stahman, the wedding was very quiet.

CURTIS—WARD.

The engagement of Miss Beryl Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Williard Curtis of 151 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, to Walter S. Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ward of 155 Riverside Drive, is announced. Miss Curtis is well known in Brooklyn and Long Island society. The Curtis Summer home is in Belle Harbor, L. I. Mr. Ward's father is the Vice President of the Ward Baking Company. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter in Ogden Reid's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid of 35 West Fifty-third Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Sunday at their home. The child is to be called Elizabeth. They have a son, Whitelaw Reid, born in July, 1913. Mrs. Reid was Miss Helen M. Rogers before her marriage.

Edwin P. Benedict.

Edwin P. Benedict, for more than fifty years a member of the jewelry firm of Benedict Brothers of 207 Broadway, died yesterday morning at his home, 33 North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year. He was one of the oldest manufacturing jewelers in this city, and at the time of his death was the senior member of the firm. Mr. Benedict was a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Montclair for many years. He is survived by three daughters, a son, and by a sister and four brothers.

CELESTINS VICHY
Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

JOSEPH DE LONG DIES AT 101

Old Brooklynite Took No Nourishment for 37 Days.

Joseph De Long, who would have celebrated his 102d birthday next October, died yesterday at his residence, 62 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, after an illness of thirty-seven days, and during which time he had taken no nourishment, only water. A few years ago, while suffering from an attack of pneumonia, Mr. De Long underwent a fasting period which lasted for forty days. Mr. De Long was born in Berks County, Penn., on Oct. 28, 1813, and came of Huguenot and Pennsylvania Dutch stock. In 1837, after his marriage to Miss Mary Sophia Lopes, he went to Williamsburg, where for almost fifty years he lived at 82 Marcy Avenue.

Mr. De Long never set any rule for living and always claimed that he attained his great age because he came of good sturdy stock, because he had regular habits, and because he did not worry. Though his sight and hearing were impaired, he took a lively interest in world affairs particularly the European war. For several years, Mr. De Long was with the shipping firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and later became a warehouse owner, retiring about twenty-five years ago. For more than fifty years he was a member of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church. On the occasion of his 100th birthday his street was decorated with flags and bunting, and while the band played several generations of De Longs gathered about him to felicitate him on the arrival of the century mark. A tremendous birthday cake, with one hundred candles, was set up in the parlor.

He is survived by six children, Dr. William De Long, chief physician of the Brooklyn Fire Department, Joseph, Jr., John, Mrs. Mary L. Philson, Mrs. Kate Hatch, and Julius De Long, twenty-nine grandchildren, twenty-nine great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH PALMER SKILLMAN, Assistant Wool Appraiser of the Custom House under the McKinley Administration, died on Monday at his home, 31 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Bound Brook, N. J., and had been connected with the dry goods firm of E. S. Jaffrey & Company, for twenty-five years. Following this he engaged in the insurance business from which he retired three years ago. Mr. Skill man was a Mason.

Mrs. COPLEY ROSS, a sister of Mrs. William Thaw, and an aunt of Harry K. Thaw, died on Sunday at the Ross homestead near Pittsburg. She was a daughter of the late Josiah Copley, a pioneer editor and publisher of Armstrong, County, Penn., and was eighty-eight years old.

SAMUEL P. MERWIN, conductor of the Lincoln funeral train, died on Monday at his home in Philadelphia, in his 81st year. For many years he was a conductor on trains running between Washington, Philadelphia and ersey City and, it is said, assisted many slaves to escape to freedom. Mr. Merwin was one of the oldest Masons in Philadelphia.

Mrs. HELEN SLOAN DANNEHOWER, widow of Lieutenant ohn M. Dannehower, U. S. N., woh was one of the survivors of the De Long Arctic expedition, died on Sunday at her home, 12 West Tenth Street. She was a daughter of the late George B. Sloan of Oswego, N. Y., a former Speaker of the Assembly.

Dr. GEORGE C. BAILEY, President of the Board of Directors of the Dr Francis Hospital in Hartford, Conn., died on Monday at his home in that city He was graduated from the New York University Medical College with honors, in 1866, and was Chairman of the Visiting Committee of Hartford for twenty-two years.

Miss ELIZABETH M. BRANDT, a teacher of languages at the Veltin School at 160 West Seventy-fourth Street, died on Monday at her home, 126 Riverside Drive. She was a daughter of the late Professor Carl Brandt, formerly Professor of Political Economy at Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn., and was born in Malle, Germany.

Mrs. THOMAS NICHOLSON, wife of the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Monday at her home in East Orange, N. J. She was Vice President of the Newark District Women's Home Missionary Society and was 51 years old.

JOHN H. DARLINGTON, a retired inventor and manufacturer of weaving machinery, died yesterday at the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas P. Peters, wife of the Assistant District Attorney, in Keap Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. Mr. Darlington was born in Salisbury Mills, N. Y., in 1828, and was a former Trustee of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, until its consolidation with the Central Presbyterian Church. He was the uncle of Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., and of Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner of New York City.

Mrs. ADELAIDE VIOLA ARANGUREN, widow of Frederick M. Aranguren, who was connected with the Phoenix Insurance Company, died of heart disease on Monday at her home, 21A Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

MILTON IRA GETSCHAL, a stock broker and member of the firm of R. C. Beal & Co. of Manhattan, died on Monday from blood poisoning from a carbuncle, after an operation in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. He was 26 years of age, and lived at 101 Bay Thirty-first Street, Bath Beach. His wife and a son survive him.

Mrs. LOUISA GRAVES OWEN, wife of Dr. Frederick W. Owen, a prominent physician of Morristown, N. J., and a daughter of the late Rufus R. Graves, a wealthy cotton broker and the Treasurer of Plymouth Church during the pastorate of Henry Ward Beecher, died on Sunday at her residence in Morristown.

Mrs. DEBORAH TALMAGE VAN RIPER, wife of Isaac Van Riper, died yesterday at her residence, in Freeport, L. I., aged 85 years. Besides her husband, she left four sons and three daughters.

Mrs. BESSIE TERRELL, widow of Thomas S. Terrell, formerly a well-known portrait painter in this city, died on Sunday at her residence, 515 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 76 years.

CARL EDWARD ANSELM, a prominent business man of the Arlington section of Brooklyn, where he had been in the structural iron business for the last thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 62 Elton Street. Mr. Anselm had been suffering from an abscess in his throat, which broke, and he choked to death before medical aid could be summoned. He was a member of the firm of Meyer & Anselm. President of the Nassau Co-operative Building and Loan Association and of the Title Estates and Mortgage Company, and a Director of the East New York Savings Bank. He was also a member of the Merchanics and Traders' Exchange of Brooklyn, a Trustee of Tyrian Lodge, No. 618, F. and A. M., and a member of Atlantic Council, R. A.; the Brooklyn League, Society of Old Brooklynites, and Montauk Council of the Order of Heptasophs.

Mrs. HENRY RUDH, widow of a well-known Brooklyn builder and mother of the late Rev. Paul H. Rudh, died on Monday at her home, 182 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 61 years.

Miss ELLLA MARIA SHELTON, for fifteen years a teacher in the Sunday school of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church and daughter of the late George M. Shelton, for many years connected with the United States Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, died at her residence, 775 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday from pneumonia.

Mrs. MARIANNE ARMSTRONG, one of the oldest members of the South Congregational Church and widow of John Armstrong, died yesterday at her home, 401 Union Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years.

JOHN ESHENFELDER, a member of the Wallabout Marketmen's Association, is dead at his home, 1,621 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

Mrs. ELLEN HOLLINGSHEAD BLEECKER, widow of Dr. Edward Bleecker, a physician of Whitestone, L. I., and Senior Warden of Grace Episcopal Church of that town, died on Monday at her residence, 629 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Mrs. Bleecker was a daughter of Captain Charles F. Barton, U. S. N., and a native of Philadelphia, Penn.

Crocker
The address in the advertisement in last Sunday's issue of The New York Times appeared as 875 Fifth Ave., instead of 375 Fifth Ave., at 35th Street.

PROF. KARL LAMPRECHT DIES

German Historian's Works Include "The Kaiser."

LEIPSIC, Germany, May 11.—The death is announced here of Professor Karl Lamprecht, Professor of History in the University of Leipsic. He was born in 1856.

Professor Lamprecht was educated at the Universities of Göttingen, Leipzig, and Munchen, after being graduated from the Pforteschool at Naumburg. He was privat-docent and extraordinary Professor at the University of Bonn, and later Professor in Ordinary at the Universities of Marburg and Leipsic. Among his works were "German Economic Life in the Middle Ages," "A German History" in eighteen volumes; "A German History of the Most Recent Past and the Present," "Americana," "What is History?", "Speeches on the Reform of Higher Education," "An Introduction to Historical Thought," and "The Kaiser: An Attempt at Characterization."

Bishop Camillus P. Maes.

The Rt. Rev. Camillus P. Maes, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Covington, Ky., died on Monday night in that city. He was born in Courtral, Belgium, in 1846 and was graduated from the college of that city and the University of Louvain. Bishop Maes was ordained a priest in 1868 and came to this country during the following year. From 1880 until 1885 he was Secretary of the diocese of Detroit. In 1885 he was consecrated Bishop of Covington. Bishop Maes was a director of the Catholic University of America and the Catholic Extension Society of the United States of America. He was also Permanent President of the Eucharistic Congress and the founder of Emanuel, the publication of the Eucharistic League.

Colonel Jere Williams.

Colonel Jere Williams, banker and civil war veteran, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. T. R. McCann, 600 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 83 years. Until two years ago Colonel Williams was employed in the United States Pension Office at Washington, D. C., and prior to that he served for fifteen years in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate. He enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment, of which he was later put in command, and at the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded and thrown into Libby Prison, where he served eight months. He will be buried in the Arlington National Cemetery at Washington.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BURNS—BOYD.—Emily Boyd to Charles Burns.

BYRD—PAVIE.—Blanch D. Pavie to C. Earl Byrd.

DRUBITZ—COHEN.—May 6, Tena Cohen to Abraham Drubitz.

INGRAHAM—HATCH.—Corinne V. Hatch to Phoenix Ingraham.

Married

Brooklyn.

BARRY—WHITE.—May 10, Hylda B. White to William F. Barry.

Long Island.

SUMWALT—SAMMIS.—May 8, Huntington, Ella K. Sammis to William N. Sumwalt.

Died

ARANGUREN.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, Adelaide V., of 21A Woodbine St., Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of F. M. Aranguren and beloved mother of Mrs. George H. Renaud. Funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Classon Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

BECKER.—Suddenly, May 10, 1915, at her home, Scarborough-on-Hudson, Johanne Bertha Becker, widow of the late C. E. Becker, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral service at 11

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Laces, Trimmings, and Bulbs Among the Things Considered.

Mills, Duflot & Co. were partly sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers as to silk hair nets imported under the Tariff act of 1909. The Collector returned the goods at the rate of 70 per cent. ad valorem as having been made on the Lever or Gothrough machine. The contention was that the nets were not made on these machines. The board held that some of the goods were not produced on the machines in question and were therefore properly dutiable at only 60 per cent. The remainder of the nets were held dutiable as found by the Collector.

The Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, lost in claims for lower duty on wool trimmings and embroideries imported under the act of 1909. The Surveyor classified the goods at 60 per cent. ad valorem and 50 cents per pound as wool articles embroidered. Various claims were made under different paragraphs providing for goods in chief value of something else than wool. The board held that none of the claims was applicable and affirmed the Surveyor.

Hawley & Letzerich, Galveston, went before the board with the claim that certain commissions paid to the commissionaire of the purchaser should not be included in the dutiable value of baskets. Judge Waite said that it was unquestionably true from the testimony that certain items of commission set forth in the protest would be properly non-dutiable. He pointed out, however, that it was necessary for the importers to show that the Appraiser in his advisory capacity added the items to make an amount above the wholesale market price of the goods, which advice the Collector followed in assessing duty. As nothing of this kind appeared in the testimony protest was overruled.

The Interstate Electric Novelty Company won in claims for lower duty on electric light bulbs without filaments imported under the Tariff act. They were taxed 60 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of blown glass, and were claimed properly dutiable at 30 per cent.

Frank B. Ross & Co. were sustained in the claim that mineral wax or white hardening wax imported under the Tariff act was free of duty under the provision for "wax, vegetable or mineral." The Collector was reversed in his assessment of 15 per cent. as a chemical compound. Similar action was taken in protest by William A. Brown & Co. dealing with the same product.

EXPORTS CONTINUE LARGE.

Those to Britain and Her Possessions Led Last Week.

Exports at this port, though about $200,000 less than in the week before, were heavy in the week ended May 8, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Shipments for the week totaled $24,532,245, compared with $24,763,189 the week before and $24,312,996 in the week before that. Exports here to date now aggregate $488,263,415, compared with $360,860,372 in the corresponding period last year. In the corresponding week in 1914 the exports were set down at only $15,436,598.

England led in purchases amounting to $9,089,662, while exports to the British possessions were the highest in any single week since buying on account of the war began here on a large scale. They aggregated $3,603,485, while exports for France amounted to $3,542,634. The Netherlands took merchandise valued at $1,723,008. Italy was next with $1,482,123. Shipments to the Scandinavian countries continued to decline. Norway led with $600,336. Exports to Russia via Vladivostok had a value of $1,202,824. Argentina continued to be the chief South American buyer, with merchandise worth $540,954. Supplies for Egypt were manifested at $8,702. Exports to Cuba totaled $590,252, while trade with Mexico got down to $340.

The export movement in domestics for the week totaled $426,988, of which British Australia took $75,197. The next biggest buyer was Cuba, with $70,077. The French War Department took goods to the value of $29,416, while fair-sized shipments were made to New Zealand and Hayti. Cotton duck exports for the week aggregated $88,632, of which $67,283 went to London.

DISCUSS REFRIGERATION.

American Association Adopts Means to Advance Foreign Trade.

Manufacturers from all parts of the country are in attendance at the fifth annual convention of the American Association of Refrigeration, which began yesterday at the Astor. The annual banquet of the association took place last night, and the convention will end with a session this morning.

W. J. Rushton of Birmingham, Ala., Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that efforts were being made by the committee to induce schools of technology and other educational institutions to install regular courses in refrigeration. Dr. F. Danenbaum, Chairman of the Committee on Trade Extensions, recommended that measures be adopted to further foreign trade in ice-making machinery and perishable foods, and that a bureau be instituted in the offices of the secretary to obtain information to be available to members seeking means to extend their trade abroad.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market came back strong yesterday, and at the close of the day was 5¼ to 6½c above the final of Monday. At the high point of the day the May position was within 2½c of the high point of last Friday, while July was within 1½c of that point, and September showed an actual advance of 1⅝c from Friday's best price. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.65½, and No. 2 hard at $1.67, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.63½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.65, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.60½	$1.55¼	$1.02⅝
July	..	..	1.38	1.31½	94⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.58	$1.52½	1.57½	1.52½	94½
July	1.32½	1.26	1.32½	1.26	85⅝
September	1.25⅞	1.19½	1.25¾	1.19½	84⅜

CORN.

The corn market shared the advance of wheat, and at the close of the day values were 1⅝@2c net higher. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76	74⅜	76	74⅛	67⅜
July	78⅞	76⅞	78⅜	76⅛	65⅜
September	80	77⅞	79⅝	77⅞	64⅝

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and firmer, influenced by the advance in wheat and corn and by export sales of about 200,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 60c; No. 2 white, 60¼c; No. 3 white, 59½c; No. 4 white, 58½@59½c; fancy clipped white, 60½@62c; ordinary clipped white, 58½@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53¼	52⅛	53½	51⅜	38⅜
July	53⅛	52	53¼	51⅜	37⅛
September	47⅝	46½	47½	45⅞	35⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and firmer, with covering and buying by packers prompted by strength in grain and owing to a firmer tone to the hog position. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000 head; estimated for Wednesday, 24,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 8,200 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—					
July	9.97	9.75	9.95	9.67	10.02
September	10.17	10.00	10.17	9.95	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.67	10.55	10.65	10.50	11.12
September	10.90	10.82	10.90	10.75	11.25
Pork—					
July	18.30	18.02	18.23	17.95	19.72
September	18.65	18.50	18.62	18.35	19.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firmer, in sympathy with the general advance in other commodities and on buying by local commission houses. The demand was not very aggressive, but offerings were small and final quotations were 5 to 11 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.35@6.60	6.25
May	..	..	6.36@6.41	6.30
June	6.50	6.48	6.50@6.52	6.40
July	6.65	6.61	6.65@6.66	6.57
August	6.81	6.76	6.81@6.83	6.73
September	6.93	6.87	6.94@6.96	6.84
October	6.97	6.90	6.96@6.97	6.85
November	..	..	6.73@6.90	6.65
December	6.75	6.74	6.76@6.78	6.68

COFFEE.

The coffee market, which declined on Monday as a result of the feeling of pessimism which prevailed in all the markets, rallied yesterday on the more optimistic trend of mind which prevailed generally, and values at the close of the day were 8 to 11 points higher.

In the local spot market trading was quiet and the undertone was easy. Rio 7s ex-shipment were quoted at 7¾c, while good 7s were still held at 7¾c, which, it was thought, might be shaded for invoice lots.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	6.01@6.03	5.90
June	..	..	6.05@6.07	5.94
July	7.10	7.09	7.06@7.10	6.99
August	..	..	7.11@7.12	7.01
September	7.15	7.09	7.13@7.14	7.03
October	..	..	7.16@7.17	7.06
November	..	..	7.19@7.20	7.09
December	7.25	7.20	7.23@7.24	7.12
January	7.26	7.26	7.25@7.27	7.18
February	..	..	7.32@7.33	7.24
March	7.37	7.37	7.38@7.39	7.30
April	..	..	7.40@7.41	7.32

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 50,485; last week, 41,448 packages. Exports to Europe for week, 1,025 packages; to other countries, 506 packages. Imports for week, 230 packages. The market held quite firm on nearly all grades of table butter on the close on Saturday. Supplies were barely equal to the wants of the trade, but receivers pieced out the goods and made no attempt to force prices higher. So far this week there has been a material increase in the receipts, and this has caused a sharp downward turn. Values have fallen 2@2½c on fresh creamery, and at the close it is easier to buy than to sell extras at 28½c. The higher scoring lots bring 29@29½c, but there is no material demand for anything above 28c. Lower grades range from 28c down to 22@23c for very poor, though there are not many fresh goods to be had under 26c. Old creamery does not figure much in the trade. Renovated has weakened a little toward the end, and there is a little easier feeling on ladles and packing stock, with somewhat larger supplies in sight. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26½c; thirds, 22@24c; creamery, old, common to prime, 22@26½c; State Dairy, finest, 28c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@21c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 169,895 cases. The arrivals have fallen off somewhat from the high point noted a week ago, but are still liberal. Qualities are running down, and the proportion of strictly fine fresh stock showing strong body and fit for the best class of trade is becoming small; for such prices have ruled quite full steady and values in favor. But there is pressure to sell the average good and lower grades, for which values are irregular and showing a wide range. Dirties and checks in fair demand and firm; undergrades move slowly, especially checks, some of which have to be sold at very low prices. Nearby white eggs are also of somewhat irregular quality value, it requires very fancy stock to reach top quotation; undergrades are urgently offered; most of the business ranges from 22@23c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extras, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c. Nearby storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17¼@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@17c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@16½c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 24@24c; Western, 20@22c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@21c.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Miss Olivia Leventritt will represent the Board of Education at the meeting of the National Education Association in San Francisco, in August.

Principal Emma L. Johnston of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers in attending the National Conference on Charities and Correction, which begins today at Baltimore.

President Churchill of the Board of Education will deliver an address at the commencement exercises of the Harlem Evening High School for Men, in the Wadleigh High School, this evening.

Substitute teachers will be assigned to the Otisville Sanitarium, Sea View Hospital, Magdalene Home, the Vanderbilt Clinic, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A substitute teacher will be assigned for not more than two hours a day outside the regular school hours in the Manhattan Trade School in connection with the co-operative class in the neckwear industry.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

I. S. GIVEN, BUFFALO, OPEN FOR JOBS COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS, SILK DRESSES; QUANTITY NO OBJECT; SPOT CASH. BEN P. LEVIS, RESIDENT BUYER, 72 MADISON AV. 7197 MADISON SQUARE.

WE have 500 yards woolens of past season which cost $1 to $1.50 per yard; will sell for 50c. per yard. H. P. Belsinger & Co., 48 West 25th St.

ARBETMAN BROS. & BLAIR, Chicago, now looking at Fall coats, prices $6-$12. Call with samples 10-12 A. M. all week. 1 East 28th St.

WANTED wash skirts, $6.50 to $13.50 dozen; waists, $4.50 to $8.50 dozen. Write for appointment, cash. Box S 141 Times.

JOBBER LOOKING AT COATS AND SUITS ALL WEEK. SAM LEVY & CO., 15 WEST 26TH ST., 10TH FLOOR.

JOBBER open for Summer dresses. Call Wednesday and Thursday, with samples, 37 West 19th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER of cloaks and suits will look all week from 2:30 to 5:30 P. M. 114 West 27th St., first floor.

JOBBER will place big orders on snappy styles of wash dresses. Write for appointment, B 350 Times.

JOBBER will look at Fall samples of coats and suits. 10 and 12 West 22d St., Room 11 and 12.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard. F'n. 4848. Largest cash buyers mdse., fixtures, machinery.

JOBBER will look at ladies' and misses' Fall suits all week. 147 West 22d St., 9th floor.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats all week from 9 to 4. 34 West 17th St., 5th floor.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats from 9 to 4 at 28 West 27th St., 10th floor.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS; immediate delivery; labeled. Warren Woolen Co., 42 W. 17th.

75 CHECKED COATS for immediate delivery. Goldshein Bros. & Bruckner. 130 W. 17th.

HAVE 50 dozen wash skirts to sell; up-to-minute style. Style M'f'g, 18 West 27th.

LOOKING at ladies' Fall suits and coats. Cash Buyers, 8th floor, 57 East 11th St.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4543.

WILL Buy for cash navy taffeta. Windsor Costume Co., 19 West 36th St.

JOBBERS looking at wash dresses. Room 1,201, 108-110 West 34th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits. Eighth floor 164 West 25th St.

SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED to call with snappy Fall coats Wednesday and Thursday. 37 West 28th St., 12th floor.

HAVE 1,000 dozen cheap cotton waists and middy blouses to close out at low prices. Phone Chelsea 247.

FORTY ladies' and misses' suits to close out at a low price. Otto Kaufman Co., 30 West 26th St.

JOB OF COTTON DRESSES to close out at a sacrifice. Countess Dress Co., 112 West 18th St.

TO CLOSE OUT 250 coats, chinchillas and cloths. Soloman Bros., 45 West 34th.

BUYERS, ATTENTION! We have 225 assorted Summer dresses in 7 leading styles ready to close out; do not miss this opportunity. A call and inspection will bring great profits. Sol Shapiro Mfg. Co., 116-118 West 29th St.

A BIG BARGAIN.—100 poplin suits, 150 coats in assorted material in a job at a sacrifice price. Samuel Greenberg, 141 West 26th St.

LEADERS.—Popular-priced Palm Beach coats and suits. Russakow & Elroff, 153 W. 15th.

GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS, $4 up. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th St.

JOB OF HIGH-CLASS NEGLIGEES, at a sacrifice. 24 West 39th, 5th floor.

WILL SELL 50 white chinchilla coats below cost. 432 6th Av., 6th floor.

SALESMAN, having 15 years' selling and executive experience in fancy linen business, desires position in that or other lines, where integrity and ability will bring results. S 164 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3⅛@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday....3½@4 " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Shifts in Duck Exports.

Some rather noticable shifts are reported in the cotton duck export business. Factors in the trade state that the heavy rush of these goods to France and England for military purposes have now gotten down to a minimum. While business with the Allies has slackened, new fields have opened elsewhere. Perhaps the most noticeable example of this is to be seen in shipments to China. A prominent factor in the trade said yesterday that more duck has been shipped to China in the last two weeks than in any similar period in a long time. Considerable business is being done with Argentina and Brazil, and some in the trade take the optimistic view that a heavier demand will shortly come from these countries. Exports to Cuba are reported at low ebb, while the movement to Porto Rico is described as very poor.

No Interest in Serges.

There seems to be very little interest in evidence regarding serges for next Spring. Usually at this time the mills have made their prices to the jobbers and taken on business. The general apathy, as far as this staple fabric is concerned, is causing some factors no small amount of anxiety. So far no cloth has taken the place of serge, but the demand for the fabric has been very dull for some time. The mills seem content to let the situation work itself out, and are in no hurry to push out prices before there is evidence that the buyers are willing to talk business. One selling agent said that the only inquiry he has had on serges was from a clothier who wanted to know if he would sell his goods on the same basis as last year.

The Dyestuffs Shortage.

Out-of-town mill men who were in the cotton goods district yesterday conferring with representatives here emphasized the shortage in dyestuffs. In some instances the mill men said they had only enough colors for certain lines to last a few weeks, while the outlook generally was far from encouraging. There was complaint that in the allotment of dyestuffs certain handlers of colors are discriminating in favor of some mills, while turning down applications for identical colors from others. Some of the agents said they would have to have recourse to natural dyes for some of their lines. There appears to be, however, a tendency to hold off as long as possible from using the old-fashioned colors. The American manufacturers of these colors, it was said yesterday, continue to be embarrassed in getting desired supplies of crude material through lack of adequate shipping facilities.

Novelties in American Cottons.

Cotton dress goods are reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. The business being done is of fair volume in many lines. The dearth of competitive foreign goods in the market is being taken advantage of by many mills to bring out novelties and other fabrics of a sort formerly largely bought from Europe. It is predicted that these goods will find favor among buyers and consumers and there are not those lacking in the trade who are of the belief that after the war many American cottons in their line will hold their own with the competing products. Many hold that the present slowdown in fancy goods imports gives domestic designers a fine chance to display their ingenuity and artistic ability.

Appoint Committee to Co-operate.

A committee was appointed yesterday at a meeting of the Lace and Embroidery Association which will keep in touch with the work of the new commission appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to investigate further the schedule for calculating the valuation of St. Gall embroideries. The following are on the committee of the association: I. N. Landauer of the Elmstein Wolff Co., Richard Muser of Muser Bros., Max Neuburger of Neuburger & Co., George Pohlmann of William Meyer & Co., and Felix Meyer of Blanck & Co. This committee, it was said, will co-operate in every possible way with the Treasury Department officials. The meeting yesterday was well attended not only by members but by those in the trade outside the organization who are interested in the matter of the St. Gall schedule.

Coal Trade Situation.

In referring to the situation as regards anthracite, the Coal Trade Journal of today will say that already restriction is reported at a few collieries in the Schuylkill region and that this will soon become more general is evidenced by the falling off in demand since the end of April. A revival is looked for toward the end of the month, however, and with the outlet for surplus tonnages afforded by the lakes it is probable that running will be carried on at pretty nearly top-notch speed until well in June. In bituminous coal, the greater activity which is now in evidence in the mining regions is not reflected in spot demand at tidewater. The market is in a fairly healthy condition, though quiet. Every week sees the trade gradually getting into a stronger position.

No Time to Help Speculation.

When times are dull in the fabric markets there is a general disposition on the part of the salesman to "talk up" certain goods in order to induce buying. As one factor pointed out, this practice does not pay in the long run, although it may result in the salesman getting an order. Just at the present time, when the garment manufacturers have been hard hit by big retail failures, the salesman has more to gain for his house by conserving the resources of his customers than by exploiting them. The ordinary way to get a manufacturer to give an order when he is not so inclined is to show him something new and tell him it is being sampled out to a very large extent. This is "talking up" a fabric and the sampling exists only in the salesman's imagination.

Gray Goods Prices Remain Firm.

While the gray goods market yesterday was quiet, it showed unmistakable strength fundamentally. Some factors in the trade said the market still reflects the uncertainty created over the Lusitania and other recent happenings of a political character. When the situation as to these is cleared up the sentiment seems to be that brisk business will be done. The belief that business will shortly become normal is predicated on the fact that there is certain need of goods which must be met. Heavy sheetings were firm yesterday with some inquiry for export account. Narrow print cloths are strong and scarce with a demand for goods of this kind. Leading commission houses quoted spot goods as follows:

39 -inch, 80-80s..4½c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4c
39 -inch, 72-76s..5c 38½-inch, 60-52s..3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4¼c 27 -inch, 64-60s..3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4½c 27 -inch, 56-52s..2½c

Any Excuse Is Good Enough.

The average excuse given for a cancellation is something to smile over. In fact, one manufacturer when he gets an original story puts it away in what he calls his "joke book." The latest addition to his collection is probably an old tale, but since it hasn't been used recently he thinks it is worth preserving. A retailer ordered some merchandise when these particular goods were going strong." The demand suddenly dropped out of sight before the shipment came, and the manufacturer was asked to cancel the lot. As a reason the retailer said that the stock clerk who had taken inventory "made a mistake," and the goods were not really needed. The manufacturer, of course, did not feel that the excuse was a reasonable one, but he let the retailer have his way. "Some excuse or other is better than none," he says.

Dress Goods Demand Slow.

Dress goods buyers are not showing marked activity in covering their needs for next Fall, and the market as a whole is passing through more or less of a dull period. Sellers state that the demand will be a late one and will come with a rush that will send prices soaring. There is practically no business being done on serges, and factors in the market are at least at a loss to explain this. Poplins are regarded as a steady enough proposition in certain quarters, and in others the mills are shaky in their fabric, due to cancellations received. The different points of view depend, no doubt, on the worth of cloth itself. Whipcords and gabardines are being well taken, the former in a twill sufficiently wide to distinguish it from the last named goods. After a good Spring business on chudhas, a mohair filled fabric, buyers are rather favorably disposed toward them for Fall.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—Twenty-four companies incorporated today had aggregate capital stock of $1,116,000. They included:

Normanna Company, fish, meat, fruit, preserves, groceries, $400,000; James F. Fogarty, Herman A. Acker, Engelbert Vierhause, 100 Hudson St.

The Royal Pattern Company, printing, publishing, patterns, style, shopping service, $250,000; Thomas E. McEntegart, John T. Sturdevant, MacDonald De Witt, 287 East 18 St.

American Burlesque Association theatrical, $150,000; Gus Hill, Charles E. Barton, George E. Lothrop, 183 Court St., Boston, Mass.

Independent Electric Light and Power Company, transportation, electricity, for heat, light, power, $100,000; Alex Werner, Helen Wolff, Meyer Klein, 817 West End Av.

Orlando Flour-Grain Corporation, $80,000; George B. Benedict, H. A. Kothe, K. H. Clarke, 127 Parkside Av., Brooklyn.

Building Data Company, investigating, examinations, tests, analysis, methods of construction, $40,000; Bevan Jones, William A. Aiken, Louis K. Comstock, Upper Montclair, N. J.

City Island Homes, realty, construction, $25,000; James L. Douck, Leonder F. Shiffin, Rayford W. Alley, 620 West 116 St.

Crystal Cleanse Co., Syracuse, washing compounds, $25,000; Dean E. Wolcott, Charles A. Jones, Willis E. Browne, Syracuse.

Hoffmann Motor Car Company, autos, motor vehicles, garages, $10,000; A. L. Friedberg, H. H. Miller, M. J. Neumann, 140 Nassau St.

Hygrade Furniture Manufacturing Company, costumes, tables, beds, $10,000; Max Rauch, William and Philip Hutt, 49 Osborn St., Brooklyn.

Syracuse Motor Transit Company, Syracuse, baggage, freight, transfer, transportation, garage, $10,000; Philip Manheim, George A. Smith, William H. Bissell, 498 South Salina St., Syracuse.

Owl Electric Sign Company, appliances, fixtures, novelties, $5,000; Harry Lanzner, William and Henry Fantel, 600 West 186th St.

Vahan H. Abkarian Company, Rochester, real estate agency, brokerage, $5,000; J. W. Van Valkenburgh, Everet B. Guernsey, Vahan H. Abkarian, Rochester.

Emma E. Goodwin, Inc., corsets, lingerie, underwear, $5,000; Alice Lee Camp, Emma E. Goodwin, L. M. Brownell, 110 West 40th St.

The Woodycrest Building Corporation, real estate, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; David F. and John P. Hanigan, James L. McDermott, 791 Prospect. Av.

Authorization: The S. P. Bowers Company, Wilmington, Del., saw, paper, pulp mills, factories, $5,000; Repr., A. L. Richardson, 90 West St., New York.

Capital increases: Midland Products Corporation, New York, $10,000 to $80,000; Universal Car Seal and Appliance Company, Albany, $50,000 to $75,000; Strong Rubber and Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000; Galilee Fish Company, New York, $5,000 to $25,000; New England Animated Advertising Corporation, $10,000 to $35,000.

Capital decrease: Republic Collar Company, Cohoes, $13,318 to $11,719.

Voluntary dissolution: Garwood Shoe Company, Wellsville.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Max Herslein, Jersey City, to deal in stocks, bonds, &c., $2,000; J. Fred Hough-wout, Samuel B. Howard, H. O. Coughlin, all of New York City.

New Hunt Co., Newark, to manufacture novelties, specialties, &c., $5,000; Charles Clark, New York; C. Fitzpatrick, Newark; W. L. Jacobus, Newark.

J. E. Vroman Co., Union Hill, engineering, brass molding, &c., $100,000; Julius E. Vroman, North Bergen; Leontine Vroman, North Bergen; George W. Bechtold, Jersey City; Wm. V. Bechtold, Jersey City.

Hassler Sales Co., Newark, to conduct a general auto business, $5,000; George A. Wardell, Joseph H. Steinhardt, J. Milton Steinhardt, all of Newark.

Camden County Garden Farms Co., Camden, real estate, building and contracting, $125,000; Elias Davis, J. L. Anderson, J. B. Cuthbert, all of Camden.

John J. Bower Co., 635 Main St., Paterson, to deal in milk, butter, eggs, &c., registered agent, Harry F. Greene, $100,000, to commence business with $30,000, shares $100 each; Annetta Bowers, Lillian G. Greene, Harry F. Greene, all of Paterson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, dealer in general merchandise, at 61 Front Street, has assigned to Maurice P. Davidson of Yankauer & Davidson. Mr. Davidson said that the liabilities were about $4,000 and assets about the same.

M. GREENSTEIN & CO.—Morris Greenstein, trading as M. Greenstein & Co., manufacturer of millinery, at 366 Broadway, has assigned to Samuel Naitove and Bernard Hyman. Liabilities are over $10,000 and assets about $5,000.

MAX KRONSTADT, jobber in jewelry, at 71 Nassau Street, has assigned to Louis Berger.

ELECTRIC PHOTO AND NOVELTY CO., INC., manufacturer of electric photos and dealer in jewelry novelties, at 549 Eighth Avenue, has assigned to Saul H. Immerglück.

JOHN T. BAUER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John T. Bauer, butcher and provision dealer at 1,070 Third Avenue.

SAMUEL SILVER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Silver, grocer, of 24 Carmine Street. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $2,000.

SAMUEL LEVINE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Levine, installment dealer, at 71 East 100th Street. Liabilities are reported to be $4,000.

MYRTIE N. WHIPPLE of 300 West 100th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $10,641, and no assets.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MALDEN, Mass.—Walter S. Douglas, salesman, 86 Wyoming Avenue; voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,479, of which $320 is secured and $10,157 is due to about seventy-five unsecured creditors. There are no assets.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 11.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by ex-Mayor David S. Rose. He says that he owes $37,-513.38 and has property worth $36,400. The largest liability is $11,658, borrowed from the First National Bank. Mr. Rose owns a residence at 4,104 Sheridan Road, Chicago, valued at $20,000, on which there are two mortgages, one for $14,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arenkay Amusement Co., Inc., Ell Bee Contracting Co., Morris Rose, John J. Kelt, Isaac Brown, Leo Wolins, and Irving Wolins —H. Young, $161.81.

Ackerman, Emanuel M.—B. Polishook, costs, $103.33.

Alexander, Arthur—J. J. Haleran, $632.36.

Arnheimer, Louis—I. Hess, costs, $108.70.

Auto Exchange and Equipment Co.—International Motor Co., $291.61.

Boyd, Evalyn—R. M. Silverman, $170.97.

Braun, Henry L.—S. R. Betts, $868.54.

Bermac Co., Inc.—B. Greeff et al., $157.79.

Boener, Louise—D. Coulter, $238.12.

Begen, Sadie M.—I. M. Pettus et al., costs, $161.55.

Bronx Sentinel Co.—City of New York, $106.00.

Bessie Ferro Silicon Co.—Same, $307.91.

Burek, George W.—F. Davis, $116.31.

Ball, Marcus D.—C. Arras, $321.14.

Business Women's Hotel Co., Inc.—E. West, $118.39.

Bigall, William and Theresa—L. Allmendinger, $161.92.

Bigelow, Wm. F.—Bush Co., $96.96.

Péekskill Coal Co.—M. J. Derby, $205.16.

Patterson, Harold D.—Monroe & Dalton, $116.39.

Pareti, Peter L.—Aetna Marble Co., $184.79.

Parker, Alice Gibbon & Co., $2,818.07.

Pearse, Edw. H.—E. S. Manee et al., $278.05.

Pederson, Paul F.—Hewitt Motor Co., $266.05.

Rappoit, Herman A.—R. J. Lynch, $1,089.54.

Rosenbaum, Benjamin—M. Isaac, $166.53.

Richtyer, Sylvester L., and Nellie D.—C. Stoll, $1,023.46.

Rosenbloom, Joe—M. Shmolovitz, $26.31.

Sloane, Jeffrey, and Sidney Stern—B. Horn, $116.35.

Street, William—Corning & Co., $190.22.

Schwarz, Joseph — Stewart Distilling Co., $151.38.

Stuurman, Anna B. C.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $109.20.

Stone, Stephen—J. Constantine et al., $120.01.

Same—D. B. Dolfin et al. $120.01.

Sultzer, Mortimer—R. Webber et al., $503.32.

Sullivan, Michael—S. Menken, Inc., $292.58.

Spink, George—M. Cecil, $117.42.

Silverman, Samuel T., and Frank—Century Bank of the City of N. Y., $608.65.

Union Square Lunch, Inc.—Modern Tile and Marble Co., Inc., $119.41.

Wasserman, Alex.—A. L. Kass, $216.15.

Werba, Luescher Opera Co., Inc.—D. Bispham, $576.11.

Wray, Albert A.—B. Worden, $322.91.

Ward Baking Co.—F. Curdo, $157.50.

Woodward, Eleanor L. — Martinson Estate Co., $336.64.

Wright, Willard T.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $40.43.

Wilbour, Wm. F.—Bean Sita Co., $118.51.

In Bronx County.

Crossley, Wilbur—A. F. Paulsen, $21.76.

Cohen, Becky—City of N. Y., $57.

Ebling Realty Co.—City of N. Y., $57.

Feldman, Morris—S. Steiger, $274.65.

Lemlen, Anton—Phenix Cheese Co., $17.20.

Metzger, Charles and Catherine—A. Friedberg, $114.67.

Maerdian, Frank—P. Storminger, $46.67.

Martin Tully Construction Co.—T. R. Thorn, $36.02.

Rosen, Benjamin—J. C. Titus, $1,214.14.

Rosenhauer, Annie—Robitzek & Bro., Inc., $41.12.

Smith, Ellen M. Duncan—B. S. Deutsch, $106.12.

Signell, John V.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $24.82.

Scheimen, Oscar—L. Markowitz et al., $82.04.

Sheinkman, Louis—Gordon Press, Inc., $27.72.

Tanzer, Albert—S. S. Springer, $49.72.

White, Edward H.—Weber Supply Co., Inc., $90.86.

173d Street Improvement Co., Inc.—City of N. Y., $262.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Phillips, Cyrus W.—B. M. L. Bates et al., Nov. 16, 1914, $174.95.

Grove Straw Hat Mfg. Co.—H. R. Paige, April 21, 1915, (vacated,) $5,604.64.

Garfield & Proctor Coal Co.—Brothers Valley Coal Co., April 19, 1915, $925.12.

Heinsheimer, Norbert—A. H. Meyer, April 28, 1915, $180.15.

Hoyt, Arthur S.—Live Stock Exchange National Bank of Chicago, April 21, 1915, $2,147.07.

Pakas, Victor—Reliance Building, Inc., Sept. 20, 1913, $390.

Lubestkin, Abraham and Philip—M. Breiner, March 17, 1915, $774.48.

Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.—N. L. McCready, April 22, 1915, $213.86.

Same—Same, May 2, 1912, $4,801.

Same—Same, March 11, 1913, $100.73.

McNulty Brothers—M. Campbell, April 28, 1915, $134.15.

Same—D. Jennings, March 29, 1915, $5,261.28.

In Bronx County.

Collins, Mamie R.—Bank of Washington Heights, Feb. 5, 1914, $289.31.

Schonfeld, Oscar E. T.—W. H. Meyer, April 3, 1915, $49.41.

Russia Buying Merino Wool.

LONDON, May 11.—There were only 8,880 bales brought forward at the wool auction sales today. Congestion at the docks and warehouses was responsible for the small offerings. The demand was good and prices were steady. Russia took many lots of Queensland scoured merinos and paid 2s 3½d for the best grades.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Schaul; P. D. Schaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 1,270 Broadway.

AUBURN—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. N. Kierst, housefurnishing goods; 60 5th Av.

AUSTIN—McKean-Ellers Co.; H. McKean, dry goods; 73 Leonard.

AUSTIN, Texas—McKean-Ellers Co.; L. Davis, dry goods, furn. goods, women's waists; 72 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—D. D. Sollenberger & Co.; D. D. Sollenberger, dry goods; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 31 Union Square.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonald, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 18 West 35th.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—L. Lauer, dry goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; W. G. Weller, domestics; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. Hurwitz & Co.; L. Hurwitz, children's dresses; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—S. Kirson & Co.; S. Kirson, clothing; Grand.

BALTIMORE—L. Cohen, tailor; B'way Central.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

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We have issued a circular pointing out what we believe the wisest and safest investment policy under existing conditions and including a list of eight selected securities adapted to this policy.

Write or Call for Circular No. 160

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may prevail at any time. Those who are not in a position to keep in touch with the market for standard bonds will be kept posted of any unusual developments if they send their names and addresses to our Department B.

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can be put to work in such a way as to earn 6% and still be where you can get at your money when you want it.

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Booklet T-12 describes the bonds and discusses long-term and short-term investments. Write for it today.

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R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

Investment Bonds
List upon application.
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. — New York.

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rebound on Traders' Interpretation of the President's Speech.

The ground which the stock market lost on Monday it regained yesterday on half the volume of the previous day's transactions. The list had to be scanned closely to find stocks which did not participate in the advance. Monday's selling seems to have included a good deal of short selling and yesterday's advance to have been accelerated by a hasty retreat by some of those who took a bear position the previous day. The forward movement, though, was so general and so vigorous, being renewed shortly before the close after a long lull in the trading, that it was plainly indicated that trading sentiment as a whole after the depression of Monday had swung strongly in favor of renewed buying.

The motive of yesterday's rise was none in doubt. On all hands one heard that the President's speech at Philadelphia meant that there would be no war with Germany. Mr. Wilson did not name Germany nor the Lusitania and he himself said yesterday that his utterances at Philadelphia were to be accepted generally and not to be applied specifically to the existing situation, but Wall Street, or that part of it which was active in the stock market yesterday, chose to interpret the President's utterances as meaning that no breach with Germany will occur over the sinking of the Lusitania. In their attitude yesterday traders were plainly unmindful of the larger questions at issue in the situation to which the sinking of the Lusitania has given rise, or more strictly speaking, has served to accentuate, for it is plain that the sinking of that vessel is but one of the deeds which have created the sentiment which exists in this country today.

It is probably true that yesterday's market was a Wall Street made market to a much larger extent than that was true of the movement which during April was carrying prices forward so impetuously. The two markets at least had this in common, that they chose to put aside consideration of the uncertainties of the situation. Yet it is plain that these have been increased instead of diminished by the events of recent days. Had it appeared in yesterday's news that the representations which this country has to make to Germany would be acceded to and that all danger had passed of our being obliged to take measures of war, or measures likely to lead to war, there would have been much more solid foundation for the day's sharp rise in prices. No such conclusion, however, could fairly be drawn from the general statements made by Mr. Wilson and there was no other basis for that conclusion to which the Stock Exchange jumped yesterday.

The fact of the matter was that nothing had yet been done by our Government, and so long as Washington is silent uncertainty must exist as to the exact steps which the United States will take in the emergency which confronts the country. The market assumed rather too much, but count has to be taken of the fact that in the stock market violent movements in one direction are apt to beget violent movements in the other. Thus a partial explanation of yesterday's rise is found in the mere fact that the previous day there had been a heavy and abrupt decline. The comment was heard in the financial district that a more reserved market would more accurately have reflected the general state of sentiment, and that no doubt was a fair view.

There was some good news, but the market did not relate its advance to that. Announcement was made early in the day that the last of the $65,000,000 of Pennsylvania bonds had been covered by the public subscriptions. The sale of these in the course of three business days after they were publicly offered is a notable achievement if considered in the light of the fact that these were days of great and unusual uncertainty. The monthly statement of the American Railway Association showed a decrease of over 37,000, or more than 11 per cent., in the number of idle freight cars during April. During that month last year there was an increase of close to 90,000, or 64 per cent., a contrast which serves as a reminder that business was then in a period of decline, while it is now in a period of recovery. The weekly export preliminary figures showing an export balance of $20,555,000 confirmed the continuance of a trade movement which is adding substantially at an unusual rate to our already extraordinarily large credit balance in this year's trade.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	Railroads	Industrials	COMBINED AVERAGE.	Last. Change.
May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	— .32
May 3	72.47	70.44	70.81	—1.47
May 4	71.47	70.41	71.08	+.27
May 5	71.62	69.56	69.94	—1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+.55
May 7	68.87	68.43	68.04	—2.45
May 8	68.28	66.56	67.60	—.44
May 10	67.82	64.14	65.92	—1.68
May 11	68.30	67.04	67.98	+2.06

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
May to date	72.94 May 1	64.14 May 10	67.98
May, 1914	69.75 May 18	67.48 May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25 May 28	69.45 May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17 May 2	80.08 May 31	80.19
Jr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	67.98
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	69.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1911	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 Jan. 26	60.57 Sep. 25	77.60

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	550	560	545	555
Borne-Scrymser	265	280	265	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	102	104
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Crescent Pipe Line	39	230	223	228
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	41	38	40
Eureka Pipe Line	220	50	45	50
Galena S. Oil pf	135	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil com	153	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	130	157	153	157
Indiana Pipe Line	95	132	123	125
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9¾	98	95	97
National Transit	30	9⅞	8½	8¾
New York Transit	205	31	29	30
Northern Pipe Line	92	210	205	210
Ohio Oil	137	95	92	95
Penn.-Mexican Fuel	58	139	132	134
Pierce Oil	12	63	59	64
Pierce Oil conv. 6s	78	12½	11¾	12¾
Prairie Oil & Gas	320	80	78	80
Prairie Pipe Line	130	325	298	302
Solar Refining	230	240	126	128
Southern Pipe Line	205	225	220	230
Southwest Pa. Pipe	280	210	208	208
S. W. Penn. P.	105	283	268	273
Stand. Oil of Cal	290	110	105	110
Stand. Oil of Ind	418	293	282	285
Stand. Oil of Kan	350	422	405	410
Stand. Oil of Ky	240	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Neb	315	250	235	240
Stand. Oil of N. J	400	325	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. Y	185	403	393	398
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	187	181	183
Swan & Finch		430	423	428
Union Tank	79	120	117	123
Vacuum Oil	203	81	78	80
Washington Oil	35	207	195	200
		38	35	38

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Frank M. Tait, President of the Dayton Power & Light Co., denied yesterday in a statement issued through the Estate Holding company was being formed in Dayton, Ohio, to take over all the utilities of that city, including those of the Dayton Power & Light Co.

Stockholders of the Delaware & Hudson, at the annual meeting yesterday, re-elected the Directors and approved the annual report of the company.

Morgan Van Woort, formerly with Didrichsen & Co., has opened offices at 52 Broadway for the transaction of a general business in investment securities.

The $11,781,000 State of Tennessee refunding loan 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent. serial bonds are being offered on a 4.20 per cent. basis by a syndicate composed of Redmond & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., White, Weld & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Rhoades & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	574,181
Year to date	117,635
Same period last year	45,457,873
Average price and change 50 stocks	31,718,722
Same day last year	67.98 +2.06
	68.31 + .07

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34⅜	34⅝	11,250	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	34⅝	32½	34½	+1⅞
14⅝	15	2,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	14⅜	15	14½	14⅝	+⅛
42	45	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	45	45	45	45	+1½
67⅜	68	33,000	Amal. Copper	67	68⅛	66	67⅛	+1⅜
52½	54	300	Am. Agricultural	53	53	52½	53	+1¼
91½	93½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ½
45	45½	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	42⅞	45¼	42⅝	45	+2⅜
34½	34⅝	19,050	Am. Can	34	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	+⅜
96⅜	97	700	Am. Can pf	96⅜	96½	96	96⅜	+⅛
51⅝	52	1,850	Am. Car & Fdy	50½	52⅜	50½	51⅞	+1½
114⅝	116	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	+3
45⅝	46	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	44	46½	44	46	+2
80	93	100	Am. Express	85	85	85	85	+12
30½	31	900	Am. Hide & L. pf.	28¾	31	28½	30½	+3
31	31¼	3,800	Am. Ice Sec.	31	31½	30½	31⅛	+1⅝
10½	11	100	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	+1
43⅝	45⅝	4,800	Am. Locomotive	44¼	45⅝	44¼	45⅝	+2⅝
45½	45¾	60	Do. odd lots	45	45⅞	45	45⅞	
		100	Am. Loco. pf	97	97	97	97	+1½
67¼	67½	5,200	Am. Sm. & Ref'g	67	67¼	65½	67¼	+1⅝
108	108	500	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109	106	106	+2½
60	63	10	Am. Teleg. & Cable	92	62	62	62	
119¾	120	910	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119	119½	119	119	+⅛
104	108	313	Am. Tobacco	232	235	230	230	+3
28	29	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	+⅝
84½	88	100	Am. Woolen	28	28	28	28	+2
32¼	32½	14,300	Am. Woolen pf	84	84	84	84	+1
100⅝	100⅞	4,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	32½	32⅝	31⅝	32⅜	+⅛
99	99½	300	At., Top. & S. Fe	98¾	100⅞	98¾	100⅛	+2½
46¼	46⅜	2,000	At., Top. & S. Fe. pf	100	100	100	100	
72½	73	41,000	Baldwin Loco	47	47½	45	46½	+1⅞
69½	70	300	Baltimore & Ohio	72¾	73	71⅝	73	+2⅛
⅞	1	800	Balt. & Ohio pf	69⅞	70	69⅞	70	+1
137¼	137½	9,900	Batopilas Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
87¾	88	1,500	Bethlehem Steel	135	139	135	136⅞	+1
62½	62⅞	5,550	B'klyn Rapid Tran	87¼	88⅛	87¼	88⅛	+2¼
16	16⅛	650	Butte & Superior	58½	62⅜	58½	62⅜	+6⅞
158¾	159⅛	4,400	Calif. Petroleum	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16	+1
367⅛	37	3,300	Canadian Pacific	136	136½	135¾	136	+2⅝
102	102½	100	Cent. Leather Co	36	37	35¾	37	+2⅝
43¼	44	900	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	
29½	29⅝	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	43	43¾	43	43⅜	+2
91	91¾	3,800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30	30	28⅝	29	+½
124½	128½	200	Chi. M. & St. Paul	90½	91¾	89¾	91¼	+2½
126	127	300	C., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	124¾	124⅝	— ⅛
25	25¾	16,050	Chi. & Northw'n	126	126¾	126	126¼	+¾
44⅜	44½	7,100	Chi., R. Isl. & Pac	24¼	25⅞	24	25⅛	+1
31	34	200	Chino Copper	43¾	44⅝	43	44⅜	+2⅛
100	103	100	Cl., Cin. C. & St. L	34	34	34	34	— ½
26½	27¼	1,700	Cluett, P. & Co. pf	101	101	101	101	+1
127	127½	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	26½	27¼	26¾	27	+1½
60	60½	300	Cons. Gas	127¼	127¾	126⅝	127	+2⅜
94½	97	100	Continental Can	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅜	+1⅝
13⅛	13¾	1,300	Continental Can pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+1
23	23⅞	6,500	Corn Prod. Ref'g	13	13½	13	13	+⅞
114½	115	20	Crucible Steel	22⅝	25¼	22⅝	23¼	+2⅝
12¾	13	1,000	Detroit Edison Co	115	115	115	115	
6½	8½	100	Distillers Securities	12½	12½	12¼	12¾	+¾
25⅞	26	10,800	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
40⅜	40⅝	2,900	Erie	25¾	25⅞	25	25⅞	+1½
151½	152⅜	2,050	Erie 1st pf	38⅞	40½	38⅝	40½	+2
136⅜	136⅞	1,500	General Electric	150½	152	150	151½	+2
98	100	320	General Motors	135	136⅞	135	136⅜	+2
44½	45	3,100	General Motors pf	97	98	97	98	
117½	117⅝	1,900	Goodrich, (B.F.,) Co	45	45	44	45	+⅜
38	33½	3,100	Great Northern pf	116½	117½	116½	117⅛	+1½
57⅜	58	2,800	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P	31½	33½	31½	33	+2½
29⅜	30	8,392	Guggenheim Explor	56⅜	58	56⅜	57⅝	+2⅛
21⅜	21¼	20,800	Inspiration Copper	28½	29⅞	28½	29⅝	+2⅛
70¾	71	4,450	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	20	21½	19⅞	21¼	+2⅜
9⅞	9⅞	400	Inter.-Met. pf	69	71¼	69	70⅝	+3⅞
38	39	200	Int. Paper	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¾
5⅞	6	300	Int. Paper pf	39	39	39	39	+1
27⅝	27⅞	2,600	Int. Steam Pump	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+1
101½	102	100	Kansas City South	27½	27⅞	27	27⅞	+1⅛
140	140½	1,300	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	+2
47	48	100	Lehigh Valley	140	140¼	139½	140	+2⅛
43½	44	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¾	+1⅝
85	86	8,600	Maxwell Motors	43¾	45	42	44	+⅝
37⅛	38	6,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	81½	86¾	81¾	85½	+5
42½	44¾	9,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	37⅛	40¾	36	37½	+1
75⅜	75¾	300	May Dept. Stores	44¾	44⅞	44	44	+2
244½	247⅜	13,700	Mexican Petroleum	72½	75⅝	72¾	74¾	+4½
116	117	2,000	Miami Copper	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+1⅛
123	130	350	M., St. P. & S. S. M					
13	13¾	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	115	117	115	117	— ⅞
31	32	1,650	Mo., Kan. & Texas	125	125	125	125	
14	14¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
48	49	1,700	Missouri Pacific	31	31	31	31	+¾
120¼	122	500	Montana Power	13¾	14	13¾	14	+1
120¾	122	100	Nat. Biscuit pf	48	48½	48	48¾	+1
104½	105	100	do., s 20 f	121½	121½	121½	121½	+1
104½	105	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	
59¾	60½	3,500	do., odd lot	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
16	16½	520	Nat. Lead Co	104½	104½	104½	104½	
14¾	14⅜	1,400	Nat. Enameling	60	60¾	59	60¾	+5½
84	84½	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
85⅜	86	1,900	N. Y. Air Brake	14¾	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+⅝
34	35	200	N. Y. Central	83	84½	82⅞	84½	+1⅝
65	65½	2,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	85¼	85¾	85	85¾	+2
20	20¾	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	34	34	34	34	+1
64	65	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	64	65	64	65	+2⅝
28¼	29½	100	Norfolk & Western	28	29	28	29	+1⅝
102	102	300	North American	102	102	102	102	+1⅛
74½	74¾	2,500	Northern Pacific	74½	74¾	74½	74⅝	+⅛
103⅝	106	200	Ontario Mining	3	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
3	3¼	300	Pacific Mail	20	21½	20	21½	+1⅜
20	21½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	30	30	30	—1½
30	30	100	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	91	91	91	91	+ ½
91	91	10	do., odd lot	91¼	91¼	91¼	91½	+1⅜
91¼	91¼	1,200	Penn. R. R.	106½	106¾	106¼	106⅝	+⅝
106½	106¾	600	People's Gas, Chi	115¼	115¾	115	115½	+1⅛
115¼	115¾	400	Pittsburgh Coal	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
19⅞	20⅛	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	90	90	90	90	+1⅞
90	90	100	Pressed Steel Car	45	45½	43½	44¼	+2
45	45½	200	Public Service N. J	97	97	97	97	—⅜
97	97	100	Pullman Co	105	105	105	105	—2½
105	105	200	Quicksilver	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	—1½
153⅜	153⅜	800	Railway Steel Sp	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
½	½	7,950	Ray Con. Copper	20	20¾	20	20¾	+⅛
20	20¾	24,900	Reading	22½	23⅜	22½	22⅝	+2
22½	23⅜	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	144½	146	143¾	144½	+1
144½	146	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	25½	26¼	25½	26½	+2½
25½	26¼	300	Rock Island Co	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+1½
83¾	83¾	200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅝	2,300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ½
5¾	5¾	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	14¾	14¾	13	14	+1½
14¾	14¾	300	St. Louis & San	5	5	5	5	— ½
5	5	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	— ½
5	5	300	St. Louis Southw	16½	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
16½	16⅞	200	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
14½	14¾	200	Seaboard Air Line pf	35½	35½	35	35	+ ⅛
35½	35½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	135½	135½	135½	135½	+2⅜
135½	135½	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	125½	125½	125½	125½	+2⅜
125½	125½	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. c	33	33	33	33	+1
33	33	10,600	Southern Pacific	88¾	89	87¾	88⅝	+1⅞
88¾	89	1,300	Southern Railway	17	17¼	16¾	17	+⅜
17	17¼	100	Railway pf	53	53	53	53	+¾
53	53	5,400	Studebaker Co	66	67½	65¾	66⅝	+1⅝
66	67½	200	Studebaker Co. pf	100	100	100	100	—1
100	100	1,300	do., s 20 f	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	
98¾	98¾	100	Tennessee Copper	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	+⅛
31¾	31¾	1,900	Texas & Pacific	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼	+⅛
16½	16¾	100	Texas Co	127	127	126	126	+1
127	127	1,700	Third Avenue	50	51	49	50¾	+1½
50	51	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
6¼	6¼	100	Union B. & P. Co	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+1⅝
57⅝	57⅝	32,500	Union Pacific	125½	126⅜	124¾	125⅞	+2⅛
125½	126⅜	700	Union Pacific pf	81⅝	81¾	81⅜	81⅜	+⅛
81⅝	81¾	1,000	United Rys. Inv.	16	17	16	17	+1
16	17	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	32	33	32	32¼	+1
32	33	1,100	U. S. Express	65	65	65	65	+1
65	65	5,300	U. S. Rubber	61¼	62⅜	60	62¼	+1⅛
61¼	62⅜	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106½	106¾	106½	106½	+⅛
106½	106¾	100	do., odd lot	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ¼
106⅜	106⅜	83,000	U. S. Steel	53¾	54¼	52⅞	53⅞	+1⅛
53¾	54¼	800	U. S. Steel pf	106½	106⅞	106	106¼	+1⅛
106½	106⅞	27,600	Utah Copper	63	65	63	64⅝	+2⅛
30¾	31	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+2⅛
40	42	100	Va. Iron Coal & C	42	42	42	42	+3
⅝	1	600	Wabash	1	1	1	1	+ ¼
1½	1⅞	300	Wabash pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
66½	67	525	Western Union Tel	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¾	+1⅛
88	88¼	34,900	Westinghs. E. & M	88	89½	87¼	88	+1¼
8	12	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	9	9	9	9	
117½	118½	600	Willys-Overland	116	117¾	115¼	117½	+2⅝
101	103	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1⅝

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Money Plentiful—Discounts Not Affected by Influx of Gold.

LONDON, May 11.—Money was plentiful today. Discounts were not affected by the influx of gold yesterday, as Treasury bills are issued daily to maintain the rates.

The stock market was quiet and steady. A few investment bargains were reported, but war loans, Japanese bonds, Colonial stocks, and mining and oil shares barely moved.

American securities moved irregularly. Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, and United States Steel were supported in the afternoon, while the others were neglected and easy. The closing was uncertain.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May. 10.	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$515,531	$4,901,916	$179,193,452
Int. rev., ord.	1,176,821	8,126,273	278,838,070
Corpn. & inc.	89,208	686,000	14,063,802
Miscellaneous	112,738	1,848,020	59,404,888
Total rec'ts.	$1,894,299	$15,563,120	$531,440,214
Expenditures	2,322,111	17,752,000	635,846,546
Deficit	427,811	2,189,780	104,406,332

U. S. Reduction Troubles.

The United States Reduction and Refining Company yesterday sent a notice to bondholders advising them against depositing their bonds with a protective committee, recently formed. The company alleges that the receivership was procured by the old management after the property of the Reduction Company had been rendered of little value by an agreement with a competing concern not to engage in business. The newly elected officers are now conducting an investigation in Colorado.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	320	324
American Light & Traction pf	107½	109½
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
*American Gas & Electric pf	57	59
*American Gas & Electric pf	91	93
American Power & Light	47	49
American Power & Light pf	63	66
American Public Utilities	81	83
American Public Utilities pf	28	32
American Waterworks & Electric	63	65
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	6¼	8½
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	21	24
Cities Service	68	68
Cities Service pf	47	49
Colorado Power	56	59
Colorado Power pf	17	19
Commonwealth P. R. & L	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	52	56
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1029	80	83
Dayton Power & Light	90	91
Dayton Power & Light pf	34	38
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	86	90
Electric Bond Deposit pf	39½	91
Electric Bond & Share	80	80
Empire District Electric 5s	98	100
Empire District Electric pf	71½	75
Federal Light & Traction	50	60
Federal Light & Traction pf	15	20
Gas & Electric Securities	58½	61
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	73
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	70½	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	51	51
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	25
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power	30	33
Northern States Power pf	88	88
Ozark Power & Water	16	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	15	17
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	45	47
Republic Ry. & Light	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	20	22
Southern California Edison	67	70
Southern California Edison pf	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	27	30
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	74	77
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	28	32
United Light & Rys.	48	51
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	71½	73
Utah Securities	70½	72
Western Power	15	16¼
Western Power pf	14½	17

*Par value $50. †Ex. dividend.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Fighting Bull Market.

Brokers yesterday were of the opinion that the sharp upturn in prices demonstrated conclusively that the bull market, which was interrupted so rudely by the sinking of the Lusitania, had not completed its course. Just as soon as President Wilson made his speech through which ran an assurance that the United States was not to plunge into war, prices recovered a large part of their losses. It has been an ideal market for the speculator who cries for action. A trader who is light on his feet can ride up and down with the war issues and close out every afternoon with a big balance on the right side. Looking back over a few days' transactions, it is hard to see how any one close to the market, as the traders are, could avoid making profits.

ESTABLISHED 1837

Money

carefully invested has been the beginning of many a competency.

When investing you should consult with bankers or brokers who are willing to conscientiously advise you.

Write for our investment suggestions.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Market Observations

SEND FOR CIRCULAR A-290

BARUCH BROTHERS
H. N. BARUCH H. B. BARUCH
J. P. TRAVERS
Established July 6, 1903
Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / New York Coffee Exchange }
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
We have no connection with any other firm using a similar name

Houston Gas & Fuel Co.
Year Ended March 31, 1915.

Gross Earnings	$481,503.41
Operating Expenses and Taxes	306,858.62
Net Earnings	174,644.79
Interest Charges	65,726.03
Balance	*$108,918.76
Preferred Dividend	35,000.00
Balance	$73,918.76

*Over 21% on its preferred stock, we are offering,

To Yield 6½%

BODELL & CO.
Providence Boston

INTERNATIONAL PETE
(Standard Oil Group)

We believe the future outlook of this company to be most promising and recommend its purchase.

Present Price About $9.00

Par value £1

Write "Dept. T-12."

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

$30,000
City of Lockport, N.Y.
5% Registered Bonds

Maturing:	$6,000	Jan. 2,	1916
	6,000	" 2,	1917
	6,000	" 2,	1918
	6,000	" 2,	1919
	6,000	" 2,	1920

Legality of issue approved by: Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow. These bonds are free of State, County, City and Federal Income Tax.

Price to yield 4.20%
Descriptive Circular on Request.

J. S. BACHE & CO.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
42 Broadway, New York City.

United States Bonds
and other
Investment Securities

Harvey Fisk & Sons
Established 1885
62 Cedar Street, New York

MEGARGEL & CO.
Investment Bonds
35 Pine Street New York

COTTON BUOYANT ON WILSON SPEECH

Market Soars Nearly $3 a Bale and Closes Strong, with a Net Gain of $1.50.

OFFERINGS ARE VERY LIGHT

President's Peaceful Talk Is Aided by Showers in South and Decreased Acreage Report.

Cotton displayed remarkable buoyancy yesterday and made a recovery ranging from fifty-seven to fifty-nine points above the extreme depression of Monday. The close was at a net gain of thirty-one to thirty-five points.

This surprising display of strength was due largely to the pacific character of President Wilson's speech in Philadelphia Monday night. The cotton trade quite generally took this address as sounding the keynote of the President's policy in dealing with existing international complications.

The case with which the market recovered also gave the impression that it was in a sold-out condition. The advance took place on very light trading. Offerings were limited, and cotton was hard to buy. Moreover, the fact that the weather was all that could be desired served to show that prices could advance in the face of bearish news. The detailed weather reports showed widely scattered showers ranging from an eighth of an inch to more than two inches over a large area in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and the Carolinas. The precipitation in Texas was light, and beneficial rather than otherwise.

The report of the Watkins Bureau on an average date of May 1 places the indicated cotton acreage at 30,378,000 acres, a decrease of 17.8 per cent. compared with last year. At the average date at which this report was compiled approximately 60 per cent. of the crop had been planted compared with 61.4 per cent. last year. Over the greater part of the belt the season was said to be about two weeks later than normal.

The Cotton Exchange membership standing in the name of Bruce L. Rice was sold from the rostrum by Superintendent King yesterday at 12 o'clock. William Mitchell was the buyer, and the price paid was $13,000, which compares with the last regular sale at $14,000.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 13 to 20 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 advance, 9.85 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows, with a strong close:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.36	9.24	9.46@ 9.47	9.15@ 9.17
July	9.71	9.52	9.71@ 9.72	9.36@ 9.37
Oct.	10.05	9.78	10.04@10.05	9.70@ 9.71
Dec.	10.27	10.01	10.26@10.27	9.92@ 9.93
Jan.	10.30	10.27	10.27@10.29	9.94@ 9.95
March	10.42	10.27	10.50@10.53	10.19@10.20

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,007	31,411	4,067
New Orleans	3,913	5,020	5,861
Mobile	368	151	849
Savannah	1,895	2,940	2,336
Charleston	721	614	255
Wilmington	97	1,752	19
Norfolk	851	1,764	373

Total port receipts, 21,261 bales, against 14,020 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	913	1,647	290
Memphis	837	862	947
St. Louis	690	1,657	233
Houston	3,297	6,481	1,782

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,000 to 7,000	5,372	4,663
New Orleans	1,600 to 2,000	4,670	2,364

Total exports yesterday, 26,028 bales; so far this season, 7,462,897, against 8,366,877 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
635	New Orleans	9.00	304,591	147,002
125	Mobile	8.75	23,996	18,383
....	Savannah	9.50	89,417	56,084
21	Galveston	9.30	382,965	221,923
...	Wilmington	Normal	46,491	17,659
233	Norfolk	9.00	52,235	37,098
670	Augusta	9.13	111,610	34,259
1,000	Memphis	9.25	131,529	65,477
....	St. Louis	9.00⅛	28,506	29,243
220	Houston	9.40	106,770	85,651

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a limited demand business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 5.24d. Sales, 4,000 bales. Receipts, 33,000 bales, including 30,100 American. Closed quiet but steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco	5	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.75
Am. T. & Tel. sub.	6	Apr., 1916	100½	100⅝	4.15
Am. Tob. sec.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.60
Ana. Copper	5	May, 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101¼	4.15
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'16	99¾	100⅛	5.80
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'17	98¾	99⅜	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	91	91½	4.85
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅛	98⅜	5.00
Beth. Steel	5	Jun.11,'15	100	100⅛	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	4.95
Canadian Pac.	5	Mar., 1924	102½	102¾	5.35
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90	91	7.65
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1918	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
C. P. R.	6	May, 1919	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	5.98
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅞	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	100¾	5.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	5.90
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	97⅛	5.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96⅜	5.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101¼	3.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15, '18	98⅜	98⅝	5.15
Lack Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec. 1915	100½	100⅝	3.50
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	87	90	....
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.40
New Or. T.	6	Mar., 1917	99	99½	7.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.,'15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅞	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	June, 1918	97	98	5.00
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & E.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100½	4.20
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. S., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Seab. A. Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100½	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅜	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98½	99	5.60
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97¼	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'18	99⅝	99¾	7.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100¼	101⅛	5.20
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98	98⅜	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96½	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100¾	101	5.00
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	40.00	42.00	40.00	44.00
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.23½
Iron No. 2X Sby.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antim'y, oth. br's.	35.00	38.00	34.00	37.00

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, is quoted at 18¼@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	77 12 6	79 10 0
Copper, futures	78 12 6	80 15 0
Tin, spot	164 0 0	165 10 0
Tin, futures	164 0 0	165 0 0
Lead	19 17 6	20 0 0
Spelter	62 0 0	62 0 0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The day on the Consolidated Stock Exchange opened with a rush to buy stocks. Prices showed overnight gains extending to several points in some of the leading issues. The advance, however, invited large profit taking. Some of the offerings apparently represented lines which had been bought originally for the purpose of protecting the market on the recent demoralization, following the news of the torpedoing of the Lusitania. This selling took the edge off the improvement, with prices reacting. The undertone, however, continued good, with renewed firmness showing in the late afternoon.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold	32⅜	34¾	32⅜	34⅜
50	Allis-Chalmers	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
4,320	Amal. Copper	67	68⅛	66⅞	67⅝
110	Am. Beet Sugar	42¼	45	42¼	45
610	Am. Can	34⅜	34¾	33⅝	34⅝
30	Am. Car & F'dry	52	52	50½	51
30	Am. Cotton Oil	43⅜	46	43⅜	46
10	Am. H. & L. pf.	30⅜	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
120	Am. Ice Secur.	30⅜	31¼	30½	31¼
180	Am. Locomo	44½	46⅛	44½	45¾
630	Am. Smelting	66⅞	67	65¾	67
290	Anaconda Cop.	32⅜	32⅞	32	32⅜
50	At., Top. & S. Fe.	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
10	Baldwin Loco.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
90	B'klyn R. T.	87½	88	87½	87¾
10	Cal. Petroleum	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
170	Can. Pacific	159⅜	159⅜	157½	157¾
610	Cent. Leather	36	37	35⅜	37
90	Ches. & Ohio	43	43½	42⅞	43½
50	Chi., M. & St. P.	90⅝	90⅝	89½	89½
510	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	24¼	25	24¼	25
240	Chino Copper	45	44⅞	43	44¼
60	Col. Fuel & I.	26½	27	26½	26⅞
30	Corn Products	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
20	Dist. Secur	12½	12½	12¼	12½
360	Erie	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼
10	Erie 1st pf.	40	40	40	40
80	Goodrich Co	44	45¼	44	45
80	Gt. North. Ore	32	33¼	32	33¼
980	Inspiration	28½	29⅝	28½	29⅝
8,010	Inter.-Met	20¼	21½	20	21½
720	Inter.-Met. pf.	69¼	71¼	69	71
10	Kan. City So.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
40	Maxwell Mot.	43½	45½	43	44¼
550	Mex. Petrol	74	75⅜	73⅝	75¼
40	Miami Copper	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
120	Mo., K. & T.	13	13	13	13
170	Mo. Pacific	13⅜	14	13¾	14
50	Nevada Copper	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼
40	N. Y. Central	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
100	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63½	64½	63¼	64½
10	N.Y., O. & W.	28½	28½	28½	28½
30	Nor. Pacific	105	106	105	106
20	Pressed St. Car	44	44	44	44
140	Ray Copper	22⅜	23	22½	23
4,820	Reading	144⅜	144⅞	143½	144¼
190	Rep. Iron & S.	25¾	26⅝	25¾	26¼
250	Southern Pac.	88⅝	88⅝	87½	88⅛
50	Studebaker	66	66⅝	65⅝	66¼
50	Tenn. Copper	32¼	32½	31½	31½
210	Third Av.	50	50½	49⅝	50½
3,820	Union Pacific	125½	126¼	124⅝	125⅝
170	U. S. Rubber	61⅝	62	61	61⅝
15,590	U. S. Steel	53¼	54¼	52⅝	53⅞
710	Utah Copper	63½	64⅝	63⅜	64½
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	31½	31½	31½	31½
100	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,350	Westing. El.	89	89	87½	88⅞
47,240					

MINING STOCK.

2,400	Atlanta	.29½	.33½	.29½	.33½
1,000	Booth	.38	.41	.38	.41
100	Goldfield Con.	1.47½	1.47½	1.47¼	1.47½
1,000	Goldfield Mer.	.22	.22½	.22	.22½
2,100	Jumbo Ext.	.92	.96	.92	.96
500	Lone Star	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
600	Midway	.16	.16	.16	.16
500	Portland	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
600	West End	.73	.73	.72	.72
8,800					

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	1¾	2

ON TIME.

60 days	3
90 days	3
4 mos	3½

5 and 6 mos. 3½
8 and 10 mos. 3⅝@4
11 and 12 mos. 3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 months	4
	6 months 3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛
Cables	4.80	4.79⅛	4.80

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅛	$4.80
Paris	5.32½	5.32⅜
Berlin	82⅝	82⅞
Austria	15.70	15.75
Russia	..	42.00
Switzerland	5.30½	5.29⅜
Scandinavia	25.95	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39⅛	.39⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.87½	5.87
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.55	25.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76⅛	$4.75⅜	$4.76⅜	$4.75¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $463,700,030; balances, $29,790,344; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $118,029.

The local banks have gained $4,744,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.93⅝@6.25.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, unchanged; New York, 50⅛c, unchanged.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,936,961+	$42,931
Six roads	2,900,317−	721,498
Total (10 roads)	4,837,278−	678,567

TEXAS & PACIFIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$1,451,465	$1,502,331	$50,866
Net aft. taxes	199,613	202,049	2,435
9 mos. gross	13,982,859	14,767,337	784,478
Net aft. taxes	3,061,914	3,219,658	157,744

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for March—

Mileage	504	503	*1
Gross	467,474	504,919	37,445
Net aft. taxes	171,495	177,839	6,344
9 mos. gross	4,324,469	4,958,708	634,238
Net aft. taxes	1,598,425	1,992,188	398,763

WESTERN PACIFIC for March—

Mileage	943	943	.....
Gross	415,850	446,934	31,084
Net aft. taxes	71,779	†98	*71,877
9 mos gross	4,149,903	4,818,917	669,013
Net aft. taxes	571,545	541,779	29,765

*Increase. †Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR CO. for the year ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$8,304,423	$8,083,696	$6,217,746
Other income	174,864	126,878	105,386
Total income	8,479,487	8,210,574	6,323,132
Expenses	*6,877,645	7,566,289	5,442,076
Surplus	1,601,643	644,105	881,055
Pref. divs	300,000	300,000	300,000
Common divs	.....	.....	187,500
Add., bet. & dep.	176,989	192,030	.....
Net surplus	1,124,654	152,074	393,555

*Taxes, depreciation, interest, &c.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
To. rcts. fr. op.	1,037,130	1,312,786	275,656
Express priv.	554,384	690,555	136,171
Tot. tran. rev.	482,745	622,221	139,485
Non-tran. rev.	21,213	24,803	3,589
Total op. rev.	503,959	647,034	143,074
Total op. exp.	498,489	565,927	67,437
Net op. rev.	5,469	81,106	75,636
Taxes	14,667	14,565	*101
Op. deficit	9,232	†66,540	*75,773

Seven months:

To. rcts. fr. op.	8,018,982	9,367,507	1,348,525
Express priv.	4,110,405	4,786,018	675,613
Tot. tran. rev.	3,908,577	4,581,488	672,911
Non-tran. rev.	179,620	198,522	18,902
Total op. rev.	4,088,197	4,780,011	691,814
Total op. exp.	3,703,906	4,004,568	385,681
Net op. rev.	379,290	685,443	306,152
Taxes	102,922	104,848	1,926
Op. income	276,108	580,510	304,406
Mileage:			
Steam roads	33,706	32,732	*974
Other lines	846	883	37

*Increase. †Surplus.

RESERVE BOARD GOLD FUND.

$12,000,000 to be Collected from Banks for Clearing Balances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON May 11.—Details of an important step in co-ordinating the work of the Federal Reserve system was announced today in a statement that a fund of $12,000,000 in gold would be collected for clearing balances among the Federal Reserve Banks, under the direction of the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board was specifically authorized, in the act creating the system, to act as a clearing house for the Federal Reserve Bank, and it was pointed out in the debates in Congress that such authority might permit a long step in the direction of modifying the system in the direction of a central bank.

Under regulations issued by the Federal Reserve Board this afternoon, each Federal Reserve Bank must, not later than May 24, forward to the Treasury or the nearest sub-Treasury "for credit to the account of the gold settlement fund," $1,000,000 in gold or gold certificates, and in addition, an amount at least equal to its net indebtedness to all other Federal Reserve Banks. This deposit must be maintained at all times at the $1,000,000 mark, settlements of amounts due to the Reserve Banks to be made each Thursday.

The determination of the board to require the physical presence of the gold in Washington is indicated by a regulation as to a safe in the vaults of the Treasury to be set aside for it, with a combination known to two designated officials. The fund would be audited not less than once in three months by an official of the Federal Reserve Board and an agent designated by the banks.

Each bank will be permitted to count as part of its reserve its deposits in the clearance fund.

HEAVY BEET SUGAR GAINS.

American Company's Profits Increased by British Cane Orders.

The American Beet Sugar Company's gross sales in the year ended March 31 amounted to $8,304,423, a gain of $220,727 over the record of 1914. Expenses were reduced by $688,624, and net income in consequence of these changes was considerably better than twice the revenue of the preceding fiscal period. The total was $1,601,642, as compared with $644,104. After paying $300,000 in preferred stock dividends, and reserving $176,988 for depreciation and additions, a surplus of $1,124,654 remained, against $152,074 the year before.

"The rapid and phenomenal advance in price during August and September," says the pamphlet report, "was due primarily to England rushing into the cane markets, regardless of price, to secure a supply which customarily is taken from the Continent; the importation of Great Britain annually being about 1,200,000 tons of European beet and 400,000 tons of cane.

"The price of refined sugar (New York basis) jumped from $4.20 for 100 pounds (the average June and July basis) to the high point of $7.50 a hundred in the early days of August, and it maintained an average of $6.34 to Sept. 1, 1915, the average price has been $5.70 per 100 pounds."

AMSTER TO GO TO COURT.

He Wants to be Party to Rock Island Receivership Suit.

A petition will be filed in the United States District Court at Chicago today on behalf of N. L. Amster, newly elected Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, asking that Mr. Amster and his associates in the Amster Protective Committee be made parties to the suit in which the railway company was placed in the hands of receivers. The original complainant in the suit was the American Steel Foundries, which had an unsecured claim of $15,818 against the railway company.

Mr. Amster and his lawyers would not discuss the case yesterday. It is understood, however, that the petition will contain a sweeping denunciation of the actions of certain Directors connected with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and that it will attack the validity of the receivership.

Associated with Mr. Amster in the action will be Frank W. Bauder of Fort Plain, N. Y.; Edwin S. Dickerson of Philadelphia; Nathaniel French of Davenport, Iowa; Alfred J. Kepplemann of South Orange, N. J.; Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albany; George G. Prentice of New Haven, and Warren C. Cranc and Courtlandt Linkroum of this city.

If the petitioners become parties to the receivership suit, as appears from similar suits, no action affecting the Rock Island system can be undertaken by the receivers, H. U. Mudge and Colonel J. M. Dickinson, without taking into consideration the Amster Protective Committee. If application were made to the court, for instance, to issue more receivers' certificates, Mr. Amster could appear in court to voice his objection to such a project. Or if a plan for lifting the Rock Island out of receivership were presented Mr. Amster and his associates would have the right to be represented in the deliberations.

Another move against the Amster interests was seen yesterday in the formation of a committee to protect the equity of Rock Island shareholders. The new committee consists of Charles Hayden, W. Emlen Roosevelt, and W. J. Matheson, who were recently elected Directors by the dominant interest in the company, and F. L. Leland, J. S. Alexander, and A. F. van Hall, the latter representing Dutch holders. Mr. van Hall had been counted as a supporter of the Amster faction, and his acceptance of a place on the new committee is regarded as an indication that he has aligned himself with the Reid-Moore group and against Amster.

Decides for T., St. L. & W. in Bond Suit.

J. S. Bache, Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, was notified yesterday that the United States District Court at Toledo had decided in the committee's favor pending motions asking for permission for the stockholders to intervene in a suit brought by the Central Trust Company to enforce payment of bonds.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	107	112
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	190	200
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	187	197
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	320	300	320
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	118	120	118	120

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
240	Adventure	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
41	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
3,824	Alaska	33	34¼	33	34¼
365	Algomah	2½	3	2½	3
480	Allouez	51	52½	50½	52
1,827	Amalgamated	67¼	68¼	67	68¼
8,070	Am. Zinc	38½	38⅝	35½	38⅛
10	Anaconda	32½	32½	32½	32½
2,355	Arizona Coml.	6½	7½	6⅝	7½
10	Butte & Bal.	3¼	3¼	3	3
1,417	Butte & Sup.	61	62⅝	59	62¾
1,020	Cal. & Ariz.	64½	65	63	65
80	Cal. & Hecla	560	585	560	585
133	Centennial	18½	19	18	19
45	Chino	43⅝	44¼	43½	44¼
3,046	Copper Range	52	53	50⅞	53
45	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3	3
525	East Butte	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅝
501	Franklin	10	11½	10	11¼
560	Granby	81	86	81	85
102	Greene-Can	28	29	28	29
270	Hancock	19	21	19	20⅝
260	Indiana	7½	8	7½	7¾
100	Island Creek	43	43½	43	43½
20	Island C. pf.	89	89	89	89
1,260	Isle Royale	28	29	28	29
35	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
560	Lake	12½	13	12½	13
235	La Salle	6½	6⅝	6½	6½
1,035	Mass. Con	12¼	14⅛	12¼	14⅛
235	Mayflower	5	5¼	5	5¼
50	Miami	24½	24½	24½	24½
675	Mohawk	68½	72	68	71
70	Nevada Con.	14½	14⅝	14	14
3,725	New Arcadian	8½	10	8½	10
5	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
3,458	North Butte	31	32½	31	32½
65	North Lake	3	3	3	3
290	Old Colony	5	5	4¾	5
290	Old Dominion	52	53	51	53
185	Osceola	78	79½	78	79½
510	Pond Creek	14½	14¾	14	14½
310	Quincy	84	86	84	86
300	Ray Con	22	23	22¾	23
445	Santa Fe	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
729	Shannon	8¼	9¼	8¼	9¼
870	Shattuck	25	27	25	27

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50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
15 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
10 Home Insurance Stock
100 International Salt Stock
10 Lawyers Title and Trust Stock
50 National Bank of Cuba Stock
20 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
100 Atlas Powder Com. Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
10 Eureka Pipe Line Stock
25 Fidelity Trust Stock
10 Guaranty Trust Stock
100 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
10 New York Transfer Stock
100 Niles-Bement-P. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
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Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s, 1927
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Recover Their Losses and Many Rise Further —Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 198,843 shares of stock and $493,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 20,816; railroads, 1,400; oils, 8,667, and mining, 167,960; rights, $48,400. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Am. Zinc.....	36½	38½	36½	38½
500	Br.-A. Tob. Co. ordinary	15	15	15	15
800	†Electric Boat.	74	76½	74	75
100	†Elec. Boat pf.	102	102	102	102
742	Emer. Phono..	14	14⅛	14	14
100	†Int. M. Ma...	¾	¾	¾	¾
55	†Int. Motors...	12	13	12	12
74	†Int. Mot. pf..	29	30	29	30
85	Kel. Sp'f'd T.	134	135	134	135
1,000	Man. Transit.,	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	McCrory Stores Corp., w. i..	55	55	55	55
200	N. Y. Transp..	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
100	†Pyr. Mfg. Co.	9½	9½	9½	9½
1,200	Cor. of R. & H.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
1,000	†R. & H. new	6	6	6	6
650	Sterling Gum.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3,000	U. C. S. new.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
6,000	Un. Pr. Sh....	3	3⅞	2⅞	3½
1,200	†World Film..	4⅜	4⅝	4⅛	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,200	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17	16¼	16⅝	+ 1⅛
1	Atlantic Ref...	555	555	555	— 5
165	Ill. Pipe Line..	131	129	131	+ 6
5,000	Int. Petrol'm..	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	+ ¾
170	Nat. Transit...	31½	30	30½	+ 1
150	Ohio Oil	138	135	137	+ 5
510	Pierce Oil	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅞
150	P. Oil & Gas..	329	310	327	+27
80	Prairie Pipe L.	132	131	132	+ 3
50	Southern P. L.	210	205	209	+ 4
70	South. Penn. O.	282	275	282	+12
25	S. Oil of Cal...	290	290	290	+ 5
48	S. Oil of Ind..	422	418	420	+16
85	S. Oil of N. J.	402	398	402	+ 7
315	S. Oil of N. Y.	185	180	185	+ 4
3	S. Oil of Ohio..	430	430	430	+ 5
45	Vacuum Oil....	205	202	205	+ 8

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
48,000	Amal. Copper.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
400	Texas Oil.....	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5¾

RAILROADS.

400	Int. Con., w. i.	23	23	23	23
100	L. Con. pf., w. i.	75	75	75	75
300	Wabash w. i..	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
600	Wabash pf. (b)	25	25	24½	24¾

MINING STOCKS.

4,700	*†Al. Jun. w. i.	13¾	14⅜	13¾	14⅛
3,000	†Alta-C. M. Co.	85	85	84	85
17,500	*†Atlanta	30	33	29½	32
2,000	*†Big Cot'w'd.	10	10	10	10
14,000	†Booth	37	42	37	40
4,100	Braden Copper.	7⅛	7¼	7	7⅛
1,200	*Caledonia M..	67	68	67	68
300	Canada Cop....	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,700	Cashboy	6	6	5½	6
1,200	†Chile Copper..	19	19⅜	19	19
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
2,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
100	Con. Cop. Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Crown Reserve	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	D.-D. Copper..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	*Diam. E. B..	3	3	3	3
100	Dome Mines...	13	13	13	13
3,000	Ely Consol....	10	10	10	10
4,000	†Emma Cop....	33	35	33	35
1,200	*Florence	50	50	49	49
700	†Gen. Val. Cop.	40	40	40	40
500	Goldf'd Con....	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛
17,500	†Goldf'd Merg.	21	23½	21	23
310	Gr.-Cananea...	28	29½	28	28½
100	†Iron Blossom.	65	65	65	65
24,500	Jumbo Ext....	90	100	90	95
500	Kerr Lake.....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5,400	†Kewanas	16½	16½	14	15
2,500	La Rose Con..	½	½	½	½
400	*Lone Star....	7	7	7	7
1,400	*McIntyre	48	49	48	49
200	*McK.-Dar.....	28	28	28	28
500	*Nev. Hills....	22	22	22	22
500	*North Star....	16½	16½	16½	16½
350	New U. Bing..	1¾	1⅜	1¼	1¼
300	Nip. Mines....	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
11,000	*†Oro	9	9½	8½	8½
3,000	*†Sells	32	32	22	22
2,000	*†Silver Pick..	8	9	8	9
1,100	Stewart	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
4,200	*Super Min....	20	20½	20	20½
5,700	Temiskaming..	37½	38	36	36
600	Tonopah Bel..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
1,250	*Ton. Cash B.	5½	5½	5	5
700	Tonopah Ext..	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
200	*Ton. Jim B..	75	78	75	78
1,200	*Tonopah Mer.	36	38	35	35
250	Tonopah Min..	7	7	6⅛	6⅛
300	Ton. of Nev...	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	7
200	Tuolumne	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Tri-Bullion ...	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,200	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,800	*†Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	West E. Con.	72	73	72	73
5,000	*West E. Ext.	5	5	5	5
100	White Kn. pf..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$4,000	Brad. Cop. 6s.	147½	147½	147½	147½
35,000	†Ch. Cop. 7s..	115	115	114¾	114¾
450,000	Penn. 4½s, w. i.....	95⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98¼
4,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	77	77	77	77

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.
Note.—Not reported Monday, 25 Electric Boat at 69.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 11. Bid.	Asked.	May 10. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Thrift Society pf., w. i.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	15½	17	15	16½
Electric Boat pf.....	101	105	100	103
Fisk Tire	62	80	62	60
Houston Oil	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	5	5½	5	5½
International Nickel..	142	146	142	146
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.....	81	84	81	83
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.....	120	140	120	140
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.	165	170	165	170
Mineral of America....	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
Tobacco Prod. com....	52	55	51	54
Un. Cig. Stores pf., new	11¾	12	11¾	12
Un. Cig. Stores Co. of A.	90	92	90	92
Wayland Oil & Gas	2¼	3	2¼	3

RAILROAD.

Wabash pf., (a).....	45	50	45	50

MINING STOCKS.

Mason Valley	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅞
Standard Silver-Lead.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
White Knob Cop. pf..	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines....	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾

BOND.

Calaveras 6s 185	210	161	190	

BOND ISSUES CLOSE QUICKLY

Pennsylvania and Argentine Securities Soon Placed.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., syndicate managers, announced yesterday that subscriptions to the Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds had been closed, the entire $65,000,000 having been sold in a little more than three days. Bankers were well pleased with the rapid sale of the issue following immediately upon the depression caused by the sinking of the Lusitania.

Of the $25,000,000 of Argentine Government five-year 6 per cent. bonds offered for the first time on Monday morning it was said yesterday that more than half had already been placed with investors throughout the country.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Occidental Con....	.79
Belcher	.15	Ophir	.09
Best & Belcher...	.05	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.20	Savage	.02
Confidence	.00	Seg. Belcher.....	.02
Con. Cal. & Va..	.12	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Imperial...	.01	Union Con.....	.17
Crown Point	.10	Utah Con.....	.02
Gould & Curry...	.02	Yellow Jacket	.19
Mexican	.29	Silver Bars	.50⅛

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.12½	Comb. Fract....	.08
Jim Butler	.76	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.03	D'field B. B.....	.03
Midway	.16	Florence	.50
Montana	.35	North Star	.16
Rescue Eula	.12	Tonopah Extens....	.02
Tonopah Extens..	.3.25	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Merger..	.35	Silver Pick	.07
West End	.72	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.37	Round Mountain..	.42
C. O. D.....	.04	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con....	.01
		Man. Big Four...	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9½	9¾	Isabella ..	18½	19
Elkton ...	45	45	Jackpot ..	6½	8
El Paso....	105	125	McKinney..	33	36¼
Findlay ...	3½	4½	Portland...	119	119½
Gold Dollar	4	4¾	Vindicator.	169	171
Golden Cy.	179½	182	Rav. B. H.	3½	4
Gold Sov..	4¾	5½			

UPSETS INDIAN TREATY.

Game Laws Supersede Compact of the Big Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—The Court of Appeals today decided that Indians must observe the provisions of the State's game laws. Judge Hiscock wrote the opinion, which was unanimous. The case was based on an Indian treaty made 118 years go.

Walter S. Kennedy, Warren Kennedy, and Willie White, Jr., members of the Seneca tribe of Indians, sought release on a habeas corpus writ from the custody of the Sheriff of Erie County, by whom they were held on a charge of violating the game laws. They were arrested on May 31, 1914, by a Game Protector while spearing fish in Eighteen-Mile Creek, near their reservation lands in Erie County. They said they had the right to hunt and fish in the lands ceded to the State by the treaty of 1797, known as the Treaty of Big Tree, and that they were not subject to the game laws.

Under the treaty, which was negotiated by Robert Morris, the Indians ceded the lands west of the Genesee River to the State, but reserved the fishing and hunting rights forever, despite any laws which might be passed by the Legislature.

Justice Pooley at Special Term held that the Indians were not subject to the law and discharged them, but his decision was reversed by the Appellate Division. The decision today settles the question.

SUES GEN. DURYEA ESTATE.

Nurse to Son Who Killed His Father Alleges $16,800 Is Due to Him.

The estate of General Hiram Duryea, who was killed by his demented son, Chester B. Duryea, in his Brooklyn home in May of last year, was sued yesterday in the Supreme Court by Willard B. MacIntosh for $16,800. The plaintiff says he was employed by General Duryea during the period between 1900 and 1914, as his nurse, Secretary, purchasing agent and general utility man, and as nurse for the son, Chester.

He says the General promised to pay him $100 a month, buy him a home on the Great South Bay, provide him with a boat, and to pay him money enough to make him comfortable for life. MacIntosh was not mentioned in the General's will. The amount is fixed on an estimate of the probable length of the plaintiff's life and the amount necessary to enable him to live in his accustomed fashion.

Nones Guilty in Newark Bank Case.

A verdict of guilty was returned yesterday afternoon by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark in the case of Charles A. Nones, a real estate dealer, of Manhattan, who was on trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the defunct Roseville Trust Company of Newark. Following the rendering of the verdict Clarence B. Whitman and John B. Faunce, both of New York, were placed on trial for their part in the wrecking of the trust company.

We Will Buy
20 Aetna Explosives Com.&Pf.
50 Colts Arms
50 Canadian Explosives
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25 Winchester Arms
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20 Atlas Powder
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Amounts of $1600 to $2000
Now offered to conservative investors. Best class improved property as security. No charge made to purchasers by large corporation for guarantee of principal and interest. Details from Treasurer, Room 301, 189 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt, 7550.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
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BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
Of the City of New York,
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $14,000,000.
Deposits over $112,000,000.00

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
52ND DIVIDEND
AT USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915.
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before May 29 earn from June 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet B, Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York. 27th Year.

AN INVESTMENT IN
New Equitable Building Bonds
Secures an income of over 7%
J. WILLET HALL, 74 B'WAY, N. Y.

TRADE BALANCE $20,555,707.

Total Excess of Our Exports Over Imports Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The trade balance last week was $20,555,707, as shown by the returns on merchandise transactions in thirteen principal customs districts. The total imports for the week were $31,023,708, of which $18,283,000 were received at New York. Exports were $51,584,000, of which $24,584,000 were shipped from New York. The total amount of duties collected at the thirteen ports was $3,990,412, of which $2,933,000 was collected at New York.

The trade balance has been over $20,000,000 four times in the last six weeks. Cotton was exported last week to the amount of 161,183 bales, making the total since the war began 7,482,603 bales.

The excess of value of exports over imports from Dec. 14 to May 8, inclusive, has reached $709,083,855.

RULES AGAINST WALDO.

Court Upholds Sergeant Who Took Riot Precautions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—The action of Anthony F. Muldoon of New York City in taking a patrolman from his beat and assigning him to the pier of a steamship company to assist in regulating a line of persons buying tickets was upheld by the Court of Appeals today. Muldoon was fined thirty days' pay by Police Commissioner Waldo. The defense was that it had been reported to Muldoon that there was a crowd of men of various nationalities trying to get on the ship to return to Europe to participat in the war and that there was rioting and lives and property were endangered. The Court of Appeals wrote no opinion in affirming the order.

ROCKEFELLER ASKS PERMIT.

Seeks New Jersey's Sanction to Carry on Animal Research.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—Acting under the provisions of the law enacted by the last Legislature, the Rockefeller Foundation today asked the State Board of Health for permission to carry on animal research at the proposed laboratory near Princeton. The board reserved decision.

The application was made for the foundation by Dr. Simon J. Flexner, medical director of the Rockefeller Institute, and Starr J. Murphy, its counsel. They asked for a permit of wide scope so that infected cattle might be taken to the laboratory from all sections of the State.

WHAT IS NEW HAVEN WORTH?
Is there any justification for the present price of New York, New Haven & Hartford stock? What is the intrinsic worth of this stock, and what will be its position after the disintegration plans have been completed?
These are some of the questions that Mr. Moody answers in a special analysis of the property which we have just issued. Mr. Moody has been absolutely right in his analysis of the New Haven road for the past seven years.
A few copies of this special study are available for those who make the first inquiries.
Moody's Investors Service,
35 Nassau Street, New York.
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

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Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
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Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
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Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company
Empire Building, 71 Broadway
New York, March 23d, 1915.
GENERAL MORTGAGE
In accordance with the terms of the General Mortgage of this Company the following six hundred and eighteen (618) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz:

3	9666	11443	12929	14615	16322	18361
38	9739	11478	12948	14655	16338	18369
72	9756	11535	12951	14666	16643	18420
76	9771	11536	12964	14686	16646	18437
126	9779	11539	12985	14721	16669	18440
137	9783	11598	13018	14739	16724	18447
155	9790	11652	13021	14740	16731	18460
7728	9824	11662	13026	14780	16743	18532
7736	9859	11706	13044	14810	16752	18589
7752	9879	11711	13075	14827	16776	18590
7769	9890	11745	13100	14885	16787	18592
7817	9940	11774	13109	14919	16804	18596
7821	9968	11783	13165	14920	16809	18605
7858	9982	11801	13190	14940	16810	18640
7859	9985	11809	13198	14946	16811	18646
7877	10018	11859	13209	14973	16814	18670
7897	10019	11891	13219	14993	16843	18691
7916	10025	11925	13227	15022	16847	18692
8026	10030	11927	13229	15061	16868	18699
8030	10035	11948	13263	15138	16880	18704
8031	10037	11965	13272	15145	16897	18705
8112	10137	11980	13289	15167	16920	18724
8116	10214	11997	13803	15180	16925	18725
8120	10231	12021	13334	15214	16933	18731
8136	10249	12026	13336	15218	16948	18738
8142	10259	12086	13341	15270	16962	18744
8168	10273	12088	13396	15301	16992	18756
8198	10277	12060	13417	15315	17022	18795
8200	10285	12066	13425	15323	17031	18798
8202	10306	12126	13482	15330	17033	18809
8218	10347	12133	13497	15339	17043	18904
8285	10377	12155	13454	15376	17076	18943
8308	10386	12156	13507	15392	17082	19027
8311	10388	12168	13514	15447	17092	19030
8316	10395	12171	13525	15458	17094	19058
8319	10425	12185	13541	15469	17187	19127
8326	10430	12212	13543	15475	17195	19138
8399	10439	12217	13559	15485	17197	19167
8400	10489	12220	13564	15534	17222	19205
8406	10491	12235	13623	15590	17232	19230
8418	10501	12306	13662	15605	17243	19234
8427	10518	12307	13665	15634	17249	19235
8442	10533	12326	13677	15658	17263	19247
8456	10539	12335	13690	15712	17264	19254
8516	10565	12345	13717	15726	17267	19257
8593	10608	12347	13743	15748	17281	19258
8599	10628	12372	13748	15752	17303	19260
8625	10636	12383	13752	15766	17318	19276
8629	10656	12418	13757	15780	17338	19279
8721	10667	12421	13758	15829	17343	19290
8727	10671	12426	13795	15861	17370	19327
8807	10675	12429	13796	15867	17493	19347
8825	10691	12458	13801	15889	17521	19354
8828	10727	12492	13836	15903	17609	19355
8829	10728	12505	13841	15918	17676	19404
8897	10754	12510	13845	15950	17684	19418
8926	10758	12515	13875	15968	17689	19440
8933	10760	12588	13883	15972	17690	19475
8952	10767	12545	13884	15983	17701	19509
8995	10812	12551	13901	16058	17725	19544
9006	10836	12552	13943	16073	17726	19570
9024	10847	12573	13956	16076	17749	19577
9032	10880	12579	13961	16082	17781	19584
9046	10882	12613	13973	16086	17793	19587
9055	10915	12623	13998	16112	17859	19603
9068	10949	12628	14000	16146	17882	19612
9087	10955	12653	14009	16167	17892	19625
9118	10979	12671	14017	16176	17900	19646
9131	10984	12675	14024	16181	17925	19665
9155	10995	12693	14059	16208	17948	19668
9156	11027	12718	14060	16214	18010	19678
9161	11054	12728	14102	16249	18017	19679
9173	11061	12751	14147	16250	18020	19782
9186	11066	12756	14209	16269	18022	19806
9241	11115	12775	14222	16292	18027	19828
9425	11122	12781	14227	16298	18048	19941
9446	11133	12789	14282	16363	18054	19943
9456	11199	12799	14300	16824	18064	19998
9471	11203	12804	14320	16338	18065	
9515	11219	12807	14334	16345	18066	
9521	11233	12816	14375	16355	18100	
9583	11253	12827	14377	16379	18101	
9543	11257	12828	14385	16388	18135	
9571	11268	12852	14415	16393	18208	
9596	11288	12866	14522	16413	18269	
9601	11341	12896	14531	16428	18227	
9606	11342	12920	14550	16444	18238	
9607	11374	12925	14562	16452	18240	
9619	11420	12927	14563	16526	18265	
9620	11438	12928	14601	16564	18297	

The interest on the same will cease June 1st, 1915, and the principal of the bonds, plus ten per cent. premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.
E. L. SMITHERS,
Assistant Treasurer.

New Issue

$11,781,000

State of Tennessee

Refunding Loan 4% and 4½% Serial Bonds

Dated July 1, 1915 **Due July 1, 1917-1955**

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st.

Coupon bonds, $1,000 each, exchangeable for registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or $10,000

Principal and interest payable at the National Park Bank, New York City, or at the Office of the State Treasurer, Nashville, Tennessee.

EXEMPT FROM THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX AND OWNERSHIP NEED NOT BE REPORTED IN INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Connecticut and other States.

Legality subject to the approval of Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay, of New York City.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(From official statements)

Real value of property in State (estimated)	$1,500,000,000
Assessed valuation, 1914	672,754,691
Total bonded debt (this issue only)	11,781,000
Certificates of Indebtedness, redeemable at option of the State	636,000

These bonds are issued to refund $10,381,000 bonds maturing July 1st and $1,400,000 maturing October 1st, 1915, after which date, except for $636,000 Certificates of Indebtedness held by charitable and educational institutions in Tennessee, **they will be the sole outstanding funded indebtedness of the State.**

State of Tennessee bonds maturing July 1st and October 1st will be taken in payment for bonds of this issue.

**We offer the above bon

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

871—Adams Express Co. v. Commonwealth of Kentucky; 857—James Clark Distilling Co. v. Western Maryland Railway Co., and 858—Same v. American Express Co.—Argument continued.

883—William H. Mills v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 776, 273, 274, 277, 279, 281, 283, 284, 203, and 285.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P O. Building.

Lehigh, Wilkes Coal Co<Hartford & NY Trans Co; Re Valentine Bohl Co. Hart & NY Trans Co<Hotel Plymouth. Macy<Brown, Brookheim<Greenbaum U S<Marshall, Underwood Co< Stearns. Lanston Monotype Co< Curtis. Engineer Co<Hotel Astor. Freeman<US. Safety Co<US L & H Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. At 2 P. M. in Room 323, Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

Actieselskabet Neptune<Hamburg Am L Orvig Dampe Actieselskabet<same. Lake Torpedo Boat Co<Yacht Alabama. McWilliams<Slf. Kever<Phila & Rdg Ry Co. Herman<same, (2.) Deguzis<D, L & W R R, Maxwell<Jordan. Skerman<Phila & Rdg Ry Co, (3.) Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal Co. Gilbert<Colby.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar—At 10 A. M. Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR. Valentine<Schantz, Biondolillo<Erie R R, Murray & Hill Co< Borea Realty Co. Dillon<Xavier. Kempczinski<Chelsea Fibre Co. Gardner<Town of Cameron. Richards<Wells Fargo Expr Co. Scofield<Powers.

DECISIONS.

Gerbino, an infant, v. Greenhut, Siegel Cooper & Co., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that the appellant within 20 days file and serves the undertaking prescribed by Section 1326 of the Code of Civil Procedure; in default of complying with this condition the motion to dismiss appeal is granted and the appeal dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Elly, exr., v. Megle et al. and Ely et al., aplts.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer denied, without costs.

Re application of Reed, as creditor, &c.—Motion to compel filing of remittur granted, remittur to be filed within five days after entry of this order. Motion to amend remittur denied, without costs.

Muldoon v. Waldo, Police Commr., aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Rives v. Bartlett et al., aplts., &c.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

People v. Ferri, aplt.; People v. Haynes, aplt.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

Bush v. Croton Falls Cons. Co., aplt.; Wilson, Jr., aplt., v. Emanuel et al.; Jessen, admr., v. Kessner Co., aplt.; Union Dime Savings Bank v. Brockmeyer, aplt.; Samuel et al. v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corpn., aplt.; Korn v. Freedlander, aplt.; Holmes, aplt., v. City of NY.; Ketcham v. Sammis, aplt., et al., respt.; Car et al. v. Kimball et al., aplts., and Winnamore; Ford et al. v. Clendenning et al.; Buffalo Steel Co., aplt., v. Aetna Life Ins. Co.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

General Rubber Co., respt., v. Bennedict, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Kennedy, aplt., v. Becker, Sheriff.—Order affirmed, with costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions: Pierce<McDonald. Wickenheiser<Herring. Same<German Ex Bk. Rose<Schinasi. Harrington<Stallo. Shiels<Byrd.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Chase<Chase. Re Kessler. Re Wilgus Rty Co. Re Wagner. Hamouzas<Goldberg. Chilen<Cullen. Re Szabo<Vig. Warburg<28th St & 7th Av Co. Gough<Gough. Re Farmers L & T Co. Wm H Geer Co<J Wilmarth Matthews Co. Mullally<Mullally. Bartholomew< Municipal Civil Serv Com. Bonet<Bonet Photo. Hanley<Wallace. De Marco<CNY. Judge<Henderson. Ruskis<Press Pub Co. Gillespie<Martin Bros. Mancusco<J & H Wennemer. Ettinger<Ettinger. Green<Jobson Gifford Co. Levene<Levene. Canet<Nichols. Levy<Louvre Rty Co. Ilwitzer<Citizens' Sav Bk. Petrosek<Automatic Sprinkler Co. Re Linotype & Wyford Eng Co. Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg. Ziegfeld<Ziegfeld. Toledo Tr, L & P Co< Smith. People<Keitel. Greenwich Sav Bank< Runyon, Cory. Heritage<NY Post-G M S Hosp. (2.) Klinger<Goldstein. Tolhoff<Pennell. Johnstone<Zimmerman. Re Smith<Leftwich. People, &c<Moleta. Hirshfeld<Owners' Std Rity Corp. Postal Life Ins Co<W F. Burns Co. Nichols<Smith. Levenson<British Rub Fabric Co. Goldfarb<Wolfberg, (2) Newman<Int R T. Halesy<same. Scannell<T A Gilleespie Co. Ward<Int R T. Bradley<same. Hogan<Levering & G. Haas<Beadleston & W Capozzi<McMullen, S & T Co. Re Sheriff's Fees, (Sec 3,287 C. C. P.) Surety Rty Co<Howell Schneider<West Side Con Co. Marcus<Duncan. Gozansky<Nat El Sign Hart<Isaacs. Meagher<Int R T. Blumberg<same. Hahner<Shaffer. Atkinson<Nat Nas Bk. Stolts<Rumpf. Fribourg<Emigrant's Ind Sav Bk. Univ Mot Tr Co<Zurich Gen Acc & L Co. Am Cleaning & D Co< Gostin. CNY<Pape, (2.) Bradshaw<Davis. Wallach<Copeland. Cohn<Cohn. Re Santora, (E 217 St) Re Morgan. Kellogg<Schmitz. Saunders<Saunders. Carlino<Pell. Re Rantsch. Dry D Sav Inst<Bauso Fowler<Babcock. Friedman<Friedman. Re Hutchins. Germania Life<Ross, Sosnovitch<Machoff. Jacobs<Dowling. Herbert<Fields. Anderson<Stumpfel. Mesliansky<Empire Carrying Co. Adamez<Kroner. Chamberlain<CNY. Shedd Elec Co<Bailey. Lynch<Neuman. Michelson<Katz. Hertz<Kobler. Re Hauser. Lyons<O'Brien. Fox<Mulligan. Schembre<Nat Biscuit. Morrison<CNY. Ratkowski<Knick P Cement Co. Goldmann<Equit Life. Brown<Brown. Riviera Rty Co<Illinois Surety Co. Chenkin<Lippman. Stahl. Mulholland<Otten.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

De Vito<Birnbaum. Bohm<Alt. Whorf<Hartshorne. Bocca<Bocca. Jackres<Jackres. Sumpil<Sumpil. Ritter<Ritter. Lippman<Lippman. Barney<Burney. Preferred causes: Crossin<Woolf. Wilson<Wilson. Undefended divorces: Jacobson, Menzie. North. General calendar: Dressler<Keystone Im (2.) Lee<Lee. Continental C L, &c, Co<Kilpatrick. Casazzi<Bolognesi. Harrison<Harrison. Britt<Keyrouse. O'Donnell<Keyrouse. McNamee<Doctor Guttenplan<Guttenplan. Heiwitz<Frank & Lambert. Berkman<Berkman. Levenson<Wreck Co.< Brand. State Bank<Cohen. Carlin<Foreign Auto Import Co. McCurdy<Foreign Import Co. Fanning<Champion. Bogoly<Bogoly. D'Andi<Salita. Spiegel<Spiegel. Carvalho<Sudderly. Bank of the US.< Goldstein.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inquest<Costuma< Gevirtz. Israel<Burke & Sons. Walter<Field. Matthew Sales Co< Hutcheson. Interstate Note & Holding Co<Foley. Sindel<Arndursky. Kaufman<Pasbach Voice Litho Co. Interstate Note, &c, Co<Hall. Same<Sieve. Book<Niman. Calef<Nat Export, &c. Co. Cutler<Taylor. Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co, (2.) Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY. Dunlevey<Fuller. Wilmer<I R T. Michalski<Mason & H. Henry<CNY. Murrey<Bkln H RR. Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co. Valicenti<Mueller. McDonald<Bradley Cont Co. Shapiro<NY Rwys. Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR. Crawford<Thomeshefsky. Cohen<Smith. Wilder<McGregor. Sauer<Davis. McChesney<Col Realty Co. Vecchio<Postal Transfer Co. Bishop<Am Home Mag Co. Logazino<Cent Park, &c, RR. Bitollo<Bradley Cont. Stern<Laemmle. Martin<CNY. Fleischer<same. Armstrong<I R T. Javna<Ward Bak Co. Javny<same, (3.) Kopcynski<N Y C & H R R R. Argenziano<East SS Corp. Kelekian<Mosle. Mearns<Hollins. Case on. Price<Yordt. 821 Bway Co<Columbia Paper Box Co. Lavigue<Letkowitz. Dunkerley<same. Edelman<Union Rys (2.) Dabilla<Werner. Hackney<Gries. Levy<Brim (2.) O'Connell<Nat Surety. Hughes<N Y Rys. Barbarino<same. Bloomingdale<N Y & H R R. Wirt<McNaughton. Leibel<Moskowitz. Putt<Post & McCord. Hutchins<Solomon. Schoenberg<Hirsch. Van Pelt<Hillebrand. Ramson<N Y Rys. Steller<Little. Kramer<Korn. Levine<3rd Ry Sys. Slovodzian<Klein. Ferrara<Int R T. Fitzgerald<Reese. Gurewitz<B. A. & G. N. Williams, (2.) Sirico<Sirico.

PART IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levitt<Griswold. Windsor Const Co< Ruland. Lord<CNY. Bellows<Leiter. Hamblin<Jones. Fallert<Mass Bonding, &c, Co. Progressive C & L Co<Sayre. Lyons<Gillette. Swift<Quigg. Bozenhardt<Ott. Halloway<CNY. Realty Adv, &c, Co< Oakland Chem Co. Damiani<New Eng Cas Co. MacDonald<CNY. Ommen<Little. Beck<Only Shirt Co. Vermont Marble Co< Gray, &c, Co. The Mayor, &c<NY C & H R RR. Case on. Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson. Schenerman<Bernheimer. Braun<I R T. Kooden<Maker. Cohen<Film Motor Dispatch Co. (2.) Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Eberhagen<Mason-Seaman Tr Co. Case on: Lynch<N Y Times Co. No day calendar. McCauley<W Bradley & Son. Weinmann<NY Rys. Helfrich<Wathanaker. Feldman<NY Rwys. Curtain<Van Beuren. Case on. Murray<J J McGrath Plumbing. Jacoby<Molle. Spear<Wachtel. Case on.

PART VI.—Phibin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Singer<5th Av Coach Co. (2.) McCauley<W Bradley & Son. Weinmann<NY Rys. Helfrich<Wathanaker. Feldman<NY Rwys. Mylonas<NY Rwys.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Silverman<So Brooklyn Ry. Reilly<Early. Alexander<Borden's C Milk Co. Radoff<Merrill Haviland Oyster Co. Sigrist<The Mirror. Fischer<Pardua. Stromenger<Rockaway Beach Bathing Co. Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Green<Consol Gas Co. Gabriel<Graham. Brosnan<Jenkins. Friedman<Sincere. Standard Metal Mfg Co<Lasky & Gold. Von Bayer<Eastman Const Co. Robbiati-Sigel Co< Katzen. Title Guar, &c, Co< Berger. Casino<Coussios. Goldfinger & Co< Levine. Carey<Morris. Barnard<Zanft. L I Seashore Co<Reed. Same<Murphy. Gilmore<United Fashion Co. Schmid<Lovitz. Smolka Plumbing Supply Co<Wolff. Bloom<Feinberg. Carroll<Blum. McMahon<CNY, (2.) Altman Furn Co<CNY Heohter<London, (2.) Malcolm<Montana Realty Co. (2.) Orazio<Metz. Root<NY Cons RR. Vallen<Lesher. Alton<Hill. Caudric<Cannizzaro. O'Malley<CNY. Florsheim<Cohen. Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Sullivan<Silverman. Lenkowsky<Altman. Model Fireproof Ten. Co.<Fields. Composite M L Co< Glasco Ince Co. Rosenberg<Kreeger. Donnelly & Ricci< Barnard. Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co. M J McCloskey<Nati Surety Co. Wood<Fiske. Clear.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Reilly<CNY. Kilroy<Nord-Deutsche Ins Co. Same<Stuyvesant Ins Co. Same<Am Cent Ins. Same<Ins Co of Penn. Erland<Haight. Odell<Chadbourne, Jr. A V Haight<Wedekind. Filkins<New Era Producing Co. M Rafalsky<Church. Parlante<J Albert & Son (2 acts.) Dammann<Rosenblum. Gen'l Accid, &c, Co< Kelly. Kelly<Gen'l Accid, &c MacFarland<No Am, &c, Co. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Wolf<Kline Rty, &c. Paine Lumber Co< Ambrose Realty Co. Ament<Shubert Piano Co. Bridgeport Metal Gds Mfg Co<Forsheim. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Nat Exch Bank of Wheeling<same. Sheridan<Delaware. Blumberg<Barnett. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Susan Carter, Francois Flanden, Harriet L Beach, Anna Splitdorf, Morris Terker, Antonio Pagnotta, Geo L Pegram, Berthe Noyer, Henry C Bradford, Amanda R Ward, Anna A Weiss, Jacob C Van Syckel.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Scharps<Hazelton. Federal Sugar Sincere. Standard Metal Mfg Co<Lasky & Gold. Von Bayer<Eastman Const Co. Robbiati-Sigel Co< Katzen. Title Guar, &c, Co< Berger. Casino<Coussios. Goldfinger & Co< Levine. Carey<Morris. Barnard<Zanft. L I Seashore Co<Reed. Same<Murphy. Gilmore<United Fashion Co. Schmid<Lovitz. Smolka Plumbing Supply Co<Wolff. Bloom<Feinberg. Carroll<Blum.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Smolensky<NY Rys. Gisonia<N Y Rys. Steinman<same. Doyle<N Y Rys. Berger<same. Harrison<L A Burke & Sons Co. Jeffesen<Lobel. Rudderman<Kohan Const Co. Potter<Marshall. Phelan<Durham. Lehrer<Sup Lodge K & L of P. Poly<Best Laundry. Battle<Int R T Co. Smith<Udall & Ballou. Clare<Engeman. Anderson<Kaminsky. Golub<Bisner. Flaitman<Brown (2.) Devine<N Y Rys. McCusker<Griffiths. Graham<N Y Rys. Bernstein<same (2.) Ellis<Mehrbach. Scimeca<Schmohl.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Underwood—N Netherland Bk. Peterlein<Gen Accident, &c, Co. Ryan<Waters. Shapiro<Singer. Hart<Norman. Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Pfantzer<Friedman. Gasner<Greenberg. McKeon<Slicklen. Simmonds<Adams & Moutant. Scott<Wells. Rosenfield<Stein. Cohen<Cassileth. Rotman<Rotman & Co. Schroeder<Hamilton Bros.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court: Hyde & Sons<Resnek, Ferlond Star Gold, &c, Works. Weidler<Schwartz. Lynch<Lynch.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Oppenheimer<Sawyer—Martin & Silver, Rotman<Sachs—Samuel Ecker, Greenwich Sav Bk< Lewisohn—Arthur P Walsh.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Gentzlinger< Mechanic—Isaac F Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sprung< Hexter—Theodore K McCarthy.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Central Trust Co<Frank—Edward H. Childs. Graf<Hartford Life Ins Co—Chas H Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Becher —Henry S J Flynn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Theresa A Kane<Thomas H Kane—Vincent L Leibell.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Domenick Marsullo<Hugo D Rosendorf—Abraham Landau, Ethel P Arnold<Edwin L Kahner —Louis J Frey.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Underpinning & Foundation Co<Gustav J Fleischman—Jules R Brenchaud.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Torregiani<Monaco Const Co. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Renig<A Bryant Co. Prince<B Ch Co. Schneider<Int V Co. Collins<Jacobs, (2.) Collins<Smith. Morley<Knick Marble. Braun<I R T. Sullivan<Piercy Co. Peterson<Union Rwy. Rogosin<Harlib. Chevalier<Geise. Ill Surety Co<De Fee. Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson. Nolan<Goettle. McGowan<I R T. (2.) Job<O'Flaherty, Jr. Weintraub<Tanner. Gillian<Rity Hld Co. Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co. Berkstein<I R T. O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Elec Co. Highest number reached in regular order, 261. Treddy<Central Un Gas Co. McNair<NY Rys Co. Hampton<Finkenberg. Maschek<Ulius Postal & Nov Co. Weber<Symers Co. Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co. (2.) Restifo<same. Petrilli<Bradley Cont Co. Giants<Joel Realty Co. (2.) Schwartz<Schwartz.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Accounting in est. Lawrence F. Toner.

Motion calendar.

Estates of: Alice Fisher, Mary McManamee, Helen Nelson.

Wills for probate: Julia A. Schmidt, William Schmidt, Richard B. Rankl.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Esrig<Brook Av Poultry Co. Kaplan<Brandt & Silverstein, Inc. Buszeo<Spadaro Cont Co. Filippo<Gants & Reynolds.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Greenbaum< Deutsch—Charles A. Oberwager. Halsted< Gerhards—Joseph H. Radigan. Mason< Bloch—Nathan D. Levy.

Receivers Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Shapiro<Meyerson—Irving Goldberg. Lucas & Co<Altieri et al.—Irving Goldberg. Same<same—Irving Goldberg.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated Day calendar.—At 1 P. M. O'Connor<Webber. Krach<Consol RR. Levy<Morris. Storch<Storch. Troian<Gaiazzo. Raap<1st M of Flushing. Smith<Tran Dev Co. Sperling<B H R R. Menge<Edwards Mot. Sani<Scovh. Larkin<NY Tel Co. McLory<NY C & H R RR. Edwards<same. Glantz<Bergstein. Cloonan<McMullen. People<Scharf, People<Donovan. People<Diemer, Cooper<Vierengle. Jeffrey<Miller. Hotternroth<CNY. Bell<McConnell, Glasgow<CNY. Queck Berner<Ward Baking Co.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Hagg<Hagg, (2.) Youker<Seely. Webster<Indian Ref Co. (2.) Brady<Wellington Stables. Re Little Neck Bung Builders, Inc. Osterhout<Williams. Grossman<Garlick. Meisner<Atl Hyg. Ice. Newhouse<Schaunder & De Soia, Inc. (2.) Re Colligan, (Williams) Scotto<Smith & Sons. Re Belmont Av, (Reisler.) Marino<Tuttle & B Mfg Co. Pasquariello<Little N Bung Builders, Inc. Micololo<Micciolo, Barre-Bernard Co< Garcia. Re West 28th St-W 29th St. Schenkman<Schenkman. Gluck<Nat Bak< Collins. Salomon<Natti. Mortimer<Bklyn Rty Co. Lehman<Zehden. Osborne<B H RR. Bierman<Levine. Potts<Garbade. Koplowitz<Koplowitz. Klein<Vogel. Dolen<Board of Ed. Wright<same. Re P S Com, (NY & Q Co Ry.) Price<Price. Robinson<Bellows. Walsh<McNulty. Rashist<Bashist. Ricker<Ricker. Wiemuth<Kriezer. British Imp & J Co< Welsbard.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Undefended divorce calendar, at 10 A. M.

Krause, Cobb, Epstein, Rostavanik, Christensen, Tanzman, Rookasin, Earle, Van Vliet, Hamer, Baland, Berger, Skinner, Sloves, (inf.) Bassile. Riley, Konrad, Klucken, McNichol, Tremper, Perlmutter, Morris, Orendorf, Grau, Howe, Guerriero, Heckman, Oliver, Bayer.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Creighton<Jenkins. McDermott<Peo SNY. Gizzi<Gizzi. Rath<Pemple. St Barnabas Luth Ch< Eagan. Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom. Reedy Elevator Co< Monk Co. Glickstein<Glickstein. Manno<Perasso. Tate<Tate. Campiciano<Rotolo. Apfel<Apfel. Steiner<Steiner. B, Q Co & Sub RR< CNY. Offenhauser<same. Kaiser<Kaiser. Acker<Congregation Ohel Moshe. Eagle Oil & Sup Co< Herman. Heik<Wulff. Schreiman<Schnure. Bashist<Bashist. Lotus Theatre Co<Hill Reserved calendar: Brown<Eagle S & Ln. Gorham<Stalter. Sawtelle<Eagle S & L. Wieland<German Sav Bank, Bklyn. Brennen<Brennen. Haag<Haag.

Highest number reached on the regular calls, 1061.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Flynn<McLaughlin et al. Cowell<CNY. Saltus<Nas R R. Martin<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Kaplan<CNY. Menzies<B H RR. Dalton<CNY. Lisa<C I & B RR. Penstick<B H RR. Ebert<B H RR. Leis<same. O'Neil<Nas E RR. Sizovich<B H RR. Corcoran<McCarragher. Penstein<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Trebouist<B H RR. Hopkins<same. Rosenberg<NY ConRR. Tauber<B U Gas Co. Wofsy<N Y, N H & H RR. Jackson<Congregation Ohel Moshe. Heik<Wulff. Schreiman<Schnure. Bashist<Bashist. Lotus Theatre Co<Hill Reserved calendar: Brown<Eagle S & Ln. Gorham<Stalter. Sawtelle<Eagle S & L. Wieland<German Sav Bank, Bklyn. Brennen<Brennen. Haag<Haag. Swindell<CNY. Cullen<Anheir et al. Kesner<Finnegan. Hofacker<Astoria Ven Mills & D Co. Korycz<J & B RR. Parker-Smith<Prince Mfg Co. Katz<Rubin et al. Owens<NY & Q Co Ry Co. Schoeller<CNY. Karlson<Clarke Co. Goldowitz<Gair Co. Fay<Witcoff & Altmen Contg Co. Sleeman<Nichols. Browning<C I & B RR. Masmar<N RR. Maslanka<Amer Mfg. Schaptoff<Colgan. Kopec<N Y Rys Co. Cleary<McAllister Dry Dock Co. Radke<Cook Co. Beck<CNY & ano. Bevier<Dikeman et al. Ajello<Faggiano et al. Albrecht<Bauer. Teahan<B H RR. Amato<Gungliardi. Mazel<NY, N H & H RR. Rosenberg<NY Rys. Seymour<Brown. Lane<NY C & H RRR. Bonta<Knight. Abrams<D & L Bldg Co. Perina<Miller. Solfanelli<Cinci. Ferstler<Clark.

Highest number reached on the regular calls, 1061.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.

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Highest number reached, 1135.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Latuga<Bklyn R T. Cohen<Nas E RR. Murphy<same. Iacoretti<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Meistroff<Nas E RR. Pantorsky<Nas E RR. Ebert<B H RR. Leis<same. O'Neil<Nas E RR. Sizovich<B H RR. Corcoran<McCarragher. Penstein<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Trebouist<B H RR. Hopkins<same. Rosenberg<NY ConRR. Tauber<B U Gas Co. Tursо<N Y & Stam Ry Co. Freeman<Yaganian Brothers Co. Keefe<Liptok. Osborn<Havey. Slutsky<Nas E RR. Levittman<B H RR. Selieck<Gen Garage Co. Serafino<B H RR. Turkovetsky<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Lerner<B H RR. Barr<same. Martines<same. Feritore<same. Leniski<Greenberg. Heinz<Transit Dev. Brown<B H RR. Conzo<So Bklyn RR. Posey<Sorenson. Barbero<Nas E RR. Amato<Gungliardi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:47|Sun sets, 7:06|Moon rises, 8:37

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:24	6:44	12:28	12:31
Governors Island	7:06	7:24	1:07	1:09
Hell Gate	8:56	9:14	2:47	2:49

Arrived—Tuesday, May 11.

SS Frederik VIII., Christiansand, May 1.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, May 1.
SS Belita, Baracoa, May 6.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, May 3.
SS Sticklestad, Shields, April 21.
SS Peter Hamre, Jamaica, May 4.
SS El Dia, New Orleans, May 5.
SS Nueces, Galveston, May 5.
SS Alamo, Tampa, May 6.
SS Comet, Sabine, May 5.
SS Penrose, Teneriffe, April 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	May 2
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Michigan	London	April 27
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Santiago	Cienfuegos	April 22
Missouri	London	April 28
Saxonia	Liverpool	May 1
Taquary	New Orleans	May 5
Cloughton	London	April 27
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 28
Wico	Shields	April 27
Oregonian	Cristobal	May 5
Kotonia	Manzanillo	May 6
El Alba	Galveston	May 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 9

DUE TOMORROW.

Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Damara	Balboa	May 4
Caracas	San Juan	May 8
Radiant	New Orleans	May 5
Huton	Jacksonville	May 10
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 10
Almirante	Kingston	May 8
Proteus	New Orleans	May 8

DUE FRIDAY.

Arabic	Liverpool	May 5
Orduna	Liverpool	May 5
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Dieoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Navajo	Avonmouth	April 29
El Norte	Galveston	May 8
Maraval	Grenada	May 7
Gregory	Para	May 2
Panama	Cristobal	May 8

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	May 8
Calabria	Glasgow	May 3
American	Amsterdam	May 1
Kura	Newport	April 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 30
Maryland	London	May 1
Araby	Port Talbot	April 29
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	May 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 12
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	May 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Guglielmo, Naples	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Barmudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Heilig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Paseranas, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Ducs d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havanna	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandevfile, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Hanz, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 11.

SS Saxonia, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 12th, forenoon, Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 240 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 84 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 64 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 120 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 331 miles S. at noon.

SS Conc

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A moderate disturbance from the mouth of the Rio Grande has reached Western Alabama, and general rains have fallen in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, with heavy showers over southern portions of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and Northwest Florida. There were also local showers in the Michigan Peninsula, the extreme Northwest, and the middle and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains, with moderately low pressure.

Elsewhere the weather was fair, with marked high pressure over the Middle Atlantic States.

It is considerably cooler over the rain area in the South and generally warmer elsewhere east of the Rockies, with quite high temperatures for the season in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the Northwest.

There will be showers Wednesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, followed by fair weather Wednesday in the South.

There will also be showers Wednesday and Thursday over the middle and northern districts west of the Rockies, and in the extreme Northwest, extending Thursday into the Dakotas and Western Minnesota. From the lake region eastward, in the central West and Southwest fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be cooler Thursday in the Northwest and warmer in the South.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east, except south off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, increasing cloudiness. Western New York—Fair, warmer Wednesday; Thursday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	60	54	4 P. M.	70	71
6 A. M.	61	52	6 P. M.	69	66
9 A. M.	68	62	9 P. M.	64	65
12 M.	75	70	11 P. M.	61	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for th corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 4:45 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 38 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.31 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

12:00—705 5 St.; Max Goelich.....Slight
1:00—419 3 St.; Nathan & Wolfe.....Slight
7:55—122 W. 77 St.; Mrs. Bertha Williams.....None
9:20—73 Roosevelt St.; Nicholas Chastino.....$35
10:40—1,282 Stebbins Av.; Louis Bierman.....$300
11:00—792 E. 160 St.; John W. Hagenmiller.....$2,000
11:30—3 Howard St.; Nicholas Daddato.Slight
P.M.
12:31—244 E. 77 St.; Soloman Frankel, Not given
1:40—1,449 5 Av.; Harry Levit.....$18
2:15—986 St. John's Av.; Bodgur Realty Co.....Slight
3:30—62 W. 8 St.; Silver Greilel.....Not given
3:35—22 E. 102 St.; Miss T. Goldbath.....Slight
3:35—221 E. 99 St.; Jacob Schadilsky, Slight
4:35—25 E. 105 St.; Ada Botch.....Slight
5:45—29 Columbus Av.; Bernard Zucker, Slight
6:35—169 E. 111 St.; Thomas Stack...Slight
7:10—1,458 2 Av.; Patrick O'Connel.....$10
7:30—132 Goerck St.; Daniel Eldres.....Slight
10:20—151 Bleecker St.; Peter Marra.....Not given
11:10—155 St. and 7 Av.; Central Bridge Coal Co.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—First Lt. J. C. Mehaffey, Corps of Engineers, from duty and station in this city July 1, then to Mammouth Hot Springs, Wyo., for temporary duty and then to Valdez, Alaska, about July 15, for duty.

First Lt. F. H. Coleman, 4th Cav., to service in Ord. Dept., June 20.

First Lt. P. H. Clark, 23d Int., from Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., June 1, then to his regt.

Capt. R. E. Wood, 12th Cav., from duty in Canal Zone to four months' leave.

First Lt. G. M. Barnes, Ord. Dept., from treatment at Ft. Bayard, N. M., Hospital about July 1, then to his station.

Capt. P. Yost, General Staff, is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps, May 15.

Capt. D. T. Moore, 5th F. A., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, May 16.

Name of Capt. J. M. Wheeler, C. A. C., to detached, May 16, and name of Capt. P. Yost removed.

Orders of April 19 relating to Capt. D. W. Hand, 5th F. A., revoked. He is relieved from present duties, May 15, and proceed to New York City duty as Inspector-Instructor organized militia.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. M. Barnes, Ord. Dept., 10 days; 1st Lt. Col. E. V. Smith, 17th Inf., 15 days; 1st Lt. T. S. Bowen, Signal Corps, 1 month and 21 days.

Navy.

Lieut. Commanders C. E. Courtney, the Missouri, to the Kearsage, and V. A. Kimberly, to inspector of powder, east coast, Jersey City, May 24.

Junior Grade Lieuts. D. J. Friedell, P. L. Wright, and W. S. Nicholas, all commissioned, and L. T. Townsend, the Maine, to branch hydrographic ofifce, Baltimore, Md., and F. A. Laroche, the Prairie, to the Monaghan.

Ensigns J. F. Crowell, the Minnesota, to the MacDougall, R. B. Hammes, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to the Minnesota; L. P. Wensell, the Hancock, to the Minnesota; E. R. McClung, the Monaghan, to the Minnesota; W. S. Daley, Minnesota, to Montana; A. E. Wills, Connecticut, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; G. F. Howell, Minnesota, to the Brooklyn, and L. Wild, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Yankton.

Asst. Paymaster A. O. Lodel, the Denver, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign Melvin L. Stolz died at Pensacola, Fla., May 8.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Yorktown at Lapaz, Mayflower at Washington, Chauncey at Iloilo, and the Rhode Island at North River, New York City.

Sailed: Nanshan, San Jose del Cabo for San Diego; Raleigh and Nanshan for La Paz; Galveston and Shanghai for Chinklang; Burrows, Patterson and the Paulding, Boston, for New York, and the Vulcan and Jaffa for Beirut.

The Nashville, now at Guantanamo Bay, ordered to Santiago de Cuba, Port au Prince, then to Progreso, Mexico.

After coaling at Key West, the Machias will proceed to Progreso, Mexico, as relief ship of the Olympia, which will, on relief, go to Savannah, Ga., then to Charleston, S. C., yard.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are pending: Patrolman, 244 candidates; interpreter, Greek, 6 candidates; attendance officer, 361 candidates; resident physician, 5 candidates; civil service examiner, 160 candidates; inspector, meters and water control, 677 candidates; tabulating machine operator, 82 candidates; associate efficiency engineer, 18 candidates; rodman, grade B, 263 candidates; pilot, 50 candidates; temporary clerk, 940 candidates; supervising inspector, 26 candidates; veterinarian, 32 candidates; examiner, law department, Yiddish, 19 candidates; examiner, law department, talian, 3 candidates; medical superintendent, 9 candidates; Secretary, Committee on Social Welfare, 22 candidates; interpreter, Lithuanian, Russian and Polish, 5 candidates, superintendent of Municipal Lodging House, 19 candidates; Secretary, Committee on Markets, 230 candidates; alienist, 4 candidates; physchologist, 13 candidates; Superintendent of Women's Prisons, 7 candidates; civil service examiner, business, 38 candidates; investigator, male and female, 716 candidates; supervisor of recreation, 10 candidates; inspector of blasting, 26 candidates; gymnasium attendant, 430 candidates; Yiddish interpreter, 75 candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for June 9, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for scientific assistant, for men only, to fill a vacancy as fishery expert, at $1,200 a year, on the steamer Albatross, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, zoology, in its relation to the fisheries, and general biology. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

PROMOTION LICENSES

Granted to Teachers in the Elementary Schools.

There have been placed as of April 30, 1915, upon the eligible list of teachers holding license for promotion, the names of the following applicants:

Drawing.

MEN.

Name and School. Rating.

Alexander Brody, 43; Manhattan.....87.5
Israel S. Markewich, 160, Manhattan....85
Samuel C. Plotkin, 26, Manhattan.....81
Charles Fendrich, 23, Manhattan.....79
James M. Golding, 145, Brooklyn.....79

WOMEN.

Jennie Montgomery, 33, Manhattan.....87
Katharine I. McGovern, 46, Bronx.....86
Martha A. Rothenstein, 96G, Manhattan.86
Esmeralda Allen, 69, Manhattan.....85
Pauline Kappus, 46, Manhattan.....85
Hazel B. Van Derveer, 31, Bronx.....84
Mary E. Boyle, 171, Manhattan.....83.5
Anna C. Cahalan, 84, Manhattan.....83
Ida Fischer, 75, Brooklyn.....82.5
Agnes Burns, 61, Brooklyn.....82
Carolyn M. Ellingham, 110, Brooklyn...81
Marion A. Conner, 188G, Manhattan....80.5
Josephine T. McCabe, 156G, Brooklyn...80.5
Margaret S. O'Connor, 37, Bronx.....79.5
Josephine W. Flowers, 114, Manhattan..79
Natalie Thompson; 171, Brooklyn.....76
M. Elizabeth Crisson, 107, Manhattan....74.75
Celia Hotchner, 159, Manhattan.....72.12

English.

MEN.

William H. Breuer, 20, Manhattan.....92
John B. McLane, 145, Brooklyn.....90
Isaac Bilderses, 52, Manhattan.....88.5
Joseph A. Bishop, 139, Brooklyn.....87.5
Abraham Jaret, 27, Manhattan.....87
Samuel J. Blumenthal, 168, Brooklyn...85.5
John B. Meehan, 168, Brooklyn.....80.5
Arthur Schatteles, 64, Manhattan.....80.5
William W. Davison, 59, Queens.....80
George, Bloom, 179, Manhattan.....79
Paul Cohn, 109, Manhattan.....79
William T. Daniels, 80, Brooklyn.....78.5
David Marks, 24, Manhattan.....78.5
Jess Periman, 43, Bronx.....78
Samuel Wohlgemuth, 22, Manhattan....78
Samuel Kronman, 53, Bronx.....77
Arthur J. Marr, 40, Bronx.....74

WOMEN.

Josephine L. Quirk, 170G, Manhattan...95
Sarah Morrison, 132, Manhattan.....94
Frances V. Bonner, 54, Manhattan.....93
Eleanor, Lawler, 24, Queens.....92
Anna E. Donnellan, 84, Manhattan.....91
Agnes C. Tulloch, 45, Bronx.....91
Anna T. Carlon, 32, Manhattan.....90
Clara A. Foster, 13, Manhattan.....90
Emma H. Mathewson, 12, Bronx.....90
Effie G. Sweeney, 162, Brooklyn.....90
Mallie E. Baum, 82, Manhattan.....89
Katherine Daly, 53, Manhattan.....89
Amy Jaeger, 82, Manhattan.....89
Mrs. Eleanor Ashby, 159, Manhattan...88
Helen C. Clohessy, 132, Manhattan....88
Lizzie Collins, 37, Manhattan.....88
Margaret Hannan, 77, Manhattan.....88
Mary E. Nolan, 39G, Bronx.....88
Elizabeth H. Ellis, 45, Manhattan.....87
Julia V. Flood, 45, Bronx.....87
Mary E. Mathews, 96, Manhattan.....87
Margaret Polglase, 95, Brooklyn.....87
Margretta Rozelle, 132, Manhattan.....87
Amelia L. Sweeney, 44, Bronx.....87
Christina M. Whittaker, 11, Bronx.....87
Josephine F. Beuclair, 45, Bronx.....86
Mabel A. Fletcher, 20, Bronx.....86
Mary E. Forrester, 76, Brooklyn.....86
Mary E. C. Franklin, 5, Manhattan.....86
Mary M. Hennessy, 3, Bronx.....86
Margaret A. Killion, 39, Bronx.....86
Edith S. Schaub, 118, Brooklyn.....86
Harriet L. Smeaton, 87, Queens.....86
Anna S. Tobin, 83, Manhattan.....86
Helen Walter, 35, Bronx.....86
Mary M. McCue, 46, Manhattan.....85.5
Louise E. Decker, 77, Queens.....85
Adeline L. Holley, 54, Manhattan.....85
Katherine S. Lyon, 76, Brooklyn.....85
Josephine T. Tobin, 134, Brooklyn.....85
Margaret S. Wright, 137 Brooklyn.....85
Mary F. Coughlan, 36, Manhattan.....84.5
Mrs. Kate W. O'Brien, 42, Bronx.....84.5
Angeline O'Grady, 47, Manhattan.....84.5
Hannah V. Collins, 44, Manhattan.....84
Cecilia T. Kane, 157, Manhattan.....84
Jennie M. Ohlssen, 25, Bronx.....84
Alice M. Nolan, 28, Bronx.....83.5
Siri E. Swanander, 83, Brooklyn.....83.5
Augusta C. Kramer, 162, Brooklyn.....83
Eva E. Lohrman, 140, Brooklyn.....83
Margaret B. Lucy, 149, Brooklyn.....83
Elizabeth R. Murray, 12, Bronx.....83
Anna O'Loughlin, 13, Bronx.....83
Agnes E. Walsh, 14, Richmond.....82.5
Emily A. Althouse, 51, Bronx.....82
Katharine J. C. Mautner, 63, Manhattan.82
Margaret C. Murphy, 74, Manhattan.....82
Minnie Odell, 76, Manhattan.....82
Clara E. Twine, 46, Manhattan.....82
Elsie E. Hess, 34, Manhattan.....81
Mary H. Hynes, 100, Brooklyn.....81
Elizabeth I. Tonks, 28, Bronx.....80.5
Emma L. Berwick, 159, Manhattan.....80
Pansy I. Rigby, 128, Brooklyn.....80
Florence P. Thompson, 149, Brooklyn...80
Mabel V. Barry, 42, Bronx.....79.5
Deborra Isaacs, 100, Bronx.....79.5
Louise A. Roediger, 15, Manhattan.....79.5
Mary L. Hagen, 62G, Manhattan.....79
Agnes C. Macdonald, 179, Manhattan...79
Elizabeth MacNabb, 33, Bronx.....79
Julia A. Spear, 83, Manhattan.....79
Clara L. Bahr, 42, Bronx.....78.5
Louise V. V. Armstrong, 63, Manhattan..78
Adelaide M. King, 186, Manhattan.....78
Lillian Pretzfelder, 27, Bronx.....78
Carrie Scherer, 70, Manhattan.....78
Angela R. Peters, 92, Brooklyn.....75.5
Eva G. Purcell, 6, Bronx.....75.5
Esther V. Young, 33, Bronx.....75.5
Helena A. Carroll, 81, Queens.....73

Geography and Elementary Science.

MEN.

Aaron Tomberg, 51, Bronx.....91
Samuel M. Levenson, 10, Brooklyn.....90.5
Jesse G. Fox, 95, Manhattan.....90
Francis J. Gartland, 148, Brooklyn.....88
Louis Seller, 2, Brooklyn.....81.5
Abraham, Rubinstein, 144, Brooklyn...74.5

WOMEN.

Catherine C. M. Duffy, 50, Manhattan..97
Helen J. McKenna, 31, Brooklyn.....91
Mary L. Browner, 3, Manhattan.....90
Margaret C. Keddie, 15, Manhattan....89
Caroline Schmidt, 149, Brooklyn.....86.5
Mary E. McWalters, 23, Manhattan....83
Gertrude E. Trunkey, 61, Manhattan....82
Mabel Searles, 23, Bronx.....81.5

History.

MEN.

Harold S. Linquist, 89, Queens.....91
Joseph Weinstein, 11, Bronx.....91
Moses P. Wallace, 6, Richmond.....90
James F. Carr, 5, Manhattan.....89
Rufus M. Hartill, 71, Queens.....86
Michael J. McEvoy, 129, Brooklyn.....86
Meyer Padve, 17, Brooklyn.....85
Marcus H. Adler, 79, Manhattan.....84
Charles J. Carpenter, 1, Queens.....84
William V. Hagendorn, 77, Queens.....84
Frank J. Arnold, 144, Brooklyn.....83.5
Isidore Goldman, 109B, Brooklyn.....83
Samuel G. Rosenblum, 89, Manhattan..83
Edward T. Scully, 85, Queens.....82
Royal W. Smeltzer, 73, Brooklyn.....82
David Weinberger, 145, Brooklyn.....82
John H. Miller, 43, Queens.....81
Harvey C. Polley, 40, Bronx.....80
Abraham Goodman, 62, Manhattan....78
Thomas E. Law, 45, Bronx.....77
Albert E. Flood, 83, Manhattan.....75.5
J. Ritchie Stevenson, 77, Queens.....75
Julius C. Gluck, 62, Manhattan.....75

WOMEN.

Amelia P. Pinard, 23, Manhattan.....96
Marie L. Naul, 56, Queens.....91
Mary E. Brady, 69, Manhattan.....89
Helen G. Brand, 3, Brooklyn.....89
Annie E. Elliff, 72, Manhattan.....88
Mary A. Fagan, 20, Manhattan.....88
Mary F. Malone, 52, Manhattan.....88
Margaret Powers, 82, Manhattan.....87
Hattie L. Jacobson, 145, Brooklyn.....85
Lily U. Gilman, 72, Manhattan.....85
Katharine L. Norris, 130, Brooklyn.....85
Marie V. Schreiner, 92, Brooklyn.....84
Miriam B. Heidenis, 101, Manhattan.....83
Rose Jacobs, 147G, Manhattan.....83
Alice Nielson, 119, Manhattan.....83
Bessie Hoagland, 34, Bronx.....82
Bessie L. Krafft, 88, Queens.....82
Marjorie Zabriskie, 135, Brooklyn.....80.5
Emma L. Beltel, 56, Queens.....80
Elizabeth B. Elbert, 110, Brooklyn.....80
Lucy G. Arnaud, 164, Brooklyn.....80
Lillian Sperr, 13, Manhattan.....77.5
Olive E. Briggs, 84, Manhattan.....79.5
Mrs. Margaret G. Glenn, 114, Brooklyn..79.5
Annie F. Heffernan, 103, Brooklyn.....77
Josephine Muller, 149, Brooklyn.....77
Marcella C. Collins, 103, Brooklyn.....76.5
May F. Mars, 37, Manhattan.....76
Edna L. Brown, 42, Bronx.....75.5
Elizabeth Hadley, 6, Manhattan.....75

Mathematics.

MEN.

Jacob O. Mittleman, 20, Manhattan.....93
Frederick M. Westphal, 36, Brooklyn...92
Bernard Shookoff, 145, Brooklyn.....90
Samuel Friedman, 12, Brooklyn.....80.5
Maurice S. Siegel, 37, Manhattan.....87.5
Walter S. Meyer 55, Brooklyn.....85
William Cryslander, 70, Manhattan.....84
Martin E. Greegan, 123, Brooklyn.....83.5
Jacob Margon, 29, Bronx.....83
Harry Ritter, 2, Brooklyn.....81.5
Benjamin L. Deutsch, 149, Brooklyn.....81
Julius Slonka, 158, Manhattan.....81
Philip Leight, 62, Manhattan.....80
Harold Siegel, 40, Bronx.....80
Walter Primoff, 23, Manhattan.....79
Joseph Wilson, 80, Brooklyn.....79
Jacob M. Levinger, 168, Brooklyn.....78
James H. McDonald, 14, Bronx.....77
George G. Wright, 122, Brooklyn.....77
James H. McSweeney, 17, Brooklyn.....76.5
Jesse A. Matteson, 6, Bronx.....76
Michael Danovitch, 158, Brooklyn.....75.5
Herman A. Sauer, 14, Queens.....73.5
Anthony G. Beha, 157, Brooklyn.....72.5
Max Sippel, 42, Bronx.....71

WOMEN.

Elizabeth Smith, 20, Mahattan.....93.
Estelle L. Maher, 82, Manhattan.....91
Margaret Shoemaker, 46, Manhattan....91
Mary A. Dodd, 162, Brooklyn.....89
Annie C., Linehan, 157, Manhattan....89
Lotta R. Light, 188, Manhattan.....88
Blanche E. Amson, 179, Manhattan.....87
Ida Auerbach, 55, Manhattan.....87
Stella L. Conley, 20, Manhattan.....87
Rae V. Werbin, 40, Bronx.....87
Ellen F. Allen, 37, Bronx.....86
Katherine G. O'Brien, 51, Bronx.....86
Theresa M. Rice, 84, Brooklyn.....86
Edith E. Cleaveland, 86, Manhattan....85
Fannie Halley, 62, Manhattan.....85
Josephine E. Ludewig, 42, Bronx.....83
Christine E. Somers, 39, Queens.....84
Charlotte W. Wetherbee, 76, Manhattan.84
Anna C. Bellis, 150, Manhattan.....83
Mary T. Dwyer, 166, Manhattan.....83
Emily Fix, 25, Manhattan.....83
Evangeline M. Larkins, 157, Brooklyn..83
Ilma Miehling, 186, Manhattan.....83
Margaret Moore, 123, Brooklyn.....83
Annie Sullivan, 160, Manhattan.....83
Freda E. Christlein, 63, Manhattan....82
Lauretta R. Morris, 9, Bronx.....82
Mrs. Mary V. Neustadt, 165, Brooklyn.82
N. Ella Wingate, 58, Queens.....82
Mary A. Hickey, 1, Queens.....81
Eula M. Kinkaid, 44, Bronx.....81
Ruby E. Schappert, 39, Bronx.....81
Anna P. Gavin, 50, Queens.....80.5
Margaret A. Lindquist, 10, Bronx.....80.5
Anna R. Toothill, 155, Brooklyn.....80.5
Catharine A. Heitlinger, 28, Bronx.....80
Amelia Korbett, 34, Bronx.....80
Bessie C. Walker, 109G, Brooklyn.....80
Mary F. McLaughlin, 47, Bronx.....79.5
Ruth A. Dubocq, 34, Queens.....79
Maude Martens, 28, Bronx.....79
Anna T. Sessa, 21, Manhattan.....79
Lilly E. Gilson, 62, Manhattan.....78.5
Margaret G. Foy, 77, Manhattan.....78
Adeline V. McKean, 166, Manhattan....78
Anna M. Martin, 28, Richmond.....78
Mary S. Osborne, 62, Manhattan.....78
Elizabeth V. Murphy, 7, Queens.....77
Ida V. Cohen, 37, Manhattan.....76

Music.

MEN.

Samuel D. Hirschfeld, 5, Manhattan....83.5

WOMEN.

Helen A. Mulvihill, 50, Manhattan.....90
Loretta A. Nicholson, 186, Manhattan..88.5
Mary O'Meara, 50, Queens.....85
E. Mae Vanderboget, 10, Manhattan....85
Edna D. B. Haynes, 84G, Brooklyn.....84
Henrietta S. Bennett, 16, Queens.....82.5
Anna M. Germunder, 147, Manhattan....82
Alice E. Kidney, 158, Manhattan.....81
Caroline Dorotny Weitling, 63, Manhat..81
Henrietta A. Whitley, 64, Brooklyn....81
Margaret M. Kernan, 39, Brooklyn.....80
Mabelle W. Ganung, 12, Bronx.....79.5
Meta A. Kiefer, 37, Bronx.....79
Leah Hirsig, 39, Bronx.....78.44
Cecelia C. Kelly, 153, Brooklyn.....74

Physical Training.

MEN.

Louis Margon, 40, Bronx.....87.5
Richard A. Sullivan, 95, Manhattan....87.5
Julius Casin, 19, Manhattan.....87
Albert E. Collins, 67, Queens.....86
Joseph Marx, 62, Manhattan.....85.5
Frederick L. Stueckle, 78, Queens.....85.5
William F. C. Wetherer, 83, Manhattan.85.5
Samuel O. Beskind, 83, Manhattan.....85
Julius Ritter, 16, Manhattan.....84
Joseph Busto, 104, Brooklyn.....82.5
John W. Kral, 69, Manhattan.....82
Charles H. Reges, 86, Manhattan.....82
John N. McAllister, John N., 23, Bronx..81.5
Samuel A. Cox, 86, Queens.....81
John H. Tully, 11, Manhattan.....81
Frank A. Hulshof, 16, Bronx.....78
Aaron Feld, 64, Manhattan.....77.5
Edward Bunning, 83, Manhattan.....76

WOMEN.

Magdalen U. McGowan, 94, Brooklyn....91
Margaret L. Conroy, 77, Queens.....90
Nellie F. Griffin, 40, Queens.....87
Isabel A. Apriran, 110, Manhattan.....86
Mary T. Flannery, 101, Manhattan.....84.5
Elizabeth T. Mulvey, 64, Brooklyn.....84
Effie C. Robbins, 99G, Manhattan.....81
Josephine A. Dalton, 188G, Manhattan..80.5
Bessie Brodie, 62Gr., Manhattan.....80
Emily A. Kurzi, 3, Bronx.....77

Sewing.

May M. Cushing, 94 Brooklyn.....93
Harriet E. Abrams, 44, Queens.....91
Helen A. Finn, 160, Brooklyn.....91
May Sharp, 94, Brooklyn.....91
Theodora H. Rabenstein, 31, Bronx.....90
Mary V. Groden, 168G, Manhattan.....89
Edna B. Howe, 164, Brooklyn.....88
Amy M. Michelbacher, 119, Manhattan..88
Agnes L. Doyle, 146, Brooklyn.....87
Ruth Michelbacher, 119, Manhattan.....87
Jeannette Hafer, 39, Bronx.....84
Ethel C. Weller, 42, Bronx.....84
Myna Eastman, 51, Queens.....83
Eunice Starrett, 44, Bronx.....83
Louisa Hirsch, 40, Bronx.....82
Margaret I. Gormley, 17, Manhattan....81
Myrta A. Hooker, 56, Queens.....80.5
Adlena Straus, 77, Bronx.....79.5
Daisy de F. Davies, (Mrs.,) 84, Man...78
Clara E. Hollingworth, 95, Brooklyn....77.5
Jessica R. Eagleson, 137, Manhattan....76.75
Rose Sterngianz, 65G, Manhattan.....75.5
Albina J. Wygant, 14, Bronx.....74.5
Margaret E. Anderson, 5, Queens.....73.5
Catherine M. O'Donnell, 5, Bronx.....72.75
Henrietta Segale, 78, Manhattan.....72.73
Rebecca A. Shields, 78, Manhattan.....71

License For Promotion.

Florence L. Averell, 3, Brooklyn.....75.25
Irene A. Prince, 171, Manhattan.....74.87
Helen D. Naddy, 34, Brooklyn.....74.75
Mrs. Susie H. Deegan, 102, Brooklyn...74.62
Mary F. A. Kelly, 64, Manhattan.....74.5
Florence C. Cooney, 78, Brooklyn.....74.25
Elizabeth V. McGivney, 18, Manhattan..74.25
Katherine C. V. Nolan, 21, Manhattan..74.25
Fannie Glasel, 57, Manhattan.....74.12
Harriet L. Curtin, 61, Manhattan.....73.75
Mary C. Dowdell, 150, Brooklyn.....73.5
Veronica E. Waters, 28, Brooklyn.....73.5
Sophia R. Borger, 9, Bronx.....73.25
Juliet L. Lambert, 96F, Manhattan.....73.25
Mary V. Callahan, 97, Manhattan.....72.19
Leah Gehler, 43, Bronx.....72.37
Margaret A. Gubbins, 79, Manhattan....72.25
Mabel S. Thresher, 98, Brooklyn.....72.12
Bessie J. Fitzpatrick, 173, Brooklyn....71.75
Christina Murrin, 165, Manhattan.....71.25
Evelyn M. Simpson, 21, Manhattan.....70.87
Anna W. Smith, 165, Manhattan.....70.75
Eleanor Gilman, 3, Queens.....70.65
Elizabeth P. McCauley, 71, Manhattan..70.55
Katherine A. Jarvis, 157, Manhattan....70.25
Camilla Adler, 43, Bronx.....69.75
Ida E. M. Ludwig, 132, Manhattan.....68.62

There have been placed, as of May 7, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of physical training in elementary schools the names of the following applicants:

Parsons, Sydney T., 87.8; Young, F. Gertrude, 84.1; Astroff, Mae, 80.633.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAILEY, EBENEZER. (March 4, 1914;) net estate, $556,781; Sarah C. Rust, sister, received $278,387; Samuel Bailey, nephew, $126,137; George E., Alice, Charles E., Mae, Julia, and Harry Bailey, grandnephews and grandniece, each gets $22,689; Wilmot Boag and Lizzie R. Pugh, not related, each gets $3,060; leasehold and interest in buildings, 327-331 Hudson St., $15,000; 58 Downing St., $5,500; deposits, $328,284; stocks and bonds, $232,034. Among bond holdings were: U. S. Steel, $10,275; Northern Pacific-Great Northern, $19,225; Western Union Tel. Co., $19,-550; Central Union Gas, $10,100; New York, Ontario & Western R. R. $8,300. Among stocks: 120 shares American Telephone & Telegraph, $14,475; 224 shares N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., $20,160; 212 shares Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago, $25,564. Deputies represented funds deposited in and drawing interest from trust companies and savings banks.

BARRETT, EBEN HERBERT, (Aug. 2, 1913;) assets, $4,417; debts and deductions, $4,490.

BURR, HARRIET, (May 13, 1911;) deposits and bonds, $6,473; net, $5,726; Mrs. Josephine E. Burr, mother, beneficiary.

CONNELL, THOMAS, (Jan. 11, 1915;) deposits, $8,899; net, $3,694; Mrs. Margaret Connell, widow, beneficiary.

FRUAUF, JOHN L., (Oct. 15, 1914;) net estate, $40,046; Mrs. Mary E. Fruauf, widow, gets $13,348; Justine D., Charlotte S., and George J. Fruauf, sisters and brothers, each receives $8,899; Tompkins Farm, Yorktown Heights, Westchester County, appraised at $7,000; Travis Farm, Yorktown Heights, Westchester County, $7,000; Dennison Farm, Yorktown Heights, Westchester County, $11,-000; deposits, $1,556; notes and mortgages, $2,956; personalty, $325; stocks, $4,404; interest in estate of Jacob Fruauf, deceased, $8,750.

MANDELBAUM, LUITPOLD, member of the New York Cotton Exchange, (Oct. 7, 1914;) net estate, $171,933; Mrs. Ella Mandelbaum, widow, gets life estate in $100,000, and $11,991 outright; Beatrice Stern, daughter, gets legacy of $51,941, and a surviving interest in the life estate of the widow; Blanche Stern, granddaughter, $5,000, and three sisters of decedent each received $1,000; deposits, $119,606; personalty, $130; stocks and bonds, $54,297; seat on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange appraised at $7,000.

MICHEL, MOSES, (Aug. 15, 1914;) net estate, $10,956; Mrs. Eva Michel, widow, received $8,955; Fanny Michel, daughter, $2,-000; four lots at Greenburg, Westchester County, $300; deposits, $751; half interest in firm of M. Michel & Son, millinery goods, appraised at $10,981.

O'CONNELL, LUKE, (July 1, 1913;) net estate, $3,673; seven nieces, a nephew, a brother, and a sister, beneficiaries; deposits, $4,821.

ROTHMAN, SARAH, (Oct. 15, 1914;) net estate, $50,296; Solomon Rothman, son, gets $10,731; Pauline Rothman, daughter, $9,372; Barrow, Abraham, Charles, Sidney, and Henry Rothman, sons, each received $6,372; three grandchildren each received $2,410, and $100 was given to North American Relief Society for Indigent Jews of Palestine; equity, $22,606, in 537-539 E. 5 St., appraised at $62,000; equity, $4,359, in 70 West 114 St., appraised at $12,000; equity, $7,736, 1,555 Lexington Av., appraised at $22,000; equity, $5,091, in 303 West 120 St., appraised at $26,500; equity, $10,312, in 9 East 117 St., appraised at $28,500; equity, $4,487, in 53-55 East 112 St., appraised at $50,000; deposits, $5,785; personalty and insurance, $1,140.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAUER, HENRY, (April 27;) personalty, $6,000; all to widow, Anna L. T.

NIKLY, HENRY, (Feb. 20;) personalty, $1,700; Otto Nikly, $700; $500 each to Ethel and Emma Nikly.

STREAMER, VOLNEY, (no petition;) all books, manuscripts, &c., relating to the drama, to The Players; residue to Actors' Fund Home at New Brighton, S. I.

STUETZLE, XAVIER, (May 10;) personalty, $45,000; $500 each to St. Francis's Hospital, the Order of Christian Brothers, the Church of the Holy Redeemer, and St. Mark's Hospital; rest goes to relatives and employes.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., May 11: Patrol, Jas. McDade, Boiler Sq., to 39. 8 A. M., May 15, from prects. indicated to 169; E. J. Conran, 146; J. McSharry, 146; J. J. Fitzgerald, 152; A. M. J. Hood, 152; J. F. Jeckel, 153; T. J. Mulligan, 165; C. W. Nash, 172; N. Gibbons, 285; T. P. Wilkinson, 146; M. Flynn, 151; R. J. Jayne, 152; J. M. Ladley, 153; J. B. Begley, 153; T. J. Leonard, 165; F. J. Knowles, 278. 4 P. M., May 12: Mtd. Patrol. J. J. Byrne, Comr's. office, to Traf. D.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. D. Lehane, Bridge Prect., to B. S. H. Sq., 14 days, 4 P. M., May 10; Patrol. L. P. Marschall, 2, to C. O. duty in map room, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 12; M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., May 14; M. Kelly, 29, and W. J. Hussey, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., May 18; T. J. McManus, 38 to Det. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., May 10; J. Hack, 42, to C. O., duty in Old Record Room, 300 Mulberry St., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 11; M. F. Farrell, 43d, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 13; C. A. Noye, 164, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 12; J. W. Kuhn, 274, to D. B., 5 days, 6 P. M., May 11; J. H. Norwood, B. B. H. Squad, Bu. of Inf., to duty in office of Bor. Ins., B'klyn and Queens, 14 days, 4 P. M., May 10. To D. B. from precincts indicated, 20 days, 4 P. M., May 14: J. F. Shea, 5; A. J. Padrucco, 22; J. J. Wey, 39; F. A. P. Flynn, 7; C. F. Kane, 25.

Mtd. Patrol, without horses and equipments: To training stable from commands indicated, 2 days, 8 A. M., May 11: G. E. Monohan, 33; J. J. McGowan, 172; G. G. Siller, 69; G. A. Boettger, Jr., Traffic D. Matron: Margaret F. Gardiner, 14, to 26, 20 days, 12 P. M., May 12.

Leave of Absence (without pay): Patrol. P. Harty, 20, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 9.

Advancements to $1,150 Grade, May 27: Patrol. W. E. Anderson, 13; E. Weiss, 35; C. H. Reilly, 39; R. Hiller, 161; J. C. Mella, 143; A. J. Johnson, 31; J. E. Cox, 36; M. Knoblauch, 159; J. P. Judge, 7th Dist. May 26, J. J. O'Connor, 145; May 29, E. J. Nusl, 277.

Fines Imposed: Sergts. J. F. O'Grady, 160, (did not perform tours of patrol and reserve duty according to chart,) 2 days; F. C. Klinck, 160, (same,) 2 days. Patrol. J. B. Cronin, 13, (improper patrol,) 3 days; J. Meade, 21, (absent from post,) 2 days; A. Rausch, 23, (improper patrol,) 2 days; P. J. Daub, 32, (left post without having been properly relieved,) 2 days; E. E. Gross, 36, (absent from post,) 4 days; W. C. Hettler, 38, (improper patrol,) 2 days, (absent without leave,) 1 day; A. Keane, 43, (absent from post,) 2 days; J. J. Donahue, 144, (improper patrol,) 4 days; G. Heneniotter, 153, (absent from reserve,) 5 days; M. A. Corcoran, 156, (complaint made in 172, improper patrol,) 4 days; S. J. McDougall, 159, (absent from post,) 4 days; J. Carney, 277, (absent without leave,) ½ day; G. F. Dorsch, 283, (absent from post, in liquor saloon,) 5 days.

Reprimanded: Lieut. J. F. Tinker, 28, (lost his shield;) Patrol. J. J. O'Brien, 16, (in liquor store in uniform;) L. S. Futter, 23, (absent without leave;) W. Deeley, 35, (absent from fixed post;) E. Tesler, 36, (conversation;) W. C. Murray, 36, (same;) J. J. Loughran, 38, (absent from post;) G.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Morris Estate Sold at Auction for $310,465—Many Bargains Secured by Investors—Builders Buy Washington Heights Corner—An Active Bronx and Suburban Market.

Real estate bargains were plentiful in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday, when the realty of the late Arthur R. Morris was sold at public auction by Joseph P. Day for a total of $310,465. The improved properties brought $277,475, and the sixty-five lots in the Borough of the Bronx $82,990.

The sale was arranged by Mr. Day and J. Clarence Davies for the executor, Henry Lewis Morris, and according to the will of the deceased the proceeds are to be distributed to various religious, charitable, and educational institutions in this city and Japan.

The properties offered were scattered in Manhattan, Bronx, Kings, and Queens, but those located in the Bronx called forth the most spirited bidding from the crowd of about six hundred investors and operators that completely filled the salesroom.

An indication of this was apparent in the heavy buying by Thomas F. Byrnes, an ex-Tax Commissioner, who secured twenty-four of the sixty-five lots in the Bronx opposite Franz Sigel Park, for $21,800, a little more than $1,000 per lot. Mr. Davies and James L. Wells appraised property four blocks below, while the United States Government was acquiring the new Post Office site, as having a value of from $7,000 to $10,000 a lot.

An interesting incident of the sale was furnished by Mr. Small, general agent of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company. About 1 o'clock Mr. Small bought for $675 a lot on Sheridan Avenue adjoining the northeast corner of 163d Street. Owing to this low bid the sale of lots in this particular section was suspended temporarily and other parcels offered.

Mr. Small left the salesroom and went to see the lot he bought, never having laid eyes on it before. He immediately returned to buy another lot or two, but the sale was over when he got back.

The top price of the auction was paid by Owen Tyler, a prominent horse trader of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Tyler was in town on business yesterday, and attracted by the advertisement delayed his return home to attend the auction and got what Messrs. Day and Davies believe was the best bargain. Mr. Tyler bought for $49,000 the southeast corner of 138th Street and Third Avenue, one of the important transfer points of the Bronx, and adjacent to the new subway, the sale affecting the land only.

Among the larger parcels sold were the following: 438-440 West Fifty-seventh Street, to Nathan L. Ottinger for $43,800; the Clay Contracting Company purchased nine lots on Mott Avenue aggregating $13,675; 202 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, to Kathryn Mulqueen for $3,400; 204 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to James Charet for $3,550; 206 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Gertrude Getson for $2,750; 208 Harrison Street to Gertrude Getson for $3,500; 210 Harrison Street, to Gertrude Getson for $3,350; 212 Harrison Street, to Margaret E. Duffy for $3,400; 214 Harrison Street, to Kathryn McDonogh for $3,475; 216 Harrison Street, to Catherine Reidy for $3,275; 218 Harrison Street, to Catherine Reidy for $3,300; 311 Clinton Street, to J. K. Steart for $3,800; 309 Clinton Street, to Margaret E. Duffy for $3,900; 307 Clinton Street, to James R. Wight, for $4,200; 305 Clinton Street, to R. D. Davis for $4,025; 301 Clinton Street, to Kathryn McDonogh for $5,000; 303 Clinton Street, to Evelyn Ascher for $4,525; 10 Tompkins Place, to Peter F. Monahan, and 12 Tompkins Place, to Peter Monahan for $8,550.

"Every piece of the estate was sold and all the buyers got bargains," said Messrs. Davies and Day at the conclusion of the sale. "The fact that the buyers were obtained though prices were lower than was anticipated is a concrete illustration that income-bearing property can be marketed whatever the conditions may be.

"The trying situation this country is now involved in by reason of the Lusitania tragedy doubtless cost the beneficiaries of the auction at least $25,000.

"Withal the result was satisfactory, as the estate was fully liquidated with no holdovers, and the purchasers will find as conditions improve that their bargains have more value than they now regard them."

Builder Buys Heights Corner.

The old Huggins estate property, one of the choice plots in the upper Washington Heights section, occupying the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 157th Street, has been purchased by Irving Judis, as President of the Lehigh Building Corporation, from Francis B. Chedsey, executor of the estate of Samuel J. Huggins. The plot fronts 103 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue and 144 on 157th Street. It has been in possession of the family for over thirty years and from its elevated situation is admirably adapted for a high-class apartment improvement, which Mr. Judis intends to do at an early date.

George Ranger acted as broker in the deal.

Mrs. Sage Buys In Fifth Ave. Loft.

Outside of the Morris estate sale there were a few other offerings of interest in the auction market. Mrs. Russell Sage, as plaintiff in the foreclosure action against the eleven-story loft on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, 38.6 by 125, bought in the property for $350,000. The action was brought against William McBrien and others to recover a judgment of over $406,000, with taxes. Joseph P. Day sold the property. Another of his offerings was the three-story house at 115 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5, which was purchased for $36,200 by Dr. J. J. Moorehead.

Upper Manhattan Deals.

In the upper Manhattan district a large plot an 187th Street near St. Nicholas Avenue figured in an important deal for a new Bronx apartment. The plot 100 feet on the north side of 187th Street, 125 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, extending through to 188th Street, with a total depth of 200 feet, was sold by Isidor Grayhead, being given in exchange to Joseph Reiss for the five-story new law flat on the southeast corner of Bryant Avenue and 179th Street, 45 by 100. The Manhattan lots were at once resold by Mr. Reiss to David Zipkin for apartment improvement.

Another deal in this neighborhood involved the sale of the new five-story business structure on the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 183d Street, 25 by 75, by the Value Realty Company to an out-of-town investor.

Investors Buy Tenement.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Company has sold to an investing client of Joseph Barbato the six-story new law house at 313 and 315 East 115th Street. It occupies a plot, 50 by 100, located between First and Second Avenues.

A client of L. and I. J. Joseph has purchased for investment 347 East Seventeenth Street a six-story tenement with stores.

Deal On East Thirty-first Street.

Mrs. Amelia S. Lansing has sold to a client of H. S. Lines 219 East Thirty-First Street, a three-story building on a lot 17 by 98.9. The buyer will make extensive alterations.

Bronx Sales.

Jacob Reich has increased his Bronx holdings by the purchase of 681 Fox Street, a twenty-family apartment house on a plot 40 by 100. Charles E. Dempsey negotiated the sale for the owner, Mrs. Emma Breckendorf.

Brooklyn.

John F. Burke sold to F. W. Jones the two-story and basement two-family house, on lot 20 by 100 feet, 348 Forty-ninth Street, to J. H. Carey, for occupancy; also the two-story and basement two-family dwelling, 570 Forty-sixth Street, on lot 20 by 100 feet, for D. P. Samon, to a buyer for improvement, and for Annie Cahill to Catharine F. Brown, for investment, the two-story two-family brick dwelling, 574 Seventy-second Street.

The two-story residence at 1,480 East Eighteenth Street, between Avenues N and O, on plot 33 by 100, has been sold by the Midwood Associates to Mrs. Mary E. Hill for occupancy. The Bulkley & Horton Company negotiated the sale.

Alexander Selkin sold for Samuel B. Steinmetz, 1313-1315 and 1317 Ruby Street, three one-family houses, brick, on a lot 20 by 100 each, to Charles Miller. In exchange Mr. Miller gives a 9-acre farm at Kenoza Lake, Sullivan County.

A $57,000 Queens Investment Deal.

The Lerner Realty Company has sold to an investing client of Edward R. Beran thirteen houses, for a total consideration of $57,900, including five two-family frame dwellings, 813, 824, 826, 831 and 833 Ocean View Avenue, Woodhaven; three stucco dwellings, at 225, 227, and 229 Jeffery Avenue, Jamaica, and five family detached dwellings at 142, 144, 146, 148, and 150 North Street, Richmond Hill.

Sales in Broadway-Flushing.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to George Scott of Manhattan a plot with a frontage of 80 feet on the east side of Twenty-sixth Street, corner of State Street, Broadway-Flushing, for $4,000, on which the buyer will build a home for his own occupancy.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin, in conjunction with Douglas Elliman & Co. have sold for Bertrand F. Bell his country estate at Scarsdale, Westchester County, known as Elm Ridge Farm, to Louis Bloomingdale of this city. The property comprises about thirty acres. Fish & Marvin also sold for the estate of Henry C. Merritt the Merritt homestead at Sagamore, Bronxville, to C. Linn Seiler, of Bronxville. The property consists of a large colonial dwelling, garage, and over one-half acre of land. It was held at $25,000.

Lower Sixth Avenue Building Leased.

Alexander J. Roux & Co., in conjunction with Bleiman & Co., have leased the entire building 118 and 122 Sixth Avenue, formerly occupied by Park & Tilford, for a term of years, to Rossig Brothers, manufacturers of artificial leaves, now at 497 West Broadway, who will occupy the building after extensive alterations are completed.

Recent Buyers.

The Henry Meyer Company is the buyer of Dr Charles Miller's estate, Queenslawn Park, in the Village of Queens. This property, which contains about 480 lots, will be improved at once by the buyers with detached frame dwellings. In exchange the buyers gave Georgian Court, a six-story elevator structure, 100 by 114 feet at 277 and 279 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, held at $150,000; the two four-story apartment houses at 984 to 988 Green Avenue, recently completed, 100 by 120 feet, and valued at $140,000, and the two-story garage, 100 by 120 feet on Lexington Avenue, between Reid and Patchen Avenues, recently completed at a cost of $32,000.

Judge Charles C. Nott is the buyer of the dwelling 151 East Sixty-first Street, sold recently by the estate of Hester B. Payton.

Dry Goods Men To Meet.

The Annual meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association will be held next Tuesday at the headquarters, 317 Broadway. Charles G. Edwards, Secretary of the association, said yesterday: "Next week's meeting will find the organization in first-class condition. The principal object of the association is the maintenance in its present locality of the downtown wholesale cotton district." Secretary Edwards stated that during the year there had been practically no removals of jobbing houses uptown.

While two or three concerns engaged in the retail business are about to go northward, the large houses remain in their former locations. The determination to stay downtown is emphasized by the renewals of leases by present occupants for comparatively long periods, some being for five years.

The officers of the association are: President, Thomas W. Slocum; Treasurer, Edwin S. Schenck, and Secretary, Charles G. Edwards.

Commercial Leases.

Huberth & Huberth have rented to the Hudson Motor Car Company the stores in the Circle Building at Columbus Circle, being 1,842 and 1,844 Broadway, and connecting through to 6 West Sixty-first Street, together with basement space and space on the second floor, to be occupied for the executive offices. These stores have a frontage of 42 feet on Broadway and 31 feet on Sixty-first Street.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for Walter F. Kingsland of Paris to Emanuel L. Kramer the store and basement at 195 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Real Estate Notes.

John E. Eustis, former Public Service Commissioner, has been elected President of the Guaranteed Mortgage Company of New York. Mr. Eustis succeeds James L. Bennett, who resigned in order to devote his time to new interests in California. The Directors also voted to increase the capital and surplus of the Guaranteed Mortgage Company of New York from $350,000 to $500,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, 73, n e cor of 15th St, 38.6x125x irregular, eleven-story loft and store building; M. O. Sage against William McBrien et al.; De Forest Brothers, attorneys; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $406,799.37; taxes, &c., $326.11; to the plaintiff for $350,000.

64th St, 115 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5, three-story dwelling; U. S. Savings Bank against A. J. Kramer et al.; Merrill & B., attorneys; Henry Hofheimer, referee; due, $31,431.71; taxes, &c., $644.50; to Dr. J. J. Moorehead for $36,200.

94th St, 55 West, n s, 485 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; Bowery Savings Bank against M. T. Van Eps et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; William Forster, referee; due, $14,729.61; taxes, &c., $1,348.90; to the plaintiff for $16,500.

Washington St, 718, s w cor 11th St, 27x56x12.6x61, and 11th St, 350 West, s s, 61 ft w of Washington St, 19x31x19.8x35.6, two-story tenements and stores; John Corse against S. M. Chapman et al.; G. E. Miner, attorney; executor's sale; to the defendant for $14,100.

119th St, 61 West, n s, 526.8 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Rosalie Kaufman et al. against Harry Rodman et al.; William Bondy, attorney; W. A. Hirsch, referee; due, $10,234.94; taxes, &c., $231.60; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

55th St, 234 and 236 East, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5, two five-story tenements and stores; adjourned to June 11.

By Henry Brady.

119th St, 43 West, 376 ft w of 5th Av, 17x100.11, three-story clubhouse; Union Trust Co. against Theresa Abelson et al.; Miller, K, L & T, attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $11,832.04; taxes, &c., $118.50; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

116th St, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.11, two-story stable; adjourned to May 18.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

28th St, 236 West, s s, 295.10 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9, five-story tenement and stores and four-story rear tenement; withdrawn

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,424, e s, 233.4 ft n of 187th St, 33.5x100, four-story flat; Julius Simon against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al.; L. L. Levy, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $3,691.24; taxes, &c, $567.85; subject to mortgage of $15,400; to the plaintiff for $17,900.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Beaumont Av, 2,428, e s, 266.8 ft n of 187th St, 33.4x100, four-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $3,770.44; taxes, &c., $567.85; subject to mortgage, $15,400; to the plaintiff for $17,900.

By George Price.

Tiffany St, 1,035, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 44x100, five-story flat; Abraham Dorb against York Construction Corporation et al.; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; H. Straus, referee; due, $8,030.30; taxes, &c., $380.90; subject to first mortgage, $33,000; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

By James J. Donovan.

215th St, 832 East, s s, 304.6 ft e of Barnes Av, 47.4x90; Thomas Burke against G. W. Winston et al.; D. F. Nugent, attorney; R. H. Bergman, referee; due, $2,790.30; taxes, &c., $371.01; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

34th St, 325 West, n s, 321 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9, four-story flat; executor's sale, estate of Ann Wiley, deceased.

37th St, 259-263 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9, three four-story dwellings; voluntary sale.

40th St, 265-267 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; two five-story flats; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Front St, 164, n e corner of Fletcher St, 32.5x 93x31.7x93.2, four-story loft and store building; City of New York against Carson Brevoort et al.; F. L. Polk, attorney; Abraham Oberstein, referee; due, $94,886.50; taxes, &c., $6,482.57.

142d St, 102-104 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100, two six-story flats; Sound Realty Co. against Joseph Bloch et al.; L. S. Marx, attorney; M. E. Kapian, referee; due, $36,407.79; subject to two mortgages aggregating $100,000.

138th St, 105 West, n s, 590 ft e of 7th Av, 20x90.11, five-story flat; T. F. O'Brien et al. against Moses Hess et al.; A. H. Middleman, attorney; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $24,401.04; taxes, &c., $178.

90th St, 734 and 736 East, s s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, 40x93.11, six-story tenement and stores; Joseph Zimmerman et al. against Benjamin Sonnenschein et al.; Breithart & B., attorneys; Albert Blumenthal, referee; due, $7,884.60; taxes, &c., $1,097.12; subject to a mortgage of $40,000.

By Samuel Marx.

148th St, 412 to 429 West, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11, six-story apartment house; Seaman's Bank for Savings against N. E. Peck et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $149,084.42; taxes, &c., $4,442.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

165th St, 200 East, s s, block front between Sheridan Av and Sherman Av, 200.11x46.2x 201.10x34.1, vacant; Ida Lyons against Fram Building Co. et al.; Alfred Frankenthaler, attorney; J. P. Joyce, referee; due, $5,791.15; taxes, &c., $2,041.22; subject to prior mortgage of $7,500.

191st St, 440 East, s e corner of Park Av, 91x25; A. M. Cordier et al. against Samuel Weiss et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorneys; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $4,830.67; taxes, &c., $100.50.

Park Av, 2,978, e s, 83.9 ft n of 153d St, 27.11x66.25x78.6, two-story tenement and stores; Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven against M. M. Mallow et al.; Herbert Reeves, attorney; S. E. Day, referee; due, $4,134.01; taxes, &c., $406.83.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Wright Av, e s, 475 ft s of Randall Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20x 28; Frank Firmin, 859 10th Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Suffolk St, w s, 175 ft s of Grand St, to a four-story store and meeting rooms; A. H. Levy, 378 Grand St, owner; A. L. Kehoe, 1 Beekman St, architect; cost, $7,500.

Wooster St, 239 and 241, to a three-story and basement store and loft; M. Talgman, premises, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 5, w s, 25x87.6; Gershon Hausman to Morris Slotnick, 1,358 57th St, Brooklyn, April 23, prior mtg $27,400; due as per bond; attorneys, Siegel, C. & S., 395 Broadway $5,000

GOERCK ST, 90, e s, 81.3 ft n of Rivington St, 15.4x99.11; Abr. Feldman to Abe Berry, 290 Pennsylvania Av, Brooklyn, May 3, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John J. Bakerman, 5,294 5th Av, Brooklyn $1,300

LENOX AV, s e corner of 119th St, 21.11x 85; Chester Const. Corpn. to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, May 10, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 68.2 ft n of 73d St, 17x80; Eliza Smith to Morland Mtg. Co., 120 Broadway, May 11, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $14,000

PRESCOTT AV, e corner of Bolton Road, runs n e 114.2 s e 82.3x s e 81.9x s w 138.8x n 128.6; George B. Hayes to National Surety Co., 115 Broadway, Feb. 10, deed recorded as mtg. $100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 75x100, prior mtg $26,000; New York City Baptist Mission Society to Mary C. Hobson, 2,436 Morris Av, May 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

187th Av, n e corner of 75th St, 23x88, prior mtg $24,000; Ernest N. Adler to Jacob Larschan, 214 East 79th St, May 5, 3 years, 6 p. c. $6,000

39th St, s s, 435 ft w of 6th Av, 20x44.7; Marjorie D. Fleland to Union Dime Sav. Bank, 701 6th Av, May 11, due as per bond; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av. $15,000

44TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Emil Herbert et al. to Myron Straus, 349 Lenox Av, May 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac V. Schavrien, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $300

81ST ST, 209 East, n s, 101.8 ft e of 1st Av, 25.5x102.2; Minnie A. Ernst to Karl M. Goldsmith, Scarsdale, N. Y., et al., May 10, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $22,750

81ST ST, 211 East, n s, 127.1 ft e of 1st Av, 25.5x102.2; Emma A. Farren to Karl M. Goldsmith, Scarsdale, N. Y., et al., May 10, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $22,750

107TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11; Rose Schulang et al., executors of Philip Schulang, to Walter S. Gurnee, at Bar Harbor, Me., et al., trustees of Mary E. Scott, May 3, due May 10, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $32,000

123D ST, 183 East, —x—; James P. Kane to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 55th St, May 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. C. Doenninger, 407 East 55th St. $3,000

130TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 19x99.11; Franz Sailer to Margaretha Reinken, 124 East 92d St, May 11, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway $6,000

180TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x100; Hennion Const. Co. to City Mtg. Co., 15 Wall St, May 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $43,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,877, n w s, 50x100; Edw. M. Cummings to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

BRYANT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 60x100; Reich Building Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $56,000

BRYANT AV, s s, 60 ft s of 165th St, 50x 100; same to same, May 10, demand; 6 p. c.; same attorney $37,000

BRYANT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 110x 100; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, prior mtg $93,000, May 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. T. Wood, 527 5th Av $13,000

DAWSON ST, 751, n w corner of 150th St, 71x180.7 to centre line of Leggett's Lane x85.3x97.3; Bartholomew F. Carmody to William J. Henchey, Troy, N. Y., May 1, 4 years; attorney, William J. Henchey, Troy, N. Y. $5,000

GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 127.8 ft n of 165th St, 25.2x18.8x25.2x14.8; also Old Butternut St, (closed,) e s, 131.7 ft s e of 165th St, 25.6x84.3; Laura E. Manning to Frederick A. Selje, 204 West 126th St, May 3, due as per bond; attorney, Twenty-third Ward Bank, 2,469 3d Av. $3,000

LOT 92, map of William F. Duncan; Leonardo Palumbo to Concesio De Simone, 3,330 Holland Av., April 19, 3 years; attorney, G. Bruccoli, 3,542 Holland Av. $3,000

MELROSE AV, w s, 45 ft n of 160th St, 55x99; Cedar Construction Co., Inc., to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,806 3d Av, May 11, due June 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St. $43,000

ROGERS PLACE, 941, w s, 66.8x74.1; 182d St. Realty Co. to Sidney W. Hughes, Greenwich, Conn., prior mtg $33,000, May 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

165TH ST, s s, extends from College to Morris Av, 183.8x80.3x135.4x78.10; also Morris Av, e s, 175 ft n of 164th St, 60x irregular; Henry F. Hunter to Jane C. Washburn, 165 South Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., May 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. R. Yard, Pleasantville, N. Y. $6,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2,144, store and basement; Walter J. M. Donovan to Oscar Dignes, on premises, 3 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, John M. Scoble, 35 Liberty St. $1,500

BROADWAY, w s, 60.4 ft s of 10th St, 23.1x 94.4, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Denison P. Chesebro, Chappaqua, N. Y., 21 years from Nov. 1, 1915; address, 1,167 1st Av. $2,500

2D AV, 1,659, store and front basement; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. to James Soteriades, 1,659 2d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915 ..... $1,800

7TH AV, s e corner of 49th St, 100.5x100, all; Fred S. Godfrey to 727 7th Avenue Realty Co., 56 West 45th St, 21 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway $54,000

7TH AV, 2,256, store and n ½ of basement; Jacob L. Lisner to William Ritch, 2,256 7th Av., 5 years from May 1, 1915 ..... $1,320

8TH AV, 488, store and basement; William T. Emmet to John Palmer, 204 9th Av, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914; address, 205 8th Av $1,500

34TH ST, 318 West, all; George H. McAdam, trustee, to Michael McBride, 317 West 33d St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, J. A. Fischer, 600 6th Av. $1,500

116TH ST, 11 to 17 East, all; Meyer Horwitz and another to Joseph Greissgrow and another, 42 East 112th St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av $14,000

Bronx.

HUNT'S POINT AV, 902, store; Utility Realty Co. to Charles Tenenbaum, 902 Hunt's Point Av, 10 years from May 1; attorney, A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av ..... $2,100 to $4,000

WILKINS AV, 1,411, double store; Charles Helborn to Samuel Ritter, 1,411 Wilkins Av, 4 11-12 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Milton Greenbaum, 220 Broadway ..... $660 and $720

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ANN ST, 85, and Beekman St, 55; Achille Bataile & Co. against McKesson & Robbins, Dohener; Charles Levy, contractor $27.50

BOWERY, 231 and 233; Leichter Bros. against Comity Mortgage Co., owner; Balianson & Schimsky, contractors $43.70

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Carroll Mulliken against Eva F. W. Coe estate and Eva J. Coe, owner; Charles Furthman, lessee; Lewis C. Van Riper, lessee and contractor $1,155.66

SAME PROPERTY; Harry McGill against same $1,311.71

COLUMBUS ST, 100; same against Morris Kerber, owner; Harry Schifranick, contractor $11

FULTON ST, 91 and 93; same against same $82.50

37TH ST, 135 to 147 West; Milton F. Levison et al. against John Doe, owner; Greeley Square Garage Co., owner and contractor $400

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 901; Otto Reissmann against Ed. H. Mount et al., March 3, 1915 ..... $110

BROADWAY, 1,313; Ganford Co. against Edw. J. Noble et al., May 4, 1915 ..... $3,085

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, May 5, 1915 ..... $3,085

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.7 ft s of 109th St; Raisler Heating Co. against Annie E. Potter et al., Dec. 16, 1914 ..... $250

3D AV, 1,550 to 1,556, and 87th St, 177 East; Manheer Mfg. Co. against Henry D. Greenwald et al., April 6, 1915 ..... $350

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, 1,543; Jacob Wolfson against Mollie E. Katzen et al., Feb. 20, 1915 ..... $180

MORRIS AV, 1,543; Isidore Albert against S. G. Katzen et al., Jan. 12, 1915 ..... $35

178TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Boston Road, 87.6x100; Charles A. Merritt against Hull Building Co. et al., Dec. 23, 1914 ..... $1,091

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
(Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc.) will sell at auction

TO-DAY

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

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325 WEST 34TH ST.,

Four-story and basement brownstone Building. UPPER FLOORS rented as flats; five rooms and bath each fiber. Size of lot 21x98.9.

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259-261-263 West 37th St.

Valuable Plot, 50 ft. x 98.9 ft., with three 4-story brick dwellings thereon.

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Valuable Plot, 50 ft. x 98.9 ft., with two 5-story brownstone and brick flats, with three apartments on each floor of 4 and 5 rooms and bath. Savings bank mortgages on both properties.

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111 BROADWAY

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or, better still, call and inspect our 6 and 7 room Craftsman Homes in the finest section of Flatbush; 2 minutes from Av. J station Brighton line; $4,250 worth $5,250; rent-like terms. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. & Av. K, Brooklyn.

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$350 cash, balance $16.66 monthly; 11-room brick, $5,500; 837 Johnston St., Flatbush, near Parade Grounds. Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, owner.

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Artistic New Dwelling

First story hollow, tile and stucco; second story shingled; roof of Spanish tile; porch floor of cement. A very handsome residence, exceptionally well built. Finest material purchasable used throughout. 11 large rooms and 3 baths. Reasonable price, convenient terms.

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30 Min. from Penna. Sta., N. Y. City

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$2,500, EASY TERMS, LIKE RENT, Buys It.

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Handsomely furnished dwelling, for season or year; 15 rooms, 4 baths; large garage; shade trees, garden, tennis court.

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Coolest Location in Larchmont

New house, with stucco finish and perfect appointments; eleven large rooms, three bathrooms and two lavatories, luxurious plumbing fixtures, hot water heat, also hardwood trim and floors, open fireplaces, two sleeping porches and extensive verandas; easy terms.

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Artistic nine-room house, on high terraced plot, 60x100. Large trees, view of Little Neck Bay. Garage.

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Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office; no bathing suit. Frequent train service. Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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Spanish Mission, 7 rooms, ideal bathroom, decorations, steam heat, gas, extra

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Thirty cents an agate line.

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AUTOMOBILE FREE WITH country home, 8 rooms; city improvements; 7 miles out; near trains and trolley; sacrifice $4,750; E. Z. terms. Herrich, Room 459, Fifth Avenue Building.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

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To let—Washington St., large furnished house, well shaded, directly on the bay, with pier and moorings for yachts, large stable with tenement, garage, boat houses, tennis court, &c.; a delightful residence; rent $2,000 and water rates. Apply to Richard C. Derby, 136 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

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Wanted.—House about 10 rooms, unfurnished, modern improvements, one hour from New York; some ground; rent from one to two years; option buying. Write full particulars and photo; will return same. E. W., 3,525 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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Wanted to rent for Summer, with option of buying, property between ten and twelve acres, not more than forty miles out on North Shore. Answer, stating rent and price, S. S., 886 9th Av.

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Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

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Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
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with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

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Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

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SUBLET FOR SUMMER.
525 West End Av. Tel.5896 Schuyler. Handsomely, fully furnished seven-room apartment; three baths; piano; June to September.

Four-room apartment, newly furnished; less than year old; will sublet, three months or more; possession immediately. Apply Supt., 150 West 87th Street, Apart. 1.

136th, 623 West.—Owner will rent desirable couple bright, cozy, newly furnished four-room apartment; two doors Riverside; one block Subway; $45 monthly. Chipman.

Studio apartment for Summer, handsomely furnished, delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

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SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath, 3 and 5 West 104th.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, fifth floor, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Meek.

72D, 200 West.—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

Sublet.—Furnished apartment, sunny three rooms, bath, kitchenette, Dearborn, Apartment 5-A, 350 West 55th St.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 618 West 84th St.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.-A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room and bath, $25 up. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up, or year. By month
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cosily furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

Attractively furnished six large rooms; piano, Apartment 43, 610 West 152d, (Riverside.)

Will share apartment with refined young lady; references required; particulars. S 139 Times.

Completely furnished three-room apartment for the Summer. 600 West 114th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

"THE HILLCREST," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "THE PINECREST," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

LARGE ROOMS, REASONABLE RENTS.
102-4 West 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; owner on premises.

180th, 804 West, (Pinehurst Av.)—Seven outside rooms; elevator apartment; big inducements.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Sublet—6-room apartment, unfurnished, from June 1. 604 West 162d St.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,045, near Brooklyn Ave. Dean Street, 1,303, near New York Ave. Beautiful apartments, every convenience, 5 rooms, $44-45. Apply premises or Wittemann, 191 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3338 Cortlandt.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

WHERE IS THIS?

Only One-half of Rates Charged Elsewhere!

Twenty-eight minutes from Broadway. Attractively furnished, sunny rooms; electric lighted; private tiled bathroom with every room. Two people can have room, private bath, and delicious table board for $20, $22, and $25, depending on location of room. Larger suites for families; social life, dancing, &c. Send postal for illustrated booklet. S 155 Times.

New York City

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

LADY owning home, artistically furnished, will let to young man, furnishing references, exceptional room, bath; ocean view; trolley, 20 minutes from ferry; breakfast; reasonable. Phone 243R New Dorp.

Attractive home, overlooking lower New York Bay; conveniences; room large and airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aquehonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations, wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 97.

Bay View Villa, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., (Lawrence Park.)—Opportunity for gentlemen to board in private family near station; references. S 143 Times.

Long Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, fishing. Inquire 54 West 82d.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its olled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Near station, trolley, bathing; spacious porch and grounds; small private family will take four adults for Summer; two large connecting rooms with bath; excellent table; garden; fresh eggs. Box 470, Woodbridge, N. J.

East Orange, N. J.—Large, light room with board in private family; five minutes from Grove St. D., L. & W. Station; gentlemen only; telephone 3450 M Orange. K 216 Times Downtown.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Select cottage accommodations, families, rooms communicating; Sydney Av., opposite Hathawey Inn. Address P. O. Box 65, Deal, N. J.

South Orange.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; unsurpassed location, near station; excellent table. 151 Scotland Road. Telephone 817.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

LAKEWOOD HOUSE, ATLANTIC HIGHlands.—House open May 29; reservations now being made at 102 West 74th.

Nurses' home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet and homelike. S. Straley, Newton.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Maine.

BOARD in beautiful country home near Kennebec River; modern house; farm products. Write for booklet, Winfield S. Wright, Woolwich, Maine.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

In Bloomfield or Montclair; convenient to Lackawanna; gentleman wants room and board; must be moderate and have accommodations for motor cycle. K 248 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

157th, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

Rooms; board; Southern cooking; references.

8 EAST 45TH.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Cool, airy rooms; first-class; board optional; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms.

23D, 21 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; Park, "L"; board optional.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUDSON TOURING, 1912, fully equipped, $450; only used by Summers; running condition perfect; will give same demonstration as new car. See chauffeur, Fred Spencer, Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 88d. House phone, 2823 Riverside.

HUPMOBILE 1913 touring car; just like new in both condition and appearance; thoroughly overhauled and newly painted; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AUTOCAR TOURING, just like new in every respect, only run 3,700 miles; has every equipment; $350. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Packard (1915) Touring. 38 H. P.; Packard (1913) Phaeton, 48; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Beautiful Limousine, Renault Landaulet, Packard, latest model, for hire by month. Talot, 300 W. 49th St. Bryant 7720.

For Sale—1914 Ford delivery cars, like new; exceptional bargain. Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Will sacrifice 35 H. P. Italian Chassis; perfect condition. Brewster & Co.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Packard landaulet or touring car to hire; day, week, or month. C. Gilardino, 250 West 38th, New York.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Ford touring, day, week, without driver. Phone Melrose 5561 after 7:30 P. M.

7-passenger Packard for hire by month, $350. Johnson, Riverside 3611.

For Hire.—Six-cylinder Packards, hour, day, monthly. Wilmarth, Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will exchange 9x12 Persian Kirman rug for an automobile. C. H. Kooh, 347 5th Av. Room 804. Tel. 3570 Murray Hill.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-536 W. 58thSt., Col.3440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

54TH, ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

56TH, 320 WEST.—Second floor rooms, all conveniences; excellent table.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Select accommodations; cuisine unsurpassed; double room, $12; single, $8.

58TH ST, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table and service; table guests.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; superior table; also table guests; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent cuisine; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select, cool double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; moderate; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity, telephone; private bath.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; summer rates; references required.

89TH ST., 318 WEST.—Attractive home offers large rooms; all conveniences; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; Summer rates; reference.

89TH, 594 WEST END.—Floor, separately, exclusive house; exceptional accommodations; table board.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

102D, 316 WEST.—Small family, owning beautiful home, near Riverside, can accommodate couple or gentleman; large room, private bath; home cooking; refined surroundings. Riverside 6427.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional cuisine; homelike surroundings; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway, 145th.)—The Audubon; healthiest section; bright, cool rooms; good home board, $7 up to $12, singly; $14 up for two; large porches, gardens, country air, city comforts. Tel 2757 Audubon.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

Private tiled bathroom, sunny, attractively furnished room; electric lights, billiards, dancing; homelike; references exchanged; charmingly located; 30 minutes from Broadway; $22 for two, which includes delicious table board; a postal brings particulars; state how many in your family. Box L 166 Times.

REFINED GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Z 363 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97th St.)—Corner front room, overlooking Drive; refined gentleman; breakfast. Apt. 3B. Phone 5364 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Rooms and excellent board; Southerners catered to; Summer rates; references; table guests.

Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes board, front room, with refined private family; Broadway or Riverside Drive; state moderate price. 2 West 33d St., Room 1,005.

Two light rooms, with board, for two business women; terms. K., 278 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

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Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Rooms and excellent board; Southerners catered to; Summer rates; references; table guests.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath; reasonable; Southerners accommodated.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Double, single room; reasonable.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; new management; telephone.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

39TH, (321 Lexington Av.)—Exceptionally attractive room; bath; electricity; telephone; private family; references.

41ST, 806 LEXINGTON AV.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; private baths; reasonable; phone.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small, nicely furnished rooms, running water; gentlemen only.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 953.—Business woman; parlor, bedroom; refined surroundings; $6; references. Campbell.

MADISON AV., 278.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

West Side.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

13TH, 154 WEST.—Physician's residence; attractive rooms; all conveniences; scrupulously clean; reasonable.

21ST, 154 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; newly furnished; moderate prices.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Third Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small room; reasonable.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent location.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished double, single rooms; running water, telephone, electricity; handy all lines of cars. Nyhan.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Absolutely clean, finely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; investigate.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LUXURIOUS, LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; PARLOR FLOOR.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements; phone; $3 up; references; near Park.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small suite; corner house, parlor bedroom; Summer rates. Gilroy.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, adjoining bath; southern exposure.

73D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms, with bath; private house; references; gentlemen. 843 Times Annex.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large, single rooms; private baths; board optional; references.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, single room; well appointed house; park, Riverside; all cars.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, adjoining bath; suitable two, three.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, with or without bath; Summer rates.

77TH, 151 WEST.—Elegant, second floor, private bath; single room; board; telephone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful, large and single rooms, adjoining bath; special rates.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; private bath; also medium room; every convenience; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 78 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor; every convenience; telephone; reasonable; independent entrance. Meehan.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room; overlooking Central Park; special rates.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms; suitable for two; references.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, second floor; running water; Subway; telephone; references.

90TH, 30 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished, beautifully, sunny room; alcove; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Attractively furnished front suite, two rooms; independent entrance; adjoining bath; convenient Subway; near Riverside; telephone. Lehman.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, private baths; electricity; low Summer rates.

92D, 12 WEST, (Fifth Floor.)—Light, cool rooms; elevator, electricity; moderate; references.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive single room; elevator apartment; excellent location. Gill.

95TH, 319 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Cool, beautiful front room; elevator; reasonable. Noble.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room; high-class apartment; near Subway. Morden.

96TH, 127 WEST.—Parlor suite, newly furnished, adjoining bath; private family. Runighan.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

229 WEST 97TH, (BROADWAY.)
Exceptionally attractive, large, cool room; in high-class, modern apartment. Riverside 9431, (4D.)

97TH, 64 WEST.—Quiet house; newly furnished; Summer rates; conveniences. Telephone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; owner.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room; adjoining bath; $4. Riverside 4529.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 6I.

107TH, 260 WEST.—Beautiful double, $6.50; single, $2.50; clean, private, wholesome, quiet.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room in elevator apartment; bath adjoining. Phone 7010 River.

111TH ST., 503 WEST.—Beautiful dainty, comfortable rooms, elevator apartment; $3.50 to $7.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Pleasant double high-class; elevator; business woman. Apt. 6.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH, 622 WEST, (Broadway.)—Unusually attractive room; handsomely furnished; breakfast optional; references. Apt. 53.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable.

NATION'S NEED TOLD TO FLEET'S OFFICERS

Washington Believed in Preparing for War, Says James M. Beck at Navy Luncheon.

FLETCHER RECOUNTS WORK

Sons of the Revolution Hear Praise of Enlisted Men—People's Interest in Show in Hudson Continues.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet lying in the Hudson ready for next week's Presidential review, the officers of his staff, the fleet division commanders, Rear Admirals Mayo, Boush, McLean, and Coffman, and their staffs; Commander Yates Syrilling, Jr., the submarine flotilla commander, the Captains commanding the battleships, and many other officers of the fleet, were the luncheon guests of the Sons of the Revolution yesterday at Fraunce's Tavern, and the speakers were Admiral Fletcher, Colonel Edwin A. Glenn, U. S. A.; James M. Beck, Acting Mayor George McAneny, and Robert Olyphant, the President of the Sons of the Revolution in New York.

In offering the first toast, which was to President Wilson, Mr. Olyphant said:

"Let us stand and drink to the health of the President of the United States, and may an all-wise Providence protect and guide him in this crisis of the world."

Mr. Beck cited many times the official utterances of Washington, both as Commander in Chief of the army, and subsequently as President of the United States. He emphasized the advice given by Washington that the best way to have peace was to be prepared at all times for war. In a reference to the tension in this country, Mr. Beck called the present "this fateful hour."

Admiral Fletcher, who has never been accused of being a public speaker, and who like General Goethals much prefers to listen to others, had to make a short speech. He told of the hard work the fleet had done since Christmas, during most of which time it had been at battle practice in Southern seas, made a complimentary reference to the enlisted men of his great command, whom he described as a splendid body of young men whose average age was 21, who had been brought up in good American homes, who lived under a healthy environment, and who were receiving a training that would fit them for honorable careers in almost all the callings of civil life

Life of Sea Warriors Improved.

The Admiral referred to the change from sail to steam and from wooden vessels to armorclads, a change that had made life more comfortable and in every way improved the lot of the officers. Not once in his speech did the Commander in Chief refer to the troubles that rest upon the shoulders of President Wilson.

Mr. McAneny followed Admiral Fletcher and for the second time officially welcomed Admiral Fletcher and the men of his command to New York. He said that all New York liked the navy because the citizens realized that the navy represented the present strength of the nation.

Colonel Glenn, the Chief of Staff of the Eastern Division of the Army, said that it was all very well to say that ship for ship and man for man our navy was equal of any in the world, but this did not change the fact that whereas Germany had 800 miles of seacoast and Great Britain about 2,700 miles to defend, this country had a coast line of about 30,000 miles to look after. He also declared that the Panama Canal was a vulnerable point because it was made by man.

In the beginning of his speech, Mr. Beck referred to Washington's farewell to his officers which took place in Fraunce's Tavern, a scene, the description of which, he added, proved one of the most impressive in history, a scene with which only one other could be compared and that was Napoleon's farewell to his Generals and men on the steps of Fontainbleau.

Washington aced a World In Flames.

"When Washington again returned to New York," said Mr. Beck, "it was on an April morning to take the oath of office as the First President of the United States. Nothing in all his incomparable career was greater in its beneficent results and in its fine quality of moral heroism than his administration of that high office.

"He, too, faced the problem of a world which was in flames. Himself a man of peace, who never willingly drew the sword and who never unwillingly sheathed it when full justice had been done, he yet repeatedly and forcefully warned his countrymen that they must always be prepared to defend their interests and vindicate the honor of the nation. If he was the first in peace, he was always first in war. He was an ardent lover of peace, with this vital reservation, that if the only choice lay between peace with dishonor and war to secure justice, he never hesitated to select the course of national honor and dignity.

"In his second inaugural address Washington said:

> The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.

Quotes Washington's Golden Rule.

"While Washington was a strong believer in the policy of an adequate army and navy as the best insurance against war, yet he was too noble an idealist to ignore even greater and more potent values in civilization, and he therefore believed that the best method of preserving for this country the blessings of an honorable peace was not merely to be strong in resources, but to have the greater strength of an unsullied conscience. He gave to us the 'golden rule' of our foreign policy when he said:

> Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.

"If George Washington could again revisit the glimpses of the moon and cross the threshold of this ancient edifice, and if he at this moment rose in our midst, clad in black velvet, with his sword at his side, his powdered wig covering his gray hairs, and the perpetual benediction of his benignant countenance shining upon us, I think he would share with us the pride and gratification that we all take in the navy of the United States and in the confident expectation that if the time should ever come when that navy would be obliged to vindicate by force the honor of the United States, every member, from the Admiral on the bridge to the humblest stoker in the engine room, would unite in passing along as a flaming torch to the next generation the noble and heroic traditions of the American Navy."

Among those at the luncheon were Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, Colonel Daniel Appleton, Commander F. L. Sawyer, Captain Alexander S. Halstead, R. A. C. Smith, Samuel W. Fairchild, Talbot Olyphant, Loyall Farragut, George T. Wilson, George W. Burleigh, Theodore Rousseau, William C. Reick, Ogden Mills Reid, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D.; Captain Albert Gleaves, Captain A. W. Grant, Captain W. L. Rodgers, Captain H. P. Huse, Captain H. P. Jones, Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller, U. S. M. C.; Commander U. T. Holmes, Commander G. W. Laws, Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., Pay Inspector J. J. Cheatham, Commander O. P. Jackson, Commander D. W. Todd, Commander K. M. Bennett, Commander G. S. Lincoln, Surgeon J. B. Dennis, Lieut. Commander A. MacArthur, Lieut. Commander W. L. Littlefield, Surgeon G. L. Angeny, Lieut. Commander L. A. Cotten, Lieut. Commander A. Buchanan, Lieut. Commander F. Morrison, Lieut. Commander W. G. Mitchell, Lieut. Commander Robert Morris, Lieut. Commander A. Andrews, Lieut. Commander J. F. Green, Paymaster N. W. Grant, Lieutenant J. O. Fisher, Paymaster W. N. Hughes, Naval Constructor E. S. Land, Lieutenant C. A. Richards, Lieutenant J. J. London, Lieutenant Russell Willson, Lieutenant W. A. Glassford, Jr., Lieutenant F. J. Fletcher, Lieutenant F. M. Perkins, Lieutenant A. S. Rees, and Lieutenant A. W. Fitch.

SUBMARINES MOVE TO 50TH ST.

New York Yacht Club Gives Reception to Officers of the Fleet.

At a conference held in the fleet flagship Wyoming yesterday by Admiral Fletcher, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, and Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., commander of the submarine flotilla, it was decided to move the flotilla from West 138th Street to the recreation pier at the foot of Fiftieth Street. The change was made for the convenience of the public and as a matter of safety for those who wish to visit and inspect the submarines at close range. The vessels of the submarine flotilla are the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which is the flotilla flagship; the mother ships Tonopah and Ozark, the tenders Fulton, MacDonough, and Worden, and the submarines D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, G-1, G-2, G-3, K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6.

Although the submarines continued the centre of attraction, all the warships were viewed and visited by large crowds yesterday.

The New York Yacht Club gave a reception last night to Admiral Fletcher, his staff, the division and ship commanders and their staffs, and the other officers of the fleet at the clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street. No civilians other than members of the club were present. Among those at the reception were Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., Vice Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Commodore D. B. Pratt, Commodore C. Ledyard Blair, Commodore F. G. Bourne, and about 300 others. Cornelius and Harold Vanderbilt did not attend, owing to the death of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was among the passengers lost with the Lusitania.

After the big twelve-oared cutter race, among crews representing each of the sixteen first and second line battleships next Monday night, there will follow something in the line of public entertainment never before seen in New York. This will be when the fast launches of the various destroyers, each rigged up in "Mardi Gras" fashion, steam down the Hudson from a point about opposite 135th Street to the anchorage of the Wyoming off Eighty-second Street. Each launch will be a float, but what the floats will represent will not be made known until the night of the show, which will be viewed by President Wilson, who will be Admiral Fletcher's guest on the fleet flagship.

It was announced yesterday that there would be fireworks Saturday night on Riverside Drive from 115th to 120th Street from 8:30 until 9:30 o'clock, and music by the bands of the Twenty-third and Seventh Regiments. One of these bands will be at 116th Street and the other at 119th Street. Monday night the same two bands will furnish music in the same place. Should there be rain on Saturday night the fireworks will be displayed on Monday night.

Five hundred bluejackets will go to Paterson tonight to hear Billy Sunday preach. A special train has been arranged for the men. Mr. Sunday extended the invitation to the bluejackets several days ago.

A special mass for the men of the fleet will be celebrated in St. Patrick's at 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Rev. Father McDonaid, Chaplain of the New York, will be the celebrant. Everybody will be welcome.

READY FOR MANOEUVRES.

Naval War College To Play Big Role in Coming Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 11.—Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, who is to act as official umpire of the war games with the Atlantic fleet, returned here today after a conference with Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet at New York. Members of the college staff will act in various capacities in the war games, and members of the college course will see some of the work from various ships.

The cruiser Brooklyn is expected from Boston tomorrow, taking aboard a large draft of enlisted men from the training station. Between then and the 17th inst. Admiral Knight will hoist his flag on the Brooklyn in these waters and sail away.

From time to time during the war games, which may continue until the latter part of May, various ships may slip in here, seeking reports, and in connection with finding Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, on board the cruiser, Chester, which is the enemy.

No one will tell at this time where the fleet will base, as the trip to San Francisco through the Panama Canal is understood to be off, for the present at least.

If matters go as hoped, there will be a larger class of officers attending the course at the Naval War College this Summer than ever before, and if the fleet bases here Admiral Fletcher will detail a number of officers to attend from time to time, as there is more cooperation between the fleet and college today than ever, which will be beneficial to the navy in many ways. Secretary Daniels is with the college strongly and has done more to advance its interests than many of his predecessors.

The new class of officers report July 1. It is probable Secretary Daniels will deliver an address before the college in June.

Summit Silk Strike Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 11.—With handshakes between strikers and strikebreakers the strike at the Summit Silk Mill ended today when about 300 men, after being out of work for seven weeks, returned under practically the same conditions that existed when they left on March 18. They have lost in wages more than $30,000 and the weavers, over whom the trouble arose, will be continued in service by the company. The settlement of the strike was due to the efforts of an arbitration committee appointed by Mayor Francis Bergen.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—Edward Crowley, 67 years old, a peddler, of 227 Jefferson Street, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital yesterday with severe injuries suffered when his wagon was struck by Fire Truck 2.

BAYONNE.—Mrs. Grace Hawthorne Sargent, 60 years old, who said she was a cousin of Julian Hawthorne, was yesterday held by Recorder William J. Cain without bail on a charge of atrocious assault. Louis Felice, 27 years old, charged with having shot Miss Margaret Cassidy, aged 22, of 749 Boulevard, and her sister, Mrs. Marion McGee, was also held.

NEWARK.—For the theft of three motor cycles, Harry Maxwell, colored, was yesterday sentenced to not less than fourteen years in State prison.

HACKENSACK.—Five horses, several wagons, and two moving vans were destroyed by fire yesterday when the large barn owned by Joseph Levine of Lester Street, Wallington, burned to the ground. The loss was estimated at $5,000.

WEST ORANGE.—Because his mother had whipped him, 11-year-old Israel Kohantcov of 627 East Eleventh Street, New York, ran away from his home yesterday. Rev. Otho F. Humphreys found him and notified the police.

TRENTON.—These officers were elected yesterday by the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar: Grand Commander, William P. Hayes, Trenton; Deputy Grand Commander, Robert H. Ingersoll, Atlantic City; Grand Generalissimo, Dr. Joseph MacDonald, Jr., East Orange; Grand Captain General, Gilbert W. Blanchard, Passaic; Grand Senior Warden, Henry F. Barth, Bridgeton; Grand Junior Warden, Daniel Demarest, Newark; Grand Prelate, William Carman, Metuchen; Grand Treasurer, John M. Wright, Trenton; Grand Recorder, James A. Cartwright, Newark; Grand Standard Bearer, Archibald G. Smith, Lambertville.

SALEM.—John Bloomer, 37 years old, a dairyman, shot and killed himself yesterday with a shotgun. He was despondent because of illness.

FORESTERS BAR ALIENS.

New Jersey Grand Court Pledges Support to President.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 11.—The New Jersey Grand Court, Foresters of America, concluded its twenty-fifth biennial session this afternoon by electing the following officers: Grand Chief Ranger, W. Howard Jeffrey of Toms River; Grand Sub-Chief Ranger, Francis H. Roddy of West Hoboken; Grand Treasurer, Herman B. Schaefer of Newark; Grand Secretary, W. L. Jobes of Hoboken; Grand Recording Secretary, Julius Radke of Newark; Grand Lecturer, John J. Grogan of West New York; Grand Senior Woodman, Martin F. Ryan of Sayreville; Grand Junior Woodman, David Gladney of New Brunswick; Grand Senior Beadle, Dr. F. Moran of Fairview; Grand Junior Beadle, Robert A. Finn of Passaic; Grand Trustees, Thomas Creamer of Sayreville, Eugene Gotto of Newark, Richard Fieldler of Englewood, and John J. Mueller of Guttenburg; Grand Auditor, H. D. Mahon of Englewood.

The convention approved the proposition to elect to membership only those who are American citizens. It was also decided to consolidate courts where there are several in one city.

Resolutions pledging support to President Wilson in his policy were unanimously adopted.

Chief Ranger Charles Blohm permitted a talk on suffrage by Mrs. Minnie Reynolds of the Woman's Political Union and more than fifty delegates protested and left the convention hall. A parade and reception in Turn Hall marked the close of the convention tonight.

EX-RECORDER EMBEZZLER.

Bloomfield, N. J., Executor Convicted of Taking $5,600 from Estate.

Former Recorder James B. McKee of Bloomfield, N. J., was convicted yesterday in Quarter Sessions Court in Newark of the embezzlement of $5,600 of the estate of Mrs. Julian A. Gleichmann of Bloomfield.

The case had been on trial for several days before Judge Martin and a jury. The defense sought to clear McKee on the ground of insanity and medical testimony was produced to support this contention.

The defendant repeatedly testified that he did not know what had become of the money which was in his care as executor of Mrs. Gleichmann's estate.

As Police Recorder, McKee collected at various times fines he had imposed and yesterday he swore that he could not tell whether he had deposited these funds to the town credit, or had pocketed the money and subsequently drawn checks against the Gleichmann estate to reimburse the town.

TRENTON RE-ELECTS BOARD.

Suffragists Active at Polls and Antis Complain to the Police.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—With more than two-thirds of the vote tabulated by midnight there was no doubt that this city had re-elected its Board of five Commissioners. The election was the second since the adoption of the commission form of government.

There were twenty-two candidates.

Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly is apparently leading Director of Public Safety George B. La Barre. Vice President Edward W. Lee and Commissioners William F. Burk and J. Ridgway Fell are also well ahead of the other candidates. Frank H. Hutchins, former Police Commissioner, is leading the outside candidates, but is nearly 2,000 votes beind Fell.

Suffragists had workers stationed at all of the polling places to sound the sentiment on votes for women and to solicit contributions. The special election on equal suffrage and the other constitutional amendments will be held on Oct. 18.

E. Yard Breese, President of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, complained to the police that the suffragists were violating the Corrupt Practices act by distributing literature and soliciting votes and money within the prohibited distances of polling places. Chief Cleary issued orders to arrest all violators. Among the suffragists at work were Miss Florence Leach of Montana, field organizer of the New Jersey Suffrage Association, and Mrs. William S. Armstrong.

NEW OCEAN CITY OFFICIALS.

Old Commissioner Charged with Extravagance and Defeated.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., May 11.—Because the voters considered their four years of power an era of extravagance, the present Commissioners were defeated for re-election at the polls today. The new Commissioners will be Joseph G. Champion, who received 421 votes; William H. Campbell, who polled 371 votes, and George O. Adams, who polled 399 votes.

The men defeated were Mayor Harry Headley, a Progressive, who received 358 votes; John R. Howard, a Democrat, 349; and Robert Fisher, a Republican, 330.

Camden Theatre Burned.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 11.—Ten minutes after an audience of 600 persons had left the Broadway Theatre this afternoon a fire which started in the dressing room under the stage spread through the building, causing a total loss. Miss May Walker, who was the last on the afternoon bill, was overcome by smoke and rescued by firemen. A moving picture operator who went back in the building was also overcome by smoke. An audience of 200 in a moving picture theatre only a few doors from the burning building left in safety when the operator flashed "Good Night" on the screen.

Recorder Hurt in Auto Crash.

ORANGE, N. J., May 11.—Recorder Charles B. Gurney of Bloomfield and Marcus H. Mulford of East Orange were slightly injured today when an automobile and a milk wagon came together in East Orange. Henry Muller, Jr., of Newark, who was driving the automobile, escaped unhurt. Muller was arraigned before Recorder Nott in the East Orange Police Court and released on his own recognizance to plead on Monday morning to two charges, one of speeding his car and the other of assault and battery.

Two Hurt in Acetyline Explosion.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 11.—The explosion of an acetylene gas tank at the plant of the Commercial Acetylene Railway, Light and Signal Company at Lincoln late this afternoon nearly cost the lives of John Worth, 35 years old, and William Murphy, 40 years old, both of Bound Brook. The men were burned about the face and arms and were rendered unconscious for a time. The explosion wrecked one end of the plant.

ARROW Soft COLLARS

Very superior in fit and wear.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

2 for 25c.

DRAFTING CHINESE TREATY.

It Will Provide for the Restoration of Kiao-Chau.

TOKIO, May 11.—The Japanese Foreign Office is drafting a treaty with China based upon the acceptance of the provisions in Japan's ultimatum, including the restoration of Kiao-Chau.

Admitting that the public is displeased with the results of the negotiations, the conservative press is urging the Japanese to exercise self-restraint with regard to China.

Advices from Peking state it is believed there Russia will demand privileges in North Manchuria similar to those granted Japan in South Manchuria.

LONDON, May 11.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, was asked in the House of Commons today by Alfred W. Yeo, a Liberal member for the Poplar Division of Tower Hamlets, "if there is any understanding between Great Britain and Japan regarding the spheres of influence for their respective development work in China in respect of minerals and railways?"

The Foreign Secretary replied, briefly:

"The answer is in the negative."

WASHINGTON, May 11.—While President Wilson has not fully examined the complete meaning of China's concessions to Japan, he does not expect that any treaty rights of the United States with either country will be contravened. He told callers today that he did not care to discuss the outcome of the negotiations at present, and intimated he would make a thorough study of the concessions with a view to determining their effects.

DEFEAT HAITIAN REBELS.

Government Forces Drive Insurgents in Disorderly Retreat.

CAPE HAITIEN, May 11.—A battle occurred today on the heights near Cape Haitien between Government troops and the forces of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, leader of the revolutionary movement against President Guillaume. The Government forces were victorious.

Dr. Bobo came into Cape Haitien on May 7, and held the city and the surrounding district until Government troops were brought up.

The rebels still occupy Cape Haitien itself, but were driven back in disorder to the gates of the city. Their guns were captured.

Government gunboats threaten the rebel positions in Cape Haitien.

FIX DATE TO TRY CHARLTON.

Italian Court to Take Up Case Early in July.

COMO, May 11.—The trial of Porter Charlton, who was extradited from the United States on the charge of having murdered his wife on June 9, 1910, at their villa here, will be opened early in July. This is much earlier than had been expected.

The court decided today on the date for the trial after receiving word from Professor Maggiotto, Director of the asylum at Como, that before the end of June he would be able to present his opinion as to Charlton's mental condition at the time of his wife's death.

Costs $3,000 to Run Down Pair.

WHITE PLAINS, May 11.—A jury in the Supreme Court here today brought in a verdict of $2,000 for Mrs. Bertha W. Keller, and of $1,000 for her husband, Joseph, in their actions against Owen M. Beach, Jr., of Rye, for injuries sustained by Mrs. Keller, and loss of her services to her husband as the result of their having been run into by Mr. Beach's auto last year.

Postal Arrives After Eight Years.

Mrs. George W. Bruce of Overlook Terrace, Yonkers, received yesterday a card mailed at Port Richmand, Staten Island, on April 15, 1907. The card was sent by Mr. and Mrs. William Woodhall, while visiting in Port Richmond.

Dog Census for Hoboken.

James Rossi, it was announced yesterday, had been appointed to take a census of dogs in Hoboken. He will be in the employ of the Health Board and will be paid $75 a month for his work.

Senile, but Competent.

The Rev. V. T. Willis informs us that though age is creeping upon him he is still a valuable man of God for tying nuptial knots, taking neither too much nor too little time for the performance. Of all the hundreds of such knots he has tied, not one of them has been severed except by death.—London (Ky) Sentinel.

Advice to a Dyspeptic.

The inquisitive subscriber of Wharton wants to know if it is dangerous for a dyspeptic to eat smoked country sausage, boiled cabbage, and apple pie for luncheon. Of course it is dangerous, but nobody but an idiot would refuse to take a chance.—Houston Post.

Last Day of Blue Serge Week

To-day is the Last Day to get a

Hart Schaffner & Marx $30 Silk Lined Blue Serge Suit for $21.50

And this is the last day to get a $25 Blue Serge Suit at $19.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave., corner 122d
Broadway, below Chambers

Admiral Benson Takes New Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Capt. William S. Benson, former Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, was today sworn in as Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy Department, which carries with it the relative rank of, Rear Admiral. Mrs. Benson and her cousin, Mrs. Garton, a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Farquar, witnessed the ceremony.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ZLITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. Last Night Saturday, May 29.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:25. LAST 6 TIMES. MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 6 Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. TIMES. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS. OPENING NEXT MONDAY, MAY 17. NED WAYBURN Presents SHE'S IN AGAIN. SEAT SALE TOMORROW.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d ST. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thes., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. Evgs. 8:30. POPULAR MAT. TODAY. BEST SEATS $1.50. AND TONIGHT. ARNOLD DALY IN SHAW'S COMEDY, "ARMS AND THE MAN." Thurs., Fri., Sat., "YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 6 Last Mats. Today & Sat. TIMES. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. MAT. TOMORROW 25 & 50c. Van den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "IL TROVATORE"

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

STADIUM COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. 136-138 St., Ams. Av. LILLAH McCARTHY, GRANVILLE BARKER. MON., MAY 31. SAT., JUNE 5. Iphigenia in Tauris. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2d. The Trojan Women. EACH PERFORMANCE BEGINS 4:30 P. M. TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S & ALL OTHER LEADING TICKET AGENCIES, also at MACY'S, GIMBEL'S and WANAMAKER'S. Box Office Prices $2, $1.50, $1 & 50c. MAIN OFFICE for MAIL ORDERS GRANVILLE BARKER, 1448 Aeolian Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-MORROW EVG. AT 8. GALA PERFORMANCE. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DESTITUTE SEWING GIRLS OF PARIS FUND. BIZET'S OPERA CARMEN. Mmes. Farrar, Alda, Sparkes, Braslau; MM. Martinelli, Amato, Leonhardt, Reiss, Segurola, Defere. Incidental Dances by the Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Polacco. PRICES FROM $1 TO $5. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Her Revue, EMMA DUNN & Co., BRICE & KING, LEON ROTHIER and Others.

Columbia, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Lew Kelly & The Behman Show. Mat. Today

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone 9640 Columbus. NEW FACES, NEW SONGS. "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" A MUSICAL REVUE. WITH EDNA WHISTLER, MARIE LAVARRE, SAM ASH AND A HOST OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS. Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged. An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00. Your own selection from our a la Carte Menu. Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions. WHIRLWIND CABARET—THE RIGHT QUINTETTE Singing Minstrels. In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sundays Noon to Ten

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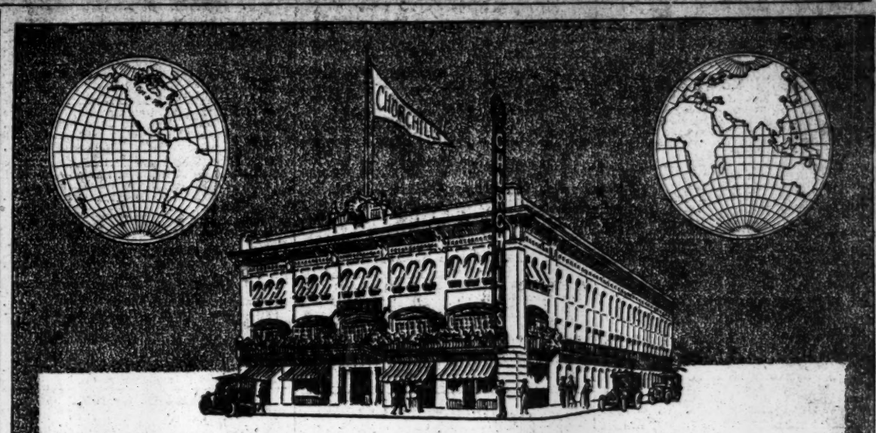

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